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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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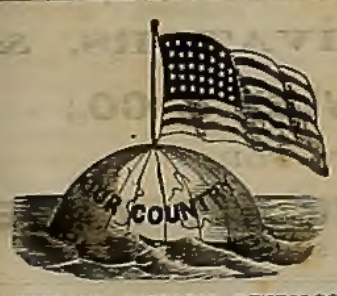

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This is one of the most important Associations of New England, for it is established as its name purports, to collect and transmit to posterity the "Genealogical Tree" of New England, the Birth place of American Freedom.

We feel sure every American citizen will feel an interest in this Society, and every Son and Daughter of New Englandwill feel a thrill of joy and gladness, as they read the eloquent words in the admirable and glowing tribute paid to the soil and people of New England, and as we speak thus we might say every American can claim relationship with the soil where the first martyr blood was spilt, and where the WAR CRY OF FREEDOM first echoed over the Hills and Vallies in and around Bunker Hill, Lexington, and Concord, and as a son of New England, who has often wandered over all these spots of HOLY GROUND, we hope every heart feels the same love of their memories.

We wish the "SONS OF NEW ENGLAND," here in California would bear in mind the 18th of March, we think it would be a happy thing for them here in California to make that day memorable, in common with the parent Society at Boston—can it not be done? Can we not meet together and then communicate with the Parent Society?

We give the following as a portion of the doings of the Annual Meeting held in Boston, January 5th, which we copy from the well known and highly popular paper, the *Boston Mercantile Journal*

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the above named Society was held at their Rooms in Bromfield Street, yesterday afternoon, the President, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair. The records of the last meeting were read and approved, after which new members were elected.

The Librarian, Mr. William J. Foley, submitted his annual report, by which it appears that the number of bound volumes presented to the Society during the year was 317; the number of volumes on hand at the commencement of the year was 8007, making the total number on hand 8324. The number of pamphlets on hand January 9th, 1869, was 24,005; since that time 1170 had been received, making a total of 26,075. The Society had come into possession of several files of newspapers, the gift of Mr. Thomas Watermac. Six valuable photographs, and medallions in bronze of General Washington and Governor Andrew, were presented by Mr. J. Otis Wetherbee and W. A. Brigham.

The corresponding Secretary, Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, reported that during the past year he had received letters of acceptance from one hundred and two resident members, five corresponding members and one honorary member.

Rev. Dorus Clark, the Historiographer, read two interesting biographical sketches of the lives of the late Mr. Nathaniel Coffin of Dorchester, and Hon. Johnson Gardner, M D., of Pawtucket, R. I., and reported that the whole number of members of the Society whose decease had come to his knowledge within the year 1869, was 28; of these four died in the year 1868, and memoirs of eighteen of that number had been read to the Society.

Mr. William R. Deane, from the Committee on Papers and Essays, gave an account of the different papers which had been read during the past year.

The report of the Publishing Committee was read by the Secretary. It related to the number of documents, reports, etc., which had been published during the past year, and suggestions were advanced in relation to the *New England Historic Register*, which had been self-sustaining heretofore but it was deemed advisable to enlarge it, and also to increase its circulation. Members of the Society were urged to become subscribers, and it was further stated that it had been in existence for twenty-four years.

Wm. B. Towne, the Treasurer, reported that the receipts of the contingent fund, which embraced the admission fees and annual assessments of members, including a small balance brought from last year's account, amounted to the sum of $1353,77; that the ordinary expenses of the Society had been $1271 48, leaving a balance in the Treasury from this source of $8229; that the funds during the same period had been increased $902 44 principally by sums received for life membership and the income of investments belonging to permanent funds, and that the cash assets of the Society now amounted to $7023 04.

Col. Wilder, on behalf of the committee appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society, which occurs on the 18th of March next, reported that the subject had been duly considered by the Board, and it had been decided that an address should be delivered on the occasion. "On the History and Future work of the Society," and the following committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements: Hon. Marshall P. Wilder of Boston, Dr. Winslow Lewis of Boston, Hon. Geo. B. Upton of Boston, Hon. Charles H. Bell of Exter, N. H., Wm. B. Towne of Boston, Hon. E E. Browne of Portland, Charles W. Tuttle of Boston, and Chas. I. Howard of Hartford, Ct.

An invitation had been extended and accepted by Rev. Edmund F. Slafter to deliver the address on the occasion.

The committee on nomination of officers for the ensuing year reported a list, with Hon. Marshall P. Wilder as President, the remainder of the list being substantially the same as last year, which was adopted together with the above named reports.

ADDRESS BY HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Gentlemen of the Society: I tender you my heartfelt thanks for this renewed expression of your esteem. I would gladly be relieved from further duty, but I feel bound by a sense of gratitude, as well as of obligation, to conform to your wishes, and will therefore accept the honor conferred.—While I make these acknowlegements, I frankly confess that I accept of this appointment for the special object of carrying out the intention of this Society, to secure for itself a building, with suitable accomodations, and in some measure commensurate with the importance of its objects and designs. The Committee charged with the duty of reporting on a suitable location, and of raising funds for the accomplishment of the same, have had the subject continually in mind, and in their behalf I beg to report that we have confident hopes that both may be realized the present year.

Before entering on any extended remarks, I desire to call your attention to the excellent arrangement and condition of the library, under the efficient care of our diligent Librarian. By the reports which have just been submitted, it appears that we now have eight thousand three hundred books, and twenty-six thousand pamphlets, many of which are of the most valuable character.—These are increasing rapidly, and even at the present time constitute a library in the Historical Genealogical department unsurpassed by any other in our country. To preserve these, to provide room for further acquisitions, and for the accommodation or our large and constantly increasing number of members, is the imperative duty of the Society. Our attention has so often been called to this subject, that it may seem superfluous to allude to it again. But the time has come when, in my judgement, no further delay can be sanctioned.—The time has arrived when absolute necessity, public sentiment and personal obligations demand that this work be done, and that it be done quickly. My own observations, gentlemen, during the past year, as well as the reports which have been made to-day suggest the great obligation we are under to the directors, and other officers, for the sound judgment and watchful care with which they have administered the affairs of the Society, and especially its financial department. The policy of limiting our expenditures, whatever may be our wants, strictly and firmly to our current income, cannot be too highly commended. This I believe to be sound, both in principle and practice, and I trust we shall never depart from it at any future period. I desire also to express our grateful acknowledgments to the editor of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, and his able corps of assistants, and to the contributors to that invaluable magazine. And here, I would also state, that all the labor connected with this publication, both editorial and financial, is done without any pecuniary emolument; and when I assure you that three thousand dollars a year would be an inadequate remuneration for the gratuitous service which a few members of the Society are giving to this work, you will agree with me in the high appreciation of their praiseworthy labor.—These gentlemen are making this sacrifice, for the simple purposes of embalming, for all time, historical matter which has never before been in print and which, if not rescued, must soon perish under the corroding tooth of time. I am sure, therefore, you will not think I am asking too much in requesting all of my fellow associates to aid these gentlemen by becoming subscribers, if you are not already such to this exceedingly valuable and important work. It is the organ of this Society, and will bring to your firesides, four times in the year the monthly proceedings of the Society, and historical information relating to New England, which can be obtained from no other source. Let every member of this Society, then, become responsible for a copy, either for himself or for some public library, where this magazine ought to be, and thus render essential aid to this important department at a small personal sacrifice on his own behalf.

Gentlemen, the world moves on, and we must move with it. Perpetual change, perpetual improvement, is the battle cry of our age, and he who is not ready to move forward with it will surely be left by the wayside. Our age is alike distinguished for its remarkable activity, its startling enterprise its notable achievements. In all that pertains to intelligence in art, science and literature—in everything which pertains to the comfort, happiness and culture of the human family, the present is infinitely superior to any or all that have proceeded it. Never before have we enjoyed such privileges for the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge. We seem to have come forth from the relative obscurity of the darker ages and to have arisen with the dawn of a brighter day. We begin to see where we are, to comprehend what we are doing, and to anticipate to some measure the destiny which awaits this grand triumphant march of Christian civilization. Could those who have gone before us have seen what our eyes have been permitted to behold; could they have traced, as we now do, this onward advance to the benign influences of their early examples; could they have witnessed, as we have done, these remarkable results, this advancement to higher and higher degrees of excellence, how would their hearts have rejoiced in view of this continual approach toward the utmost boundary of human attainment!

Much has been said of late in regard to the decline of the industrial, commercial and other great interests of New England—that her political position in the community of States must hereafter be of a secondary character. We are not among those who are willing to believe in this decadence of her prosperity or of the influence of her institutions. We believe in the blessings which flow from well directed industry, the supremacy of the laws, and the benign results of civilization, virtue and truth. New England men are too often charged with extolling her importance and merit; but while we would acknowledge the rising greatness of our Western and other States, empires though they may be, still we would be just to ourselves in sustaining her honor, and perpetuating the virtues of her sons. How has she encouraged and fostered every effort for the spread of the gospel—for the diffusion of knowledge—for the extension of human freedom—for the support of constitutional authority—for the progress of internal improvements and the development of national resources! How has she sent her sons as pioneers to colonize by her enterprise, to utilize by her industry, to enrich by her wealth, and to build up by her example new States for the diffusion of the piety, patriotism and principles of her fathers—and so, in the future as in the past, wherever their feet shall be planted, however dense the forrest, however distant the shore, there her churches, school houses and benevolent institutions shall rise, the blessed harbingers of future good! But whatever rank may be assigned by Providence, to New England in the future in the calendar of States, her name will forever be cherrished by grateful millions for the good she has already done. The lustre of her renown can never be tarnished. The light of her example can never be darkened. In the language of her great expounder, "THE PAST IS AT LAST SECURE!"

Whenever I reflect on what New England has done for the world, what she has done for the cause of education, religion, civil polity, and for the amelioration of the ills that flesh is heir to, the blood courses more freely in my veins, and my heart rises in gratitude to the Giver of all good, that he permitted me here to be born—here to live. Here let me die!

Trace for a moment some of the incidents of her history. Look at New England, presenting examples of genius, enterprise and benevolence unsurpassed in the annals of the world!

Who was it that drew the lightning from the fiery cloud and held it in his hand!

Who was it that laid the mystic wire dryshod, from continent to continent, in the almost fathomless abyss of the mighty deep!

Who was it that taught the electric spark, with tongue of fire and quick as thought, to speak all the languages of the globe!

Who was it that brought the heaven-born messenger, Lethean sleep, to assuge all human suffering, and to blot from the memory the cruel operations of the surgeon's knife!

Who planted the first free school on this continent, if not the first free school in the world—the free school, that tree of knowledge, whose fruits are freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of worship—that tree whose leaves are, literally for the healing of nations!

Whose sign manual appears at the head of the signers of that immortal Declaration of American Independence—who were they that fell where yonder column rises—and who were the volunteers that rushed first to the defence of the Capital in the late fearful crisis!

Who were the men who conceived the idea and laid the plan for the greatest missionary enterprise on our Western shores, going forth with the ensign of the Cross in one hand and the flag of our nation in the other, to the distant islands of the sea!

Who were the men on this hemisphere that first stood forth as the almoners of human freedom and equal rights, boldly declaring, with their lives in their hands, like Paul on Mars Hill, that "God made of one blood all the nations of the earth!"

By whose bold adventure, untiring energy and wonderful dispatch was our western continent spanned by the iron tracks of the Pacific road!

And who is he that has been so lately honored with princely burial at Westminister Abby among soverigns and illustrious men, and whose remains, by order of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, are now under royal convoy to his native land, in testimonial of his noble benefactions to mankind! Were not these New England men? Were not these—all these beneficent acts and achievements—the result of New England mind, New England culture, New England genius?

It is our duty to treasure up these events and incidents, and to transmit them to future generations. It is these which have elevated our institutions as shining lights, whose beneficent rays have penetrated the darkest recesses of the earth and whose golden record shall gleam with brighter and brighter effulgence on the historic page.

But while we rejoice in this record, we cannot but deplore the loss of much valuable history in the past. How much is being lost every day.

"And like a snow-flake on the river,
A moment white, then gone forever."

How many men of worth in the ranks of merchants, artisans, and the various departments of industrial and professional life have passed from the stage of action, to whom the city of Boston is indebted for the eminence and prosperity to which she has attained, and of whom, so far as history is concerned, no record on its page has ever been made! It is the purpose of our Society not only to preserve the history of the illustrous men and deeds of New England, but to make a record of the lives and services of all her sons who have in their vocation been instrumental in promoting the welfare of mankind.

History is the great source from which we derive instruction and reproof. History erects her beacon lights to warn the mariner of the rocks and quicksands that endanger his voyage—history floats on the river of life seeds of noble deeds and virtuous example, which shall germinate on its banks, producing glorious harvests down the long line of its shores to the ocean of eternity. And how grateful the reflection that the principles which have made us what we are, must ever control the destiny and happiness, not only of our own republic, but of all free republics. Let us then treasure up these precious memorials of our fathers, that the virtues of the great and good may be wielded for the benefit of our children and our children's children—and thus let us hold up the mirror to each succeeding age, through all recorded time

Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

Let therefore no particle of valuable history be lost. The grains of sand make the mountain.—The incidents of history pile up those mighty pyramids of thought and example from whence the historian, with telescopic eye, circles not only round the broad horizon of the present, but stretches with far reaching glances back over the misty landscape of the past.

"Sees the world as one vast plain,
And one boundless reach of sky."

We honor the Brave, the Good and True,
We yield due Honor where Honor is due.

RAIL ROAD PROGRESSION.

The year of 1869 has been the great Epoch in Rail Road History, and the completion of the great Pacific Rail Road has been *the* remarkable feature of it, changing by its influence all the various markets, and the routines and plans of business men throughout the length and breadth of our country.

These changes are now having their affect, and are being felt in every section of the country, and in none more sensibly than in our own State.

It is difficult, says the *American Rail Road Journal*, with all our accumulated facilities to reach every part of our vast country, and ascertain the exact condition of the Rail Road interest in each State or section. And during the last year the development of this great interest of the nation has been so immense and so rapid, as to make it impossible to keep pace with its growth. The construction of the Pacific Rail Roads, indeed has forced all parts of the country to Rail Road extension, and hence we find that the extent of mileage constructed, and improvement on old lines has been greater in 1869 than in any former year of our Rail Road history When we state that there has been brought into use during the year no less than 6,588.37 miles of new road, this fact is fully proven. This is more than one eighth part of the total mileage in the country, the other seven-eighths having taken 40 years of varied fortune to establish. Yet still we are progressing, and the year now commencing, promises to eclipse even the year just closed. We have now in use an estimated milege of 48,860.55 miles, and also projected and in progress a mileage of 27,505 83 miles.—Take all the world without the United States, and this is not equaled.

Truly we are progressive, and we see in all this development a destiny as grand as is insured. With our Rail Roads we scale mountains and span the uninhabited plains, which are still in possession of the Indians, and open up vast territories for human habitations, which without Rail Roads must forever have been closed against civilization. If we are going fast, we are going in the right direction, and the day is not far off which will give us the great benefits we seek in our headlong course. The Rail Road will unite us, and make us the great nation of the world, free and indissoluble.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

AHEAD OF ALL.—A. Doty, of Carpenteria, has left at our office about two dozen ears of the yellow dent corn, which is far ahead of any corn we have seen in California, and quite equal to the same variety raised in the Mississippi Valley. An idea may be given of its size when we say that one ear measures 10 inches in length and 9 in circumference; while four of the largest ears weigh 5lbs and 13 oz. One ear weighs one pound and five ounces. Would one believe, that in such a country as this pork is worth two bits a pound? The corn is worth 75 cents a hundred and a drug in the market at that. We have plenty of the golden *corn* and but little of the golden Coin, by this process.—*Santa Barbarra Press.*

WELL DO.—Mr H. Lilly, three miles west of Santa Barbara, has raised the finest sweet potatoes we ever saw. Three of them weigh *nineteen pounds*, and one weighs *eight pounds!* and are perfect potatoes, sound, finely shaped, mealy, good flavored and rich. It may be that larger and better sweet potatoes grow in California, but we have not heard of them. We invite our friends to come in and see these beauties, for a few days. We shall only have two left after Christmas.—*Ibid.*

MORE TIN.—From San Bernadino comes a report of the discovery of a new tin mine, by J. J. Atkinson, at Swartout Canon, Little Rock Creek some forty miles north of San Bernardino. Ore sent to Dr. Gelcich for assay, he reports as containing some thirty per cent, tin. If this be correct, the ore will rival or surpass in richness that from the San Jacinto mine. The ledge is well defined, and the discoverers are jubilant over their prospects.

WORK, OR GO HUNGRY.—The *Stockton Republican*, thus speaks of those who *loaf* round our streets as *idlers*, we endorse every word. *Idleness* is the source of *crime*.

No healthy man in this great and generous land need be idle; no true man *will* be idle; no man who has the ability to work has the *right* to be idle. The man who chooses to live a drone in such a country as this, deserves to die a pauper. When it shall be clearly understood that strong, healthy men must work or starve, there will be fewer idle people and less need for benevolent societies in the country.

The Sacramento *Bee* thinks that the new Legislative halls are *not* acoustically a failure. It argues that the trouble is in the *members* who unused to public speaking, don't pitch their voices in the right *key*.

If the Sacramento *Bee* don't mind *where* it flies, it may find itself under *Lock and Key*.

Agriculture.

"WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING."

I purpose, should my life and health be spared, to write a series of essays, to be entitled as above and printed in each issue of the *Weekly Tribune* throughout the year 1870 They will also appear in the *daily* and in the *semi Weekly Tribune*. They will not be long, since I propose to state only what I know or on good evidence believe; and they will not aspire to teach able, experienced, successful farmers, nor to present very much that will not, to men of this class be already generally known. They will be more especially addressed to our American Youth, whether they live on farms or not, and will aim to make them acquainted with truths and principles that ought to interest all who eat as well as those who also produce. I think I have learned some things, in the course of fifty years' labor, travel, and observation, that even good farmers may respectfully consider; but, whether any of these shall see fit to do so or not, I hope to attract and reward the attention of the young. For Agriculture in the future is certain to be very different from what it has been in the past and this I mean to demonstrate so that those who hear me through shall not be able to doubt it.

So much has been said—mainly by those who never saw my farm and know nothing of its products—of the enormous cost at which I grow each turnip, potato, etc , that I shall be impelled to use the facts presented by my own experience in illustration of the broader, more important truths that I hope to commend to wide acceptance I shall speak as freely of my mistakes as of my successes, and endeavor to make the former at least as useful to my readers as they have been costly to myself. But failures and triumphs alike will be exposed and discussed only so far as they can be made instructive to those who have yet to begin where I did; and I trust both together will not absorb a tenth of the space devoted to "What I know of Farming," wherein I hope to embody words of cheer as well as hints for guidance to the future farmers of our country.

HORACE GREELEY.

New York, Christmas, 1869.

ESSAY NUMBER ONE.

WILL FARMING PAY?

I commence my essays with this question, because, when I urge the superior advantages of a rural life, I am often met by the objection that *Farming don't pay*. That, if true, is a serious matter. Let us consider:

I do not understand it to be urged that the farmer who owns a large, fertile estate, well-fenced, well-stocked, with good store of effective implements, cannot live and thrive by farming. What is meant is, that he who has little but two brown hands to depend upon cannot make money, or can make very little by farming.

I think those who urge this point have a very inadequate conception of the difficulty encountered by every poor young man in securing a good start in life, no matter in what pursuit. I came to New York when not quite of age, with a good constitution, a fair common-school education, good health, good habits, and a pretty fair trade—(that of printer). I think my outfit for a campaign against adverse fortune was decidedly better than the average; yet ten long years elapsed before it was settled that I could remain here and make any decided headway. Meantime, I drank no liquors, used no tobacco, attended no balls or other expensive entertainments, worked hard and long whenever I could find work to do, lost less than a month altogether by sickness, and did very little in the way of helping others. I judge hat quite as many did worse than I as did better; and that of the young lawyers and doctors who try to establish themselves in their professions, quite as many earn less as earn more than their bare board during the first ten years of their struggle.

John Jacob Astor, near the close of a long, diligent, prosperous career, wherein he amassed a large fortune, is said to have remarked that, if he were to begin life again, and had to choose between making his first thousand dollars with nothing to start, on or with that thousand making all that he had actually accumulated, he would deem the latter the easier task. Depend on it, young men, it is and must be hard work to earn honestly your first thousand dollars. The burglar, the forger, the blackleg, (whether he play with cards, with dice, or with stocks), may seem to have a quick and easy way of making a thousand dollars; but whoever makes that sum honestly, with nothing but his own capacities and energies as capital, does a very good five-years' work, and may deem himself fortunate if he finishes it so soon.

I *have* known men do better, even at farming. I recollect one who, with no capital but a good wife and four or five hundred dollars, bought (near Boston), a farm of two hundred mainly rough acres for $2,500, and paid for it out of its products within the next five years, during which he had nearly doubled its value. I lost sight of him then; but I have not a doubt, if he lived fifteen years longer and had no very bad luck, he was worth, as the net result of twenty years' effort, at least $100,000. But this man would rise at 4 o'clock of a Winter morning, harness his span of horses and hitch them to his large market-wagon (loaded over night), drive ten miles into Boston, unload and load back again, be home at fair breakfastime, and hastily swallowing his meal, be fresh as a daisy for his day's work, in which he would lead his hired men, keeping them clear of the least danger of falling asleep. Such men are rare, but they still exist, proving scarcely anything impossible to an indomitable will. I would not advise any to work unmercifully; I seek only to enforce the truth that great achievements are within the reach of whoever will pay their price.

An energetic farmer bought, some twenty-five years ago, a large grazing farm in Northern Vermont, consisting of some 150 acres, and costing him about $3,000. He had a small stock of cattle, which was all his land would carry; but he resolved to increase that stock by at least ten per cent., per annum, and to so improve his land, by cultivation, fertilising, clover, etc., that it would amply carry that increase. Fifteen years later, he sold out farm and stock for $45,000, and migrated to the West. I did not understand that he was a specially hard worker, but only a good manager, who kept his eyes wide open, let nothing go to waste, and steadily devoted his energies and means to the improvement of his stock and his farm.

Walking one day over the farm of the late Prof. Mapes, he showed me a field of rather less than ten acres, and said, "I bought that field for $2,400 a year ago last September. There was then a light crop of corn on it, which the seller reserved and took away. I underdrained the field that Fall, plowed and sub soiled it, fertilized it liberally, and planted it with cabbage; and, when these matured, I sold them for enough to pay for land, labor, and fertilizers altogether." The field was now worth far more than when he bought it, and he had cleared it within fifteen months from the date of its purchase. I consider that a good operation. Another year, the crop might have been poor, or might have sold much lower, so as hardly to pay for the labor; but there are risks in other pursuits as well as in farming.

A fruit-farmer on the Hudson above Newburg, showed me, three years since, a field of eight or ten acres which he had nicely set with grapes, in rows ten feet apart, with beds of strawberries between the rows, from which he assured me that his sales exceeded $700 per annum I presume his outlay for labor, including picking, was less than $300 per annum, but it cost something to make this field what it then was. Say that he had spent $1,000 per acre in under-draining, enriching and tilling this field, to bring it to this condition, including the cost of his plants, and there must have been a clear profit here of at least $300 per acre.

I might multiply illustrations; but let the foregoing suffice I readily admit that shiftless farming don't pay—that poor crops don't pay—that it is hard work to make money by farming without some capital—that frost, or hail, or drought, or floods, or insects, may blast the farmer's hopes, after he has done his best to deserve and achieve success; but I insist that, as a general proposition, Good *Farming* DOES *pay*—that few pursuits afford as good a prospect, as full an assurance, of reward for intelligent, energetic, persistent effort, as this does.

THE DECLINE OF FRUITS.

One of the great difficulties we have to encounter, is the deterioration of varieties. However we may theorize in regard to this matter, it must be admitted, from the practical point of view, that some fruits have so declined, as to render it absolutely necessary, to replace them with new varieties. And what has been true in the past, will be so in the future. Witness certain kinds of pears in our own day—the St. Germain, Crassane, Brown Beurre, White Doyenne and others—once so excellent; where are they now? Some of them are occasionally to be seen on the virgin soils of the West and South; yet for the great majority of locations, they will continue to be worthless.

Within less than a generation the pears alluded to, flourished throughout western New York, as well as in their early history, on the propitious soil of France. And even among the more modern pears we notice—as for instance, in the Beurre Diel and Flemish Beauty—signs of the same decay. And so with the grape. Where the Catawba and Isabella grapes once succeeded perfectly, they seem now to be failing, and in many sections of our country, are no more to be relied on. Even the Concord, now so popular, indicates that in time, it may follow in the same degenerate strain. While we indulge in these forebodings, we cannot but express the deep regret we feel for the loss of such fine fruits. Other fine fruits are following in the course. This should not discourage us, but rather increase our enterprise, for the production of new sorts to counteract the deterioration, which seems incident to cultivation.

Already we have ascertained that some kinds, flourish throughout a wide range of territory.—For instance, the red Astrachan apple and Bartlett pear, seem to prosper everywhere. Who can estimate the importance and value of a new variety of fruit, which shall be adapted to the wide range, of our rapidly extending cultivation? He who shall originate a new apple, pear or grape, which shall be worthy of being handed down to posterity; should be held in remembrance as a benefactor of mankind. He who shall discover a remedy for the pear blight, and other diseases incident to vegetation, which now affect our trees, or an easy method for the destruction of the hords of insects, so alarmingly injurious to our fruit crops; shall have his name transmitted to future time, as second only to those who discover methods, for the alleviation and cure of diseases, which affect the human system.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

An Ohio correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, recommends hill culture for sweet potatoes on hilly soils, instead of cultivation in ridges, and says that a half shovelful of coal ashes to the hill is beneficial.

Home Correspondence.

CARPENTERIA, SANTA BARBARA CO., CAL., January 3d, 1870.

ED. CAL. FARMER:

The great question here at the present time is: Will it rain?

There were several very small showers early in the Fall, which was just about enough to lay the dust, but now it is dry and dusty as July.

New Years Day was clear, not a cloud to be seen. Now and then a day that a few small clouds can be seen, which we hope are indications of rain, but at evening the stars are out bright and shining again, so our hopes vanish day after day.

There were some rather hard frosts here from the 20th to 23d December; an old resident said, "It was the coldest for 17 years."

If there is not rain enough to make a crop this year in the lower counties, it will be disastrous indeed, and doubly so to the late immigration which has been very heavy, and still they keep coming.

Crops were very good the past year; Corn, Beans, and Barley in abundance, much more than was ever raised here in one year before.

Beans were said not to yield as heavily as usual, but as there were many more acres planted, there were many more beans raised.

This county improved much the past year, and with a favorable season will improve much more this year,

There is but little fruit raised in this vicinity as yet, and little is known what *can* be done in fruit culture here.

The little fruit grown the past year was said not to be as good as usual.

Our fruit comes mostly from San Francisco, but by the time it reaches here, the freight, commissions, etc., makes it taste rather strong of *money*, so that *poor* folks cannot afford much of it.

When I was at San Francisco in November, I went over the Bay to Fruit Vale, and there I saw *tons* of apples and pears rotting on the ground, and there appeared to be no use for them whatever, even so near a great market.

California sends to New York and Boston for Canned Fruits, Preserves, Vinegar, etc. Why not save our own fruit by canning and preserving, and make our own vinegar also?

I think the reason is, because somebody has not learned to *work* for what they *can* get—they must have *big* wages or *nothing*—so we send away for what can be produced much cheaper and better at home. Such things cannot always last, we *must* and *will* learn economy, and in future we shall save much that is now lost—men must work for what we can get—small pay is better than nothing. Such prodigality as is seen everywhere is not known except in California. No where else would so much fruit be allowed to go to waste.

The Farmers of California need John Chinaman and many other *Johns* so help them save what they can raise.

O. N. CADWELL.

Those who think our cultivated lands must grow poor as they grow old, will find food for reflection in the fact that not many years back the average yield of wheat per acre in England was about ten bushels—it is now over 30 bushels.—*Brains* accomplished it.

Ramie Seed! Ramie Seed!

CHINA GRASS

—OR—

White China Hemp,

THE GREAT SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON;

Which brings £60 @ £70 Sterling per Ton in the European Markets.

JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of he above seed, direct from China, which is offered at the following rates

Packet (containing about 25,000 seeds).....$1.
Six Packets for.....$5

Full directions for sowing accompany each packet.

Address

W. N. WRIGHT,
1433 Third Avenue, New York.

P. O. Box 6742. Please address to Box. -1

FRESH ALFALFA.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year. Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, (up-stairs.)

TYPE FOR SALE.

The Type which now prints the FARMER will be offered for sale, as we intend to print on NEW CALIFORNIA TYPE.

The quality of the Type can be seen by reading the FARMER. Any one wishing a good bargain can have one by calling at once at our office, or addressing EDITOR FARMER.

Advertising Abroad!

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural Men, Nurseryman, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTORS, BOOKS PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt.

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop'rs.

Agricultural Implements.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE

..... AND .....

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

108 and 110 Front Street.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

GENUINE MOLINE PLOW,

MADE BY

JOHN DEERE, Moline, Illinois.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

EUREKA GANG-PLOW,

With CAST CAST STEEL Bottoms, both Hand-raising and Self-raising—the STRONGEST and BEST Plow in the States.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BURDICK'S NATIONAL FEED CUTTER,

Patented in 1867, and Superior to any Feed Cutter in use.

ALSO FOR SALE

COLLINS' CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS,

ALL SIZES.

Improved Peoria Plows, all sizes,
Boston Clipper Plows, all sizes,
Cast-Iron Plows, all sizes,

HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, &C.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,

32-14 108 and 110 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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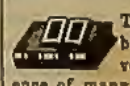
Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs, Ross, Dempster & Co.

21-22-1y

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book; a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

CAST-STEEL DAIRY KNIVES

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,
"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,

and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

Is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

PLOWS!

PLOWS!!

PLOWS!!!

HAWLEY & CO.,

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AGENTS FOR

CLIPPER MOWER AND REAPER.

OFFER THE PRESENT SEASON

THE CELEBRATED

MOLINE PLOW!

This famous and highly approved Plow we now offer of all sizes, to cut from 8 to 16 inches.

...ALSO...

PEORIA STEEL PLOWS,

COLLINS' CAST-STEEL PLOWS,

And all the Best Plows known, with

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HARDWARE GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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S. E. Corner California and Battery Streets.

32-14

Horticulture.

A TRIP TO CLOS-VOUGEOT.

From the French of L. Maurial.

I had an invitation from the Hon. Director of the Company of Choice Wines of Burgundy, Mr. Forest, to visit the celebrated Clos.

Setting out from Beaune the banquet with Mr. H. Macés the distinguished vintner af the Hérault, and M. L. Barral, we met as travelers by the same car with Baron Thénard, who was on his way to his estate of Talmay near Gray, about forty kilomètres from Dijon.

On our arrival at the Vougeot Station, Mr. Thénard could not make up his mind to leave us to prosecute our pilgrimage without him. He postponed his journey to Talmay, and came with us. We then supposed that visions of a trout then swimming peaceably in the shining waters of the Vouge, and the promise of Mr. Forest not to uncork anything more vulgar than Chambertin, Clos-Vougeot, Musigny and Romané-Conté, alone had the power thus to decoy the amiable savant. It will appear hereafter what marvelous projects the celebrated Chemist was revolving in his mind.

At a distance of about fifty yards from the station we stood still of our own accord, and a sigh of regret cast a passing shade over the pleasures of our excursion. It was on this spot that Roux, the celebrated vintner, was killed by a stroke of lightning. The image of this indefatigable man who, with unbounded devotion, and the most enlightened zeal, had achieved distinction in keeping intact and ever bright the fame of the vineyard of the monks of Cîteaux, rose before the minds of his friends. His praise was in every mouth; regret for him and especially for the vintners of Burgundy, for, had he lived, a few days more would have seen him a member of the Legion of Honor, a distinction richly merited by so honorable a fraternity as the vine-growers of Burgundy.

At Clos the lordly gate, the walls austere without being sombre, inspire a profound respect and almost lead the traveler to incline his head. I have seen all the great estates of France, have frequently traversed the magnificent land of Médoc, have visited the splendid mansions which dot the country at intervals of a hundred yards, have selected with admiration these historic abbeys; but never have I experienced that sentiment of reverence which overcame me in face of this imposing structure, almost in ruins without having been entirely completed.

To make use of the pithy phrase of the day, I know having been *knuckled down* by a splendor so unobtrusive and yet so majestic. In the act of crossing the threshold, my hand involuntarily rose to my hat; I bowed before this vinicultural grandeur, and I think the word escaped my lips: "Illustrious temple of the vine, thy votary salutes thee." Baron Thénard smiled gently. God forbid that my admiration, as sincere as it was ingenious, should cost him more than 100,000 francs

In the interior, dilapidation is kept within bounds; there is no danger in passing from place to place. Unfortunately I am not an antiquary, and Vougeot must be read by Mr. A. Luchet; I cannot say what is the style of this vast edifice, blackened with dust and smoke, but there is no doubt that objects of great interest might be laid bare by means of brush and broom. The cellars are in perfect order. In tuns of twenty to twenty-four casks are stored by turns from year to year these famous wines of Clos, all of which we tasted; what with the good and the better, there is a splendid fortune in the cellar.

The arrangement of the bottles is a master piece in the art of balcuting. Imagine a pile of bottles two metres in hight and surrounded by a pyramid two or three miters higher, altogether rising some five feet above the ground; the matter appears easy enough when these bottles are upheld by laths; but here they stand end on end, the neck of the one protruding into the bottom of the other. Glass rests upon glass. Nothing comes between them. And yet the contents are worth from seven to eight francs a bottle. There is not an instance of an accident on record. It is Mr. Biet, the pupil and successor of Mr. Roux, who keeps alive the good traditions of the Abbey.

Ensconsing ourselves at the leading inn of Vougeot, we sat down to our repast. Mr Thénard has preserved all his Burgundian good humor; he is the same capital talker as ever. A gigantic trout is set before us; eght good appetites are mated, and a remnant is left. Cutlets like those of other countries, potatoes equalled by no other country under the sun (greatly to be commended of Messrs Bignon, Delhomme, and Ballanger, those princes of the fork of Paris.) Vougeot has everything that is good. The Chambertin sports its glittering rubies; the wine of the Clos follows suit with wonderful aptitude; the Romanée-Conti closes the amiable trio, and Baron Thenard discourses about anything and everything.

The time for parting having arrived, Mr. Forest returns to Beaune, Mr. L. Barral alone goes to call on Mr. Viennot; I am prevented from keeping him company. Mr. Mares returns to the delightful chateau of Vignolle which I have just quitted, and where he will meet Mr. Verquette, the eminent vintner who yields to none in the art of preserving his wines, who has Pommard of the vintage of 1854, such as is to be found nowhere else. Mr. Thenard demurely sets out for Talmay and I take the cars for Paris.

Forty-eight hours later the sale is opened at the Abbey, at a minimum price of 1,500,000 francs. Among the bidders were the Marquis de la Garde and his three co-heirs. The bidding is spirited, and reaches 1,650,000 francs. The purchaser presents himself a few hours later to give directions for forwarding the casks; he names as his principal Baron Thenard, Academical diplomatist! What a power of discretion! But were there any subventions? Aye, aye, heavy subventions. Nevertheless, nine cheers for the Baron Thenard. Sixty vintners more or less will dote on him, for all his vintners dote on him. Finally, Clos-Vougeot will remain with Burgundy and with France more than ever. My most heartfelt compliments to the Baron Thenard,

IS THE SMALL FRUIT BUSINESS OVERDONE?

"Judging by the market reports of the large supplies and low prices of small fruits, in the principal cities, many are led to conclude that the business of growing small fruits is overdone in this country, and cannot be extended with profit. Let us consider the question, and see whether all classes everywhere, have an abundant supply of these delicious and wholesome products of the earth.

It is the tendency of produce to concentrate at our great marts. It will pass by small towns, where it is often needed, to the great cities, there to be distributed back to the very places it has passed by. Hence it often happens that New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other large cities, are gorged with the produce of the country, when the villages scattered through the country where it was raised, have an inadequate supply. I have known winter apples to be shipped from Rochester to such an extent that our own citizens were unable to obtain their needed supplies.

So it is with small fruits. Those who have an inclination to engage in the cultivation of small fruits generally aim to locate near a city, thinking that the profits of the business will be in proportion to the population of the city: but they soon find that a great many others have been moved by a like consideration to do the same thing, and that in consequence the supply is greater than the demand, and the low prices which active competition compels them to accept, afford but a poor remuneration. If we inform ourselves, we shall learn that quite a proportion of the berries, purchased in cities, are re-shipped to the villages that dot our country thickly all over, and are there sold at profit to consignor and consignee, after paying express charges, etc.

Now, would it not be good policy for a moderate share of the producers to locate near these villages where land can be bought much cheaper than in the vicinity of cities, and thus save themselves at least, a part of the profits that go to two or three middlemen, express companies, etc.—There is scarcely a village of from one to eight thousand inhabitants in this State—and the same is true of other States—which has a regular and ample supply of small fruits and garden vegetables raised in its vicinity. As an illustration: most of the berries I sold in Rochester last summer, were shipped by the grocer who bought them, of a grocer in a little village of about one thousand inhabitants, fifteen miles distant, who left him a standing order to ship 200 quarts of strawberries a day, and often sent special orders for double the amount. A local producer might have received two or three cents per quart more than I did, without increasing the cost to the consumer.

An objector may say, "your argument proves, not that the production of small fruits may be profitably increased, but that the producers ought to be distributed among the consumers." Let us see how placing the producer near the consumer would increase the consumption.

In the first place, inasmuch as the cost of the land, near the villages, would be less than near cities, the cost of producing the fruits would be less, warranting a slight reduction in price of fruit, which would increase the consumption. Again, with the fruit brought daily to their very doors, many would get to using it who would never touch the stale specimens imported, and those who had used it before would use it more freely. Many families who now use berries only a few times, as a great rarity, during the season, would come to using them daily, and perhaps at every meal. I would say to those who have a desire to embark in the growing of small fruits—if not already located—settle near some pleasant, growing village on the line of a *live* railroad; begin moderately—feel your way—raise the best fruit, and as the demand increases, and if you find that your supply is getting too large, ship off a portion of each picking to some other place. If you don't make much on what you ship it will help to keep up the price at home, but place your chief reliance on the *Home market.*—*Small Fruit Recorder.*

POSTAGE ON LETTERS.

Those who address us with inquiries specially *for their own benefit,* are requested to enclose stamps to prepay answers, as this kind of business is becoming very expensive to us.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1870

The First Edition of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Copies of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide, is published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful Colored Plate—consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

BOUQUET OF PHLOXES.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

CULTURE OF FLOWERS & VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, on TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,

JAMES VICK,
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Miscellaneous.

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GRAPE CUTTINGS.

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WINES AND BRANDIES

Of the choicest variety on hand and

FOR SALE.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY State Agricultural Society, 1867,

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GIORGIANI'S

WHOLESALE FRUIT DEPOT.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas Figs, Walnuts,

COCOANUTS, AND PEANUTS,

Filberts, Dates, Prunes.

Always the largest and best assortment, and sold on the

BEST TERMS.

FRESH ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

Mexican Sugar Cane, for Planting,

Always in the season of it.

MEXICAN AND ISLAND FRUITS always on hand.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

The long experience in the business, and the large facilities which the undersigned possesses, gives him the opportunity to offer at all times the largest and best stock in the market.

A large stock will be ready for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.

Country merchants supplied.

GIORGIANA,
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NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

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NEW CROP, 1870,

FOR THE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN.

Grass Seeds; Field Seeds, Evergreen Plants, Roses, Dahlias Verbenas, Gladiolus, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, Roots, Early Potatoes, Onion Sets, Books, Implements &c.

DREER'S GARDEN CALENDER containing full descriptive lists of the above, with directions and illustrations will be mailed on receipt of a postage stamp.

DEALERS SUPPLIED on liberal terms. A wholesale catalogue (for Dealers only) will be mailed on application.

Address HENRY A. DREER,
714 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR.

"What makes it valuable is because it contains so much practical, original matter in such a small space." John J. Thomas.

"The directions for growing Strawberries and Raspberries are the best I have ever seen."—Henry Ward Beecher.

We could give hundreds of just such testimonials, showing the value of this little work. It should be in hands of every person, whether the owner of a rod square of ground or a hundred acres. Tree agents should have a copy. It contains 40 pages. Price 10 cents. Full price list, wholesale and retail, and also terms to agents and those desiring to get up a club for plants sent FREE to all applicants. Parties at the south should order plants in the fall. Address PURDY & JOHNSTON, Palmyra, N. Y. or PURDY & HANCE, South Bend, Ind.
32-3-3m

Miscellaneous.

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We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated Lake and Mound Vineyard Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world.

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co

Corner Broadway and Battery Streets,

May 1st, 1869 San Francisco.
32-1

A MONTHLY PAPER

SMALL FRUIT RECORDER AND COTTAGE GARDENER.

AT ONLY

50 CENTS PER YEAR.

Devoted solely to small Fruits, and Vegetable and Home's Adornment. The Editor has had a lifetime of practical experience, and now has 2 acres into Small Fruits. He takes or exchanges for every agricultural and horticultural paper printed in the United States and Canada, and extracts from such, all practical matter pertaining to these interesting subjects, that readers of this paper get the cream of all these publications. A practical story entitled "Expectations Realized." will begin in the January number, telling how a person first grew fruits for his family use, and then supplied his village market, and finally worked into a very extensive and profitable business; also the Editor's "*Rambles and Jottings over the Fruit-Farm.*" Besides correspondence from all parts of the United States and Canada from practical fruit growers and flower fanciers.

Splendid inducements offered to those getting up clubs, for particulars send stamp for our beautiful and attractive show bill and "Club Circular." Sample copies of Recorder sent with show bill. Address A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y,

The show bill is exceedingly beautiful and well worth examination.

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☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $8 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops, Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essay of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and is valuable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

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☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,

tf *Farmer* Office.

Subscribe! Subscribe! Great Inducements!

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The cheapest and best. The Magazine one year with a Novelty Pocket Timekeeper as a premium for only FIFTY CENTS. Address

Railroad Magazine, TROY, N. Y.

A FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

A FINE RANCH ON THE SAN ANTONIA ROAD about 12 miles from Oakland. On the Ranch is a Frame House, with ten rooms; a large Barn. There are 400 acres of land belonging to the Ranch—one acre of Vineyard—a good one; two acres of Orchard, choice trees, six years old. There are berry vines also.

There has been eighty bushels of wheat raised to the acre on this Ranch, which speaks of the quality of the land. Apply to E. R. HARRIS,

Or W. S. THOMPSON,
517 California St., near Cal. Market,

Preserve Your Sight!

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Mounted in fine gold, Steel and Shell Frames, accurately adapted to the various conditions of sight. Those in need of Spectacles will find my assortment the most extensive, and receive the attention of one skilled in his profession.

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Miscellaneous.

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Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILLS Concord Harness, for the Pacific Coast.

DEC. 1. 1869. DEC. 1.

FROM PINE TO BUSH ST.

N. P COLE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THE elegant warerooms just completed for them, Nos. 220, 222, 224 and 226 BUSH STREET, adjoining the Mercantile Library, where they open with the largest and best stock of Furniture and Bedding ever seen in San Francisco. A Museum for strangers. All are welcome and will receive attention Come and see.

We will convince buyers that we are in earnest.

Prices lower than ever.

32-19 N. P. COLE & CO.

REASONS WHY EVERY FARMER AND STOCK-RAISER SHOULD TAKE THE "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefitted* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and the Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by constant access to a Home Journal.

6th. The *California Farmer* has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for sixteen years steadily and is the *only Agricultural Journal in California.*

7th. The *California Farmer* contains the most important information relative to these interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The *California Farmer* contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The *California Farmer* contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Agriculture.

10th. The *California Farmer* is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and proprietor,* commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all engaged in industrial pursuits, and of all good men.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING.....JAN. 20, 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

330 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* of our *Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

THIS NUMBER.

We issue a very large edition of this our NUMBER ONE of Volume 33, and shall send it to many persons who at present are not subscribers, but whom we trust will favor us with their names upon our Subscription List, and give us their kind coöperation in the great cause of *Agriculture*, which must now be admitted to be the *Basis of all our Prosperity*.

☞ Sample Copies will be sent as desired.

OUR PRESENT NUMBER.

We have occupied in our Home Department, a considerable space with the cause, and interest of WOMAN, because at this time the Public Mind is greately agitated upon Womans' Rights and Womans' Suffrage.

In this Number we have given an Essay upon "Business Education for Girls," by Madam Demorest, the Publisher of the Book of Fashion, and an Essay from such a source is what we need, as the author has great and varied experience, by her intercourse with woman of all ages, all tastes, education, and conditions of life. The Essay we pronounce one of a superior order, and worthy a careful perusal by every Mother in the land, as it contains vital truth.

We also present,

Womans' Power of Eloqnence, eloquently spoken, from the *N. Y. Tribune*, and a few brief and pointed words from our correspondent Jenny Dare.

We also present the happy words of a fond Mother as addressed to her absent Daughter "LILLIE," we shall be happy to hear from "Zora," often.

FOR OUR FARMERS.

We present them with the letter of Horace Greely Esq., the vetran Editor of the *N. Y. Tribune*. Mr. Greely announces his intentions of talking about Farming—and these Essays we design to publish from the *Tribune*, as they are indeed a treasure to the Farming interest of our whole country and we believe the readers of the FARMER will truly appreciate them. We know they will reflect *Honor* upon this truly NOBLE EDITOR and FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

GEMS IN MEMORY.

How can we properly speak of those many precious souvenirs that have been kindly sent to us to cheer us on in our Editorial labor and toil for the new year, these tokens in their many forms, and these priceless values are like stars in the beautiful blue above us, they lead the nobler senses to higher thought, to goodness, purity, truth, and gratitude. And as these momentoes of kindness meet our vision, we remember each noble and generous friend, while these words in their truest meaning express our feeling of them "*Bona Pulcra et Vera.*"

LETTERS.

We have Letters from "R. D. M," from "Jenny Dare," and several Letters of Inquiry, all for our next.

We have Sketches of the New Plaza of San Jose, for our next.

Also, Important Letters on Bathing and Bath Houses, will appear.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's Vindication, in our next.

CALIFORNIA RESOURCES.

Important matters touching our resources, in our next.

WE NEVER PIED A FORM.

Whatever of Poverty or Misfortune may be in store for us for the future, we can say that for our last Sixteen Years Publication of the CALIFORNIA FARMER we have never yet "Pied a Form." This we think a *little* of good fortune, if nothing more,

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

SALUTATORY.

With grateful feeling we salute our Patrons, our Friends and our Readers, all. A few, aye, a goodly number who will open and read this issue of FARMER we salute with particularly grateful emotion, as those whose names have honored our Roll of Subscribers from the first day when we sent forth *our* little fledgling upon a then wide field of *uncultivated* territory in this "Land of Gold."

To you, Honored Patrons, we tender our grateful feelings for your constant walk with us, and your many kindly words and kindly deeds. From the barren waste we then saw before us in this vast Territory, we can now see, what even we then with earnest and hopeful imaginings saw, that vision fully realized. A State rich in her Agricultural resources, beyond that of any other state in our Union, and opening up to the world an inheritance for the Industrial Interests that has no parallel in our country's history. This will be realized.

To our many patrons and friends who have joined us, and our work in this field of labor—to you we also express our grateful thanks for all you have done to make our work as a Journalist pleasant, prosperous, and happy. For such we esteem the work which claims all our means, all our mind, affection and strength, save what is due to God, our Country and our Home.

We here repeat *Sixteen Years* in California is a long period to be devoted to any one occupation, but to such an occupation, in such a changing State as California, is indeed a life time, and so it seems to us, and such indeed it has been, for our enterprize has been our LIFE WORK. But if we have not made ourselves RICH in *this worlds goods*, we *are* rich in the consciousness that we have done some good to the State of our adoption, and that consciousness comes to us more refreshing than would all the Gold and Silver of our Hills and Mountains.

In a review of the past sixteen years labor *we* have witnessed great and wonderful changes in our City and our State, and indeed in our whole country.

The first number of the CALIFORNIA FARMER was issued in the *Old Musical Hall, Bush St*, in 1854, just at the close of the Agricultural Exhibition designed by us, the First Fair, held in this City.

A series of Lectures, *five* in number were given in Musical Hall free to the public, these were, First, by Dr. Henry Gibbons now Editor of the *Medical Journal*, subject, "the Age we live in," Second, by Rev. Wm. Speer, formerly Missionary to China, on "Chinese Agriculture," the Third by Dr. H M. Gray, (deceased) on "Our Condition and Prospects," the Fourth by Col. J. B. Crockett now Supreme Judge of our State, subject "Agriculture, its Influence and Value." The Fifth and last was by Dr. C. F. Winslow then a resident Physician, subject "The Preparation of the Earth for the Intellectual Races."

As we re-read these admirable Essays given sixteen years since at Musical Hall, the generous mental gift of these gentlemen free to our citizens, as we read their eloquent hopes and prophicies for the future of our State, we are doubly glad to know we were enabled then to plant so good seed, for the words of these men four of whom, thank Heaven still live with us, one whose memory is still embalmed in good loving, generous hearts, having been called Home above.

As we thus speak we ask, where is the Bush Street of 1854, and where is Musical Hall? the changes in that Street is but a type of our City and State, from the low and common buildings, many of them cloth lined, these have given place to stately structures that compare well with the richest Cities of the world, and as with the City, so with the Country.

At that early date Agriculture was but little esteemed, the Mining Interest absorbed nearly all the attention, all the sympathy, all the Capital of the State, but by degrees light came and soon this State began to show its wonderful capacity, and now California that in 1854 was known as an exporter of Hides and Horns merely, has become *first* in the list of Grain and Wine exporters, and soon Wool and Silk, and Sugar, with Leather and many other products will swell her now $25,000,000 exports to the grand total of $100,000,000 annually.

But why need we give figures which are become patent the world over, for California has *made her mark* on every *trade mart* of the world, and yet her great prosperity is but only begun.

We do not think any one will charge us with egotism or self praise if we do say we feel we have been with our *Journal*, the CALIFORNIA FARMER, an instrument however humbly we may labor in advancing this great and goodly cause of AGRICULTURE which lays at the very foundation of all prosperity of City, State, or Nation.

And now as we enter upon our *Seventeenth Year* of our Editorial labor, we do so with none the less zeal, interest or feeling. Every year we see more and more to do, and if our kind friends and patrons at home and abroad will but co-operate with us still, we can only promise them all there is left of us for our remaining years of life, —and while we acknowledge our grateful thanks to them, we also return our sincere thanks to all our cotemporaries that have from time to time spoken the kindly word for us and our work, to each and all we tender the best wishes of an earnest heart for their prosperity and the prosperity of every good cause in our State, Country and the World.

THE RAINS HAVE COME.

The rains have come, let every heart be glad, and every heart send up its praise, for the blessing we have had.

It will be remembered by the readers of this Journal that *we* have from the beginning of the Autumn, on planting season, continually expressed a confidence of a prosperous planting time by reason of "plenty of rain."

Every month, and sometimes each week we have given reasons for our belief, even from the first generous rains which came at early day.

We found our belief of larger quantities of rain each season from the largely extended area of cultivated lands, which always tend to produce moisture. We also believe that the increased number of Orchards, Vineyards and Gardens, the larger number of Villages, Manufactories, Workshops, Steamers, Steam Works, and increased human enterprizes of all kinds these all have a material influence upon the atmospheric air, and the moisture in the new turned soil of thousands and tens of thousands of acres which is drawn upward by solar heat when condensed above, must return more copiously on a territory where there is no cultivation, and nothing but a barren waste.

It was upon such an hypothesis we based our convictions of an abundance of rains, and *we* have not been dissapointed.

The rains have again commenced, and before this storm is over our farmers far and near will *rejoice* and be glad, for the rains which will be heavy, will be to them as their great drops and copious streams come down like sweetest music. Thus far the rains have extended widely, and by our Telegraph reports the clouds in every place far and near give good promise that the southern section of our state will be generally refreshed also, and no portion of our State need fear the want of rain this season, for we shall have an abundance of it everywhere. Let therefore every heart rejoice and be glad, giving due praise and gratitude for the rich blessings of

"THE EARLY AND THE LATTER RAIN"

RESULTS IN SILK BUSINESS.

I. N. Hoag, Esq., formerly Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and for the last three years largely engaged in the raising of Silk Worms and Mulberry Trees, in a letter to the *Sacramento Union* makes the following report of his business for 1868:

"In 1868 I fed the leaves from three and one-half acres of land covered with two year old *morus multicaulis* trees. The trees had been grown from cuttings where they then stood. They had been cut back in the Spring or Winter close to the ground and the tops used for cuttings, so that they did not furnish much over half the early foliage they would have done had they only been pruned with an eye to that purpose. The result of that operation succisely stated, is as follows: Receipts, 486 ounces and 13½ pennyweights of eggs sold to Hentsch & Berton at $4 per ounce, $1,946 70; eggs retained for self and sold to other parties, $1,897 50; perforated cocoons sold, $75 30; total, $3,920 00. Contra, labor and other expenses, $472 00. Net profits, $3,449 00. The feeding was commenced on the first of June. On the 25th of July it was fully completed and the eggs all made. On the 7th of August I had my money from Hentsch & Berton, and could have sold the entire product to them."

The above showing is very satisfactory, and would induce many to go into the same business. *We* would, however, like to have Mr. Hoag give the result of his business for 1869, so that others may know if his success is continuous, as it is all important to this great interest that we have all the light we can have.

Will Mr. Hoag comply?

CAUSE OF SUICIDES, MURDERS, ETC.

Heriditary transmissions of physical qualities, character, capacity, etc., from parent to child, is an admitted truth among all intelligent creatures, and yet while admitting this truth, little or no regard is paid to this all important fact in the re-creation of immortal beings, while millions upon millions is expended to improve the race of all the lower orders of creation. If the good and healthy points can there be transmitted, of course the bad ones can, and this subject is awakening some attention among scientific minds.

Dr. Charles Elam, a physician of England, has just issued a book in which many medical problems are fully discussed, and on mental diseases he has given the following brief, but true elucidation of the causes of suicide now so prevalent in our midst.

"There is no form of heritage more remarkable than that of tendency to suicide without any other marks of aberration of intellect. Dr. Winslow relates the case of a family where all the members exhibited, when they arrived at a certain age, a desire to commit self-destruction; to accomplish which the greatest ingenuity and industry were manifest. Dr. Gall relates a very striking instance of seven children of one man, who all enjoyed a competency and good health, yet all possessed a rage for suicide, and all yielded to it within thirty or forty years. Some hanged, some drowned themselves, and others blew out their brains. Many other examples of the same tendency are brought forward by the same writer. I may add one case to the above from my own experience. Sitting one day with an acquaintance, I noticed some depression in his spirits. After a prolonged silence, he broke out in the following dreary attempt at conversation: "My grandfather hanged himself, my uncle took poison, my father shot himself, I shall cut my throat." The facts were correct; but constant surveillance prevented the sequal in his own history."

Now we ask, where are our Medical men. Will they not look into this subject, and give the Public light?

Palmyra Nursery, Palmyra, N. Y.

By Purdy and Johnsons, very popular growers of small fruits.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING.

The Boys of to-day in San Francisco—the Boys that we meet coming from our Public Schools—are to be in all human probability the rulers of this city, and to wield to a greater or lesser degree, and to control the destiny of this great State, for as goes the city, so goes the country, our city being the centre or head of the commonwealth the life-blood must go out from this city for good or for evil. We know "God made the country, and man makes the city," and we do know, that politically speaking, our city and its influences in a great measure control the State.

Taking this view of it, we look to the Boys of the present time, as a TYPE of the future character of our men, and to see and know what they will in all human probability be, we must meet them as they pour out of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS where they are now being *trained for the future* as the *War Horse* is trained for the BATTLE FIELD, and the *Race Horse* is trained for the RACE COURSE.

"A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, nor can an evil tree bring forth good fruit."

"A fountain cannot give forth sweet and bitter water," nor can any Boy accustomed to the habits of profanity, low conversation, petit larceny, mischief, quarrelling, coarse conduct to the other sex, unfeeling conduct to the poor drunkard, and utter disrespect to the aged, ever become a good man or a man fit to rule or have any part in the government of any country.

This is a subject of the greatest moment now to the people of this city and to our whole State, for we are making liberal provisions for our PUBLIC SCHOOLS, COLLEGES and SEMINARIES of LEARNING, and it would be far better that a Boy should remain uneducated in books, unless the heart and morals are trained also, for an ignorant man will have less power if he is bad at heart than one that is accomplished in knowledge.

Would any one desire to know the character of the future men of our city and State? then let them pass quietly along our streets when our schools send out the Boys and Girls by thousands. There they can see them—there they can hear their words and see their conduct. There they can often see the Boy of ten years, skilled in blasphemy and lewd talk, There they can see the young smoker, and the Boy full of mischief, and rude actions. There they can see them make sport of the unfortunate—the crazy—the drunken, or the ragged beggar. There they can see them insult passers by, throw stones, break glass, or pilfer gardens, and in *miniature* do those deeds that when full-grown men, would place them in our Jails, Penitentiaries and Prisons.

And who is responsible for these things? Teachers of our PUBLIC SCHOOLS and their responsibility they think, when the pupil leaves the door of the school house, to a certain degree they do: but "as a twig is bent, the tree's inclined" and whenever the pupils of a school manifest these evil propensities and act them out in daily life, there is a grievous error at the fountain, for well conducted Public Schools, where *Teachers* are what they *should be*, the pupils will show good teaching in all their daily conduct. We live in the vicinity of one of our large Public Schools of several hundred pupils, and what we have seen and heard daily, often makes us shudder for the future of our city and for our Boys and our Girls, and all we can say or hope for is, "GOD SAVE OUR COMMONWEALTH."

"BEAUTIFY HOME."

Home should be a Picture Gallery as much as is possible within the means of its occupants. Decorated with Paintings, Engravings, Statuary, Birds, Minerals and all beautiful things in nature.

Home thus erected by those who are starting in life, would always we think remain Beautiful Homes, Happy Homes for those who have a taste to rear such Homes and keep them beautiful, would make a place, that Children created and born there would be ever lovers of Home.

We have received from E. F. Trafton Esq., Art Publisher of Chicago, "The Morning Prayer," a most exquisite Oil Chromo, designed by Louis Kurtz of the Chicago Lithographing Company, after the original by John Phillips.

This Picture should be in every Home, words cannot describe its real beauty, it must be seen to be appreciated.

This exquisite Chromo, now adorns the walls of the Executive Mansion at Washington, and President Grants Secretary in a letter to the Publisher says: This picture has been very greatly admired, and Mrs. Grant regards it as very highly creditable to the Artist, and to Chicago

We do not claim to be a great conniseur of Art, but no one who appreciates the beautiful can see this Chromo without a desire to possess it. It can be seen at our Reading Rooms, and is for sale we believe, at "Romans."

HOME MADE TYPE.

It may not be generally known that California has TYPE FOUNDRIES of a superior order, yet we have three of excellent character.

We paid a visit recently to the Complete Type Foundry of J. B. Painter, Esq., on Clay Street, and was much pleased at the perfection to which this Art is carried on in our midst.

Mr. Painter has from twenty to forty hands employed, as the business demands, and the best styles of finished Type of all sorts are here manufactured, equal to those in any part of the world. The business of Casting Type, and Electrotyping, is here carried on in all its branches, Mr. Painter having already supplied some of the largest newspapers with complete sets of type; thus another branch of trade is established to save sending our Gold abroad. Country newspapers that want a new Dress, should call on Mr. Painter.

IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETY.

It is to be hoped that our Legislators will take steps to learn the full particulars of the thousands of laborers now needing work, and wanting means to live, before they make appropriations to bring more poor laborers to our State.

Acknowledgements.

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibitors Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

We have from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, the Bound Volume of Reports for 1868, of this we have before spoken, it is a valuable Volume, creditable to the Department, well got up, and arranged with good Illustrations.

We have also from the Department the special Reports of Statistics for November and December, 1869——valuable.

From A. Roman & Co., Publishers.

We have Qualitative and Quantitave Chemical Analysis, after the most popular Chemists, containing a correct analysis of all the material elements proper for the Agricultural Students, and what is now wanted for our Agricultural College, the Author being the Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the Cornell University, and knowing the needs of the student he has happily supplied them.

Romance of Spanish History, by J. S. C. Abbot, handsomely illustrated. This Book by this popular author will become a popular book—the very history of Spain is full of Chivalry and Romance, and now while that nation is before the world in arms, this book will be read with interest. The well known talent and skill of the Author of this book must make it doubly interesting.

The Ancestry of Gen. Grant, by Edward Chauncy Marshall Esq., A. M., Author of "The History of the United States Naval Academy," etc. This is a Book that will be read as identified with the History of the war, and the present President of these United States.

Holy Grail, by Alfred Tennyson, D. C. L., the Poet Laureate. A new Poem by this distinguished Author, will be sought for with avidity, and will command great sale.

The above four Books are all for sale by the well known and popular Publishing House, and Book Establishment of A. Roman & Co.

We have recently received the following.

Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester N. Y., *By* Ellwanger and Barry, the well known and extensive Nurseryman of the last thirty years, whose Nursery grounds cover hundreds of acres.

OUR EXCHANGES

By the notice we gave some time since that we could not enlarge our *list of Exchanges*, except to Journals of same interest, or those of value, we hereby give notice that those Journals that do not receive the FARMER after our *Number One*, will please understand that however much we may regret to refuse the Exchange, it arises from our utter inability to do so, for our applications for Exchange has reached the number of nearly *One Thousand*. This will show our cause of refusal. Those that receive No. 2 and 3 will remain permanent Exchanges.

OUR CIRCULAR.

With our Number One of this Volume we address letters to each of our Subscribers, and call their special attention to that Circular, and, in addition to that, we trust *each and all our Subscribers*, Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men, and all who desire the prosperity of our State, and its Industrial Interests, and our Homes, to communicate with us freely upon all subjects—our columns are open for Inquiry and Debate. All letters, however, must bear to us the *real* name of the writer to insure its publication.

We hope a generous correspondence.

THE GREAT GRAND CONCERT.

The Great and Grand Musical Jubilee proposed by Madame Camello Urso, for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Association, promises to be a Grand Success. All honor to the noble Lady who has with spontaneous generosity thus devoted her time, talent, and gifted genius, to devise a way to save so excellent an institution as our Mercantile Library from its present embarrassed condition and place it in a prosperous way, which most undoubtedly will be done, as by reports from all sections of the State, the people are *with her* in this her most laudable enterprise, and success must crown her great undertaking.

GREAT SALE OF FARMS.

We desire to call special attention to the great number of Farms and Farming Lands, Dairy and Stock Ranches, Mill Sites, and Mills, which are offered in our columns this week.

The Farm Lands and Ranches are truly valuable and worthy special attention of those who wish to establish permanent Homes, Orchards, Vineyards, &c.

These valuable lands are now liberally offered by Samuel Brannan, Esq., and should receive careful attention of all new comers to our State. See advertisement.

SEND US SAMPLES.

We desire to procure *Samples* of every variety of Grain, Grass, and every Cereal, as well as *Samples of New Products*, and for these we shall be ready to reciprocate in any way desired. We will pay for them, or bestow a full equivalent in some *new Seed or Plants* that may be desired.

NATURAL HISTORY CURIOSITIES.

We desire specimens in Natural History, Insects, Flies, Frogs, Toads, Snakes, Turtles, &c., preserved in spirits, or dried, and for these, or any curiosity, will make due return. Send by Wells Fargo & Co. to our Office.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Why is not the ANNUAL MEETING of this Society called? The meeting should be held in January and the Call should be made in season to give the members in different parts of the State opportunity to be present.

New Advertisements.

The Salem Grape.

WE entertain no doubt that the SALEM and other members of "Roger Hybrids," will succeed perfectly in California, and ship in splendid condition to the Eastern Markets.

Our stock of the SALEM, is by far the largest and best in the country and warranted genuine.

Strong plants of the SALEM, packed free, at $1,50 each, $9,00 per doz., or $35,00 per hundred.

ROGERS Nos. 4, 15, and 19, $1,00 each, $6,00 per doz and $25,00 per hundred.

MARTHA, EUMELAN, and WALTER, (new and promising varieties,) $2,00 each or $12,00 per doz.

VINES packed with great care in double boxes, Secure from frost or heat, either by Pacific Rail Road or the Isthmus route.

For further particulars, or Illustrated Circular,

Address I. H. BABCOCK & Co.
Lockport, New York.

Cranberry Plants.

ONE to 400 can be forwarded by mail at 50 cents per 100, including postage $4 per 1,000; $15 for 5,000; $25; for 10,000, or one barrel all rooted plants. 10,000 at two feet apart will plant an acre.

For mode of Culture, &c., send for Circular.

Also, for a concise Practical Treatise on the Cranberry —its History, Culture, Varieties etc.,—enclose 25 cts.

GRAFTING WAX of the finest quality; Cheaper to purchase than to make. In large parcels for Nurserymen, or in one pound, half, and fourth pound cakes, for retailing.

F. TROWBRIDGE.
Milford, Conn.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of "The People's Literary Companion"—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail.—Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 32-13

Choice Plants.

We offer, also, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,
Rare Kinds ROSES,
GERANIUMS,
HELIOTROPES,
FUCHIAS,

We have the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE

A Live Young Man Wanted.

AN ACTIVE energetic, thinking, Young Man, from 14 to 18 years of age who writes a good hand, and is quick in figures. One who is orderly in his habits, free from irregularities, and can produce unexceptionable Testimonials of Character, can find permanent employment in the Business Office, and Reading Room of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

A GOOD YOUNG MAN can find where he can win steady preferment for years. None need apply without the best of references. Apply only between 4 and 6 P. M., at 320 Clay Street, up stairs.

33 1 FARMER OFFICE.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR

331

Farms for Sale

Vineyard Lands for Sale or to Lease.

SAW AND PLANING MILL

FOR SALE AND TO LEASE.

PAPER MILL, LAUNDRY AND FACTORY SITES

FOR SALE AND TO LEASE

Greenbacks Received in Payment.

BY S. BRANNAN.

No. 420 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

JULIUS WETZLAR, Agt.
Capital Bank, Sacramento.

L. B. AYER, Agt.
U. S. Land Office, Marysville.

K. H. MILLIKEN, Agt.
Calistoga Hotel, Calistoga.

Eighteen farms, 160 acres each, for sale.

In Yuba county, eight miles from Marysville, five miles from the Oregon and California Rail road, on the south side of the Yuba river, near the foothills; well wooded, good water, and good grain or vinyard land.—Terms—one-third cash and the balance in two annual payments. Title, United States Patent.

ALSO, FOR SALE.

Eight farms, 160 acres each,

Three miles above the Calistoga Railroad depot, in Napa county. Terms as above.

ALSO.

Town Lots and Villa Residences.

For sale at Calistoga; numbers of acres of land in quantity to suit purchasers, and liberal terms to those that will make improvements.

ALSO, FOR SALE

Lots of Land.

From 10 to 30 acres—to be planted in Vineyard and Mulberry Trees—vines and trees furnished for planting. One half of the land planted to be received in payment, at the end of four years. None but those that thoroughly understand the business need apply.

ALSO.

Vineyard Lands.

For sale in Napa Valley and Calistoga, in quantities to suit purchasers, on long credit and no interest required from those who are experienced vine dressers

ALSO.

Two farms 115 Acres each.

Two miles above the St. Helena depot, on the line of the Napa Valley Railroad. Terms as above, in Greenbacks.

ALSO, FOR SALE.

Several small farms.

From 30 to 50 acres each, adjoining the town of Calistoga; four hours by rail and steamboat from San Francisco and Sacramento, and five hours from Marysville

ALSO, FOR SALE.

Town lots.

In Calistoga and Sacramento, without improvements, on the same terms, Greenbacks.

ALSO.

Ten farms of timber land.

In Napa County, near the line of the Railroad, at a very low figure. Payments for the same can be made in chopping and hauling wood off of the same.

ALSO.

Twelve farms on the Feather River.

160 acres each—24 miles from Sacramento city, and sixteen below Marysville, on the north side of the river at Nicolaus Ferry, four miles from the California Pacific Railroad.

Long credit to those that improve and are good farmers.

ALSO, FOR SALE.

Six tracts of land,

Within 2 1-2 miles of Napa City, varying in size from 50 to 200 acres and in price from $20 to $400 per acre.

ALSO.

To lease, at Calistoga

One Sawmill and Shingle and Planing Mill, 25-horse power.

ALSO FOR SALE OR LEASE,

A good location for a Paper Mill.

At Calistoga. Boiling water furnished from hot springs adjoining the Railroad, and near the Depot.

An inexhaustible supply of tule can be found on the line of the Railroad, within 1 1-2 hours of Calistoga.—Tule is now known to be the cheapest material for the manufacture of printing and wrapping paper. An unlimited supply of wood and water in the vicinity.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,

A Factory.

An excellent location for a Factory on Napa River, at Calistoga. A 25 horse power steam engine is now in running order on the premises.

ALSO TO LEASE,

A Laundry.

Adjoining the Railroad depot at Calistoga, a good location for a Laundry—with a hot spring of 2 4 degrees heat—time, 3 1-2 hours from San Francisco.

ALSO, TO LEASE,

A Vegetable Garden.

A first class Vegetable Garden at Calistoga, with natural heating apparatus from Hot Springs for the greenhouse; everything furnished for working it.

ALSO, FOR SALE.

Houses.

The two story frame houses, Nos. 117 and 119 O'Farrell street, between Stockton and Powell, San Francisco.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A Hotel in Sacramento.

On J street, between First and Second streets, near the Central Pacific Railroad Depot; contains 34 Rooms, Billiard and Dining Rooms and Kitchen.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Ten Farms,

160 acres each, (unimproved) one mile from Nicolaus Ferry, Feather River, and four miles from the Nicolaus station on the Vallejo and Marysville Railroad, and eighteen miles below Marysville, at from $10 to $20 per acre, in four payments in three years.

ALSO, FOR SALE.

A Lot,

On the corner of Fourteenth and Valencia streets, 70x410

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A Steam and Water Power Saw Mill.

With 640 acres of Timber Land, Blacksmith Shop, Dwelling House, Office, Barn, Cattle, Logging Trucks. Situated on the Clear Lake Road, ten miles from Calistoga, in Napa County, with a good market for lumber.

ALSO,

Dairy Cows taken for town property and farming lands,

ALSO,

WANTED—Twenty Dairy Cows, good milkers.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—Five Thoroughbred French MERINO BUCKS.

A Liberal Cash Price paid for Grapes delivered at the Cognac Distillery of Keseberg & Co., at Calistoga.

ALSO,

LAND TO EXCHANGE FOR LIVE STOCK.

ALSO.

WANTED—A first-class Gardner and Horticulturist, with small capital. None need apply unless thoroughly versed in the business and well recommended. 32 23-tf

Miscellaneous.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33 1

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

A Splendid lot of these,

Best of all Early Potatoes,

And raised here in California can be had at the

New York Prices.

We invite all Potatoe growers to call and see them at our office, where we can show them a sufficient number of testimonials as to their Quality and Productiveness to convince all that the EARLY ROSE is the very

BEST EARLY POTATOE KNOWN

One of the grand features of this wonderful Potatoe is that it succeeds most admirably in high, dry lands.—Some grand results we have here in reports now to be published.

Those who want Pure Seed of California growth, and at New York rates or what it would cost to bring them here, can have larger, fairer and fresher Seed than any that can be imported.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

IMPORTANT

....TO....

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Fine Wool Sheep

3000

VERY SUPERIOR

FINE WOOL SHEEP

Of French Merino and Spanish full blood Breeders.—The Stock on the French side is from the famed "Chrystal Palace," one of the finest Bucks ever brought to th s Coast

The Spanish from full blood of the best Pedigee.

The Sheep will be sold in lots of 500 or 1000, to suit purchasers, and will be sold at a great Bargain.

All particulars can be had at the Farmer Office, where Prices will be made known.

New Grains, Grasses Etc.

Those who desire to plant NEW and VALUABLE GRAINS and GRASSES, can find many new kinds of the following,

OATS—Suprize, Norway and Black Swedish.
GRASSES—Ten Varieties
WHEAT—Many New kinds.

ALSO many new and valuable TREE SEEDS for sale a

THE FARMER OFFICE
No. 320, Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express charges paid, $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office,

WARREN & CO.

Miscellaneous.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $3 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing a list of all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 90

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on in-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST

STEAMER

THE FOLLOWING

Flint on Milch Cows—New Edition.....$2 50
Flint on Grasses—New Edition.....$2 50
Harris on Garden Insects—Superb Edition.....$5 00
Book of Fruits—by Baker.....$1 50

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works, or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the FARMER Office.

32-6 WARREN & CO.

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE

LARGEST STOCK

—AND—

Best Assortment

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost. 32-24.

H. S. BURR,

(Successor to TESMORE & MAYES,)

DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT FISH,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS

ONE THOUSAND PLANTS.

Those who are planting Gardens, and wish *collections* of choice plants, can buy them in quantities at a very low rate, if they visit the *Gardens Corner of Mason and Pacific Street*, in this city, or address EDITO FARMER.

Miscellaneous.

OIL CAKE MEAL!

THE BEST FEE KNOWN

FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock are -ed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving! [illegible]

For MILCH COWS particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($25 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold; at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRON STREET,

32 18 San Francisco.

TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value; because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay street, up stairs.

AITKEN & CO.,

PREMIUM PIONEER

MARBLE WORKS,

177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings, Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

A. AITKEN. ISRAEL LUCE.

32-7

FLAX! FLAX! FLAX!

THE OAKLAND Cotton Manufacturing Company

Have commenced operations with their new Burlap Machinery, and are prepared to

BUY FLAX,

either in the straw or broken, in any quantity offered.

All communications concerning the sale of Flax, or the Cultivation of it, to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company, PH. SUSMA

32-13 5 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Home Miscellany.

San Francisco, Jan. 20th, 1870.

COL. WARREN, Editor *California Farmer*:

DEAR SIR.—Should you deem the article I send worthy a place in your popular, and highly valued paper, please accept.

May heaven bless the noble exertions you have made, and are still making to place before the people a representative of God's most independent children, viz—the FARMER.

Very Respectfully yours. ZORA.

TO LILLIE.

Come to me darling, my heart it seems breaking,
Slowly, but surely while sad, and alone;
Oh! how it throbs asleep, or awaking
To kiss you again, my own precious one.

Come to me birdie, and cares will be lighter,
Heart aches will cease though burdened with fear;
No matter the storms—the earth will be brighter
And smiles chase away the fast falling tears.

Come to me *loved* one—Mother is weary,
Waiting for thee, long absent afar;
Life itself is a desert most dreary
When distance obscures my beautiful star.

Come—for my lips are fevered, and burning
From fires of the love consuming my soul;
Sighing I watch thy tardy returning
As days into months, toward eternity roll.

Come—for in slumbers thy *dear* form is near me
Close to my side once more as of old;
Songs like the robin warbled to cheer me
While fondly I smooth out, thy ringlets of gold.

Come—for the old Year went silent, and weeping,
The New one began, with visions un-seen;
For *me* it will dawn when *thou* art sleeping
Entwined in my arms, and happy in dreams.

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

BY MME DEMOREST.

Useful compensated labor affords the only means of independence and of growth—physically, mentally, and morally.

Men have learned the lesson long ago—no man is respectable, in the highest sense, who is an idler. The active *only* have the true relish of life, for they who know not what it is to labor know not what it is to enjoy. It is exertion that renders rest delightful and sleep sweet and refreshing. The wealth of to-day is the accumulation of labor of the past, and remunerative work not only accumulates wealth and comforts, but gives the ability to use judiciously and take care of the means accumulated; therefore the regular prosecution of some purpos or profession which engages, helps and enlivens all the powers, affords the only means for the elevation or independence of women—work, not daintily performed, as a pastime, but undertaken with energy and with resolution, and without the spirit of vain repining that sinks under misfortune, or yields easily to temptation. Looking from the standpoint of the views at present entertained by the greater portion of our own sex, it is evident that, before this truth shall be comprehended in the proper light, a vast change must come o'er the dreams—the dream of chivalry in man—weakness and incapacity in woman to become self-s orting. There is really little difference in the natural capacities of individual; the difference arises from the exercise and consequen growth of latent faculties. Educate young men as most girls are educated, excepting somebody to provide for them—they acquire habits and tastes of extravagance while enjoying the social advantages that wealthy parents give their children—and the result is invariably want of ability to keep an inheritance, to say nothing of adding to it. If men, with their assumed superior capability for making money and managing it, stand thus in need of practical education to insure success, why charge woman with want of ability in these respects, when few opportunities are given for the needed experience?

When wealthy parents find proved that "riches often take to themselves wings" they recognize the folly—more than that, the wickedness—that environs a daughter with circumstances that make her only a recipient of favors, when her highest good is the development of faculties which are born or strengthened only by action. Among men, *remuneration* is the acknowledged *lever* of action, and is as general as it is positive. For this reason, parents, teach your daughters some remunerative business. Select for them as you do for your sons,—according to natural or apparent capability. No longer expect of them proficiency in an endless round of what are called domestic duties, whether they like it or not, and any department of which is a science in itself.

A woman is expected o know a little of everything, and nothing thoroughly or scientifically under the present system of training, or rather want of training. It is, therefore, quite impossible that she should possess any special ability. A daughter often resembles her father in temperament and personal appearance—why should she not inherit the genius or capacities that have made him successful? The truth is women are adapted to many professions and a variety of employments. Looking back upon the past, we find many who have been successful in their rebellion to the established code, and who have won high rank or favor as reward for their courage and perseverance. With all the repression and exclusion, a galaxy of female names,

"Like orient pearls at random strung,
Adorn the world of literature."

and every year the range of remunerative advocations is widening. New ones are undertaken suited to various degrees of capability and refinement. Female professors occupy college chairs, and in the medical profession women have, within the past few years, completely triumphed over prejudice and jealousies of the entire male fraternity, meeting odium and vituperation with a dignified bearing that won them golden opinions from all classes of society. Telegraphing, book-keeping and type-setting are being successfully pursued, and the way now is comparatively clear; yet no eminent position in life, it must be remembered, is attained without prompt and earnest effort to all its difficulties. Women must work *from* themselves and for themselves. It is against all law to expect mental or physical strength or abilities without the equivalent *personal* effort to attain these several qualities. This is admitted in the abstract; but women, at least, have not worked in accordance with the law.

Women are accustomed to look on obstacles as exceptional; and, borrowing their fancies from the poetical imageries of chivalry, expect to find only roses in the new line of action. The majority of men accept difficulties as a rule, and grapple earnestly with each and every hindrance interposing between the desire and the attainment of the position they have in view; it only remains for women to do battle as determinately to conquer. Let opinion cry you down scornfully as it will, meet it with indifference, with a religious sense of duty, with truth, and without fear.

The barriers of conventionality have been raised so high, and so strongly cemented by long existence, that the only hope of overthrowing them exists in the union of numbers linked together by common opinion and effort. The voice of one or two, or a dozen women, however zealous in the cause, would be lost in the clamors of denunciation; but the united watchword of *thousands* would strike at the foundation of the false system and annihilate it.

Therefore, to daughters, I say, fit yourselves for some congenial business or profession that will reward your labor—as men learn trades—so that the results of your labor may demonstrate the hand and genius of a master workman in its accomplishment, and the great world which has need of proficiency, of every germ of talent, of every resolute worker, must, by force of the mysterious magnetism of your power, recognize your claims to equality upon this plane with man.

WOMANS POWER OF ELOQUENCE.

Whatever careers may be interdicted to women, it is odd that Society should ever have laid lecturing under the ban. There is no average woman of culture and sense who does not talk better than the average man of culture and sense. And the great orators among men have been they who, with the masculine intellect, united the feminine temperament That is, they have been they, in whom sentiment, grace, love of color, form, light, ornament, the picturesque and dramatic instinct, were most pronounced. The best woman orator, then, ought to be more persuasive than the best man orator. And the special aptitude of women for this vocation ought to have sent upon the platform, before this day, at least ten admirable lecturers of the more eloquent sex to every hundred peripatetic philosophers of the more logical.

But *because* women had to conquer a land plainly and logically theirs by right; *because* they had not only to do their hard work like men, but to excuse themselves for the honorable service—therefore it behooved them to do it so triumphantly that criticism itself should forget the condition of sex and see only the result of endeavor. It was not enough to be entertaining, to be bright, to be witty or sarcastic, or clever, or even eloquent.—The problem for every woman who decided to take her life in her hand and lift up her voice on the platform was the problem presented to the very greatest and loftiest orator of the land. To be fully persuaded in his own mind of the worth of the thing he had to say, and then to say it with such clearness, with such precision, with such unassailable logic, with such hidden force of facts behind it, with such sincerity, with such nobility of thought, with such charm of expression, that he who heard it, if unconvinced, should be ennobled by the atmosphere of its truth, and gladdened by the spell of its beauty.

Something very much less than this satisfies audiences, indeed. Something very much less seems to satisfy most speakers. But no woman, coming to this work as to a vocation, has a right to demand less of herself. Achieving less, she is a failure, though she crowds halls and grows rich. Miss Dickinson is born an orator. She has the magnetic, dramatic, intense temperament. She has a voice of wonderful strength and responsiveness. She has a noble and beautiful presence.—She has a lofty ideal, a strong purpose, profound convictions, a tender power of idealization, and a terrible power of truth-telling. What she has lacked in these years of hers is hard work, patience, consideration, fairness, logic. Her intellect is clear, quick, subtle. Her intuitions are fine.—She thought *of* her subjects, but did not think them *out*. And so her most patient hearers, her best lovers, and her hopefullest believers grew tired of waiting for the excellence so long delayed. She gave no lecture which was not full of possibilities of greatness; she gave none which was great. But her Summer's rest and experiences, its study and reflection have done much to refine and develop her. The Lecture of last night was in a higher strain than any she has given. The seeming flippancy which often pained, the smartness and repartee that made the unthinking laugh and the judicious grieve, the begging of questions, the assertion for argument, the climaxes for conclusions—all these were not. A serious-eyed woman, overburdened with the weakness and the woes of women, came to tell her story seriously, and to leave its moral with her hearers. She told it bravely, purely, simply, eloquently. The faults of last night were those common and easily mended ones of a tendency to prolixity, and an emphasis of points that needed no emphasis—the faults, indeed, of an unwritten speech. But the dauntless little lady is working hard, and already a finer dignity, a sweeter persuasiveness, a loftier moral power, appear in her, an intellectual force which is new. It was a lecture to make men tenderer and women thoughtfuller. It was a lecture worthy of the clear brain and the great heart of the woman who gave it.—*New York Tribune.*

WOMANS RIGHTS.

The question I should like to see decided is, What are Woman's Rights? Can any one answer? I think the women have rights enough if they will but use them to the best advantage. The best right they have is to be good, dutiful housekeeping wives and mothers; make their husbands and children happy. If a woman realizes her position in this life, she will never seek for happiness in the public hall or at the polls.—*Daisy Earl in Boston Cultivator.*

[The above extract was published in the FARMER some little time since, and to which our agreeable and sensible correspondent, Jenny Dare, now replies.

"Jenny," however brave she may be in her satire upon the Sultan of Salt Lake, overlooks the fact that Congress is about to put a stop to Marriages at wholesale, and instead of the Massachusetts girls finding a Home in Utah, there will soon be several thousand widows, or deserted wives to be *divided* among the several States, therefore Jenney's plan won't do.—ED. FARMER.]

"Daisy" is a Mormon. There is not a doubt of it.

Figures, which cannot lie, prove it—in Massachusetts there are thirty thousand more women than men—now how is this army of thirty thousand strong to obtain its "best right," unless it marches *en masse* upon Salt Lake?

I had read in the newspapers that the Sultan of Utah had despatched a band of his emisaries to New England on a proselyting mission, but I little dreamed of discovering one of them disguised as a simple Field Flower.

As to the last proposition in the above extract, it has my unqualified assent. I should be very much amazed indeed, to hear that Happiness had taken up her abods, either in the public halls, or at the polls. And if any sanguine individual, of either sex, have any "great expectations," of meeting the Goddess in those places, he or she will be most grievously disappointed.

JENNEY DARE.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on THURSDAY August 19th 1869.

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of ten months,.....$35

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

24-3 REV. A. VARSI, S J. President.

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS.

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds, In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORRILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open daily from 9 A. M to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from

Make Home Beautiful.

Something for every Home, that will win a place in every Heart.

"MORNING PRAYER."

A beautiful Chromo by Louis Kurtz, exactly reproducing the original painting by John Phillips. Press and People unite in pronouncing it the most desirable picture for Home adornment ever published.

"It is exceedingly beautiful."—Chicago Tribune. "Of the most lovable description."—Evening Journal. "Every way a desirable work."—Republican. "Combines artistic skill with rare truthfulness to nature."—Post. "Cannot but be immensely popular."—Art Journal. "A beautiful picture that teaches a beautiful lesson."—Little Corporal.

Send for circular. E. H. TRAFTON, Art Publisher Box 73, Chicago.

☞Ask your Picture dealer for it.

$200,000 WORTH

...OF...

NEW DRY GOODS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

—OF—

Dry Goods

IN SAN FRANCISCO,

IS OFFERED BY

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING LIST

Dress Goods.

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
100 pieces Check Mohair	$0 50	$0 25
50 pieces Check, extra wide	63	37
20 pieces Heavy Stripe Poplin	62	37
20 pieces Satin Stripe Poplinette	75	50
30 pieces Extra Wide Stripe Poplin	75	50
50 pieces Norwich Poplin	1 00	50
75 pieces Plaid Ottoman	87	50
50 pieces Plaid and Figured Ottoman	87	50
40 pieces Changeable Poplin	87—	60
50 pieces Plaid Epingline	87—	62—
20 pieces Stripe Wool Poplin	87—	62—
16 pieces English Serge, new colors	1 00	75
46 pieces Glace Silk and Wool Poplin	1 37—	1 00
75 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 00	75
50 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 15	87—
100 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 25	1 00
100 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid, ex wide	1 75	1 25
100 pieces Empress, all the new shades	1 00	75
50 pieces Empress	1 25	87—
50 pieces Empress, extra super	1 37—	1 00
100 pieces Gordon's Scotch Gingham	37	25
100 pieces 6-4 French Calico	37—	25
100 pieces Best Quality French Calico	62—	37—
150 pieces Pim's Irish Poplin, all the new colors.		

Silks! Silks!

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
15 pieces Heavy Black Silk	$2 75	$2 00
12 pieces Heavy Black Silk	3 00	2 25
10 pieces Extra Heavy Black Silk	2 25	2 50
10 pieces Ex. Heavy and Wide Black Silk	4 00	3 25
25 pieces Stripe Silk	2 00	1 25
75 Dresses, Heavy Stripe Silk	35 00	25 00
25 Dresses, Stripes and Figured	35 00	25 00
30 Dresses, Chene Silk	40 00	30 00
25 Dresses, Broche Silk	45 00	30 00
50 Dresses, Changeable Silk	45 00	30 00
20 Dresses, Very Rich Silk	60 00	45 00
50 Pieces Bonnet's Black Silk, made expressly for our House		

AN IMMENSE STOCK

...OF...

Wool and Cashmere Shawls,

All at reduced Prices.

THE LATEST STYLES

...IN...

Cloaks, Suits and Jackets,

All at Greatly Reduced Rates.

HANDKERCHIEFS!

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
250 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	$1 75	$1 25
200 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	2 00	1 50
300 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	2 50	1 75
150 dozen Men's Linen Cambric Hdkfs	3 50	2 50
200 dozen Men's Linen Cambric Hdkfs	4 00	3 00
1000 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs at LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.		

FLANNELS.

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
50 pieces Shaker Flannel	$0 35	$0 25
30 pieces Shaker Flannel, Extra	55	40
10 pieces Shaker Flannel, 4-4	75	50
50 pieces Ballardvale Flannel	40	30
25 pieces Ballardvale Flannel	50	40
100 pieces 4-4 Ballardvale Flannel	62	40
40 pieces 4-4 Ballardvale Flannel	75	50

And all finer grades at equally reduced rates. Our whole stock of HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR at a reduction of 25 per cent.

ALL THE LEADING BRANDS IN

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

Positively at Less than Wholesale Prices.

A LARGE LOT OF

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

JUST RECEIVED.

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN

Ladies', Gents' and Misses'

Genuine Alexandre's Kid Gloves

At Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE—This is not a Clearing Out Sale of Old Goods. Having increased facilities for buying, and being now within seven days of the Eastern Markets, we are enabled to purchase Goods at much lower rates than formerly, and will give our customers and the public generally the benefit thereof, by reducing the prices of ALL our goods.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

32 16 No. 7 Montgomery Street

New Advertisements.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.

PIONEER

FURNITURE

AND

Upholstery Warerooms

MANUFACTURERS

AND

IMPORTERS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST 31-13

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW-YEARS!

COME AND SEE

The Largest House and the Finest Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

In the United States.

No. 432 PINE Street,

BOWEN BROS. 32-21

MAPLE LEAVES.

A DOMESTIC MAGAZINE OF USEFUL INFORMATION AND AMUSEMENT.

The BEST

The MOST Popular,

The Cheapest.

MAPLE LEAVES, is the Largest Circulating Monthly of its class in the World In variety of Practical, Useful, and Entertaining Reading, it has no equal; its ample pages comprising various Departments, including Agriculture, Useful and Scientific Articles; Domestic Economy, with Papers on Social Subjects, etc., etc.

With many Illustrations, Tales, Sketches, Enigmas, Rebusses, etc., etc.

MAPLE LEAVES is a NATIONAL MAGAZINE—read and admired by Men, Women, and Children, in Country, Village and City. It is an ably Edited, neatly Printed and well Illustrated AND ADAPTED TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY. The constant aim is to render it unequalled in both Contents and Appearance.

Each Number contains Twenty-Four Quarto Pages, Printed on a Superior Paper and Illustrated by the best Artists

TERMS—Only Fifty Cents per Year.

Specimen Copies and Premium List, sent on receipt of Six Cents.

O. A. ROORBACH, Publisher.

22-3 m. No. 102 Nassau St., New York

NEW

Russian, Turkish & Roman BATH HOUSE.

No 524 TO 528 PACIFIC STREET,

DR. ZEILE INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT his New Bath House is now open for the accommodation of patrons. Neither pains nor expense have been spared to make this the best and most commodious establishment of the kind, either in Europe or America.

Convenient and separate apartments are afforded for the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air, and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms, where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. 31 23

Miscellany.

THE PHOSPHORESCENCE OF THE SEA.

Every one recognizes the beauty of the singular phenomenon that we call the phosphorescence of the sea, and has watched the track of foam and diamond points of light left behind as the steamer cuts the wave. For a long time the cause of the shining appearance was a puzzle to philosophers. But the naturalists finally came to the conclusion that it is produced by animalculm, which are excited to luminosity when the water is agitated.—It was also shown that the phosphorescence is brightest, and the sparks most numerous, immediately preceding an atmospheric disturbance—Thus, the little animalculm must be included in the long list of delicate organisms that feel the approach of bad weather. Professor Decharme observed this coincidence and has been diligently studying the habits of the tiny creatures and their shining propensities. He tells us, as the result of his observations, that they are visible in the daylight with a glass magnifying about forty times.—They are, under this magnifying power, of a lens shaped form, and from seven to fifteen-hundredths of an inch in diameter. They are of a transparent nature, more diaphanous in the centre than around the periphery of their little bodies. The specimens experimented on by the Professor lived in a bottle for several weeks, and become very brilliant when the water was shaken or stirred, or whenever a small quantity of exciting fluid, alcohol or acid was introduced into it. We shall look hereafter with increased respect upon these infinitesimal barometers, which fully developed, attain the size of from two to four-thousandths of an inch! We wonder how many of them it takes to make the track of sparkling foam so often watched, upon the ocean.

Losses by Fire in 1869

See the Fire Fiend.—Computing only the losses by fire of $20,000 and upward during 1869, we have an aggregate loss in the United States of $40,684,000, against $34,757,000 in 1868; $36,905,000 in 1867; $66,410,000 in 1866, and $43,139,000 in 1865. The total loss by fire in the United States for fourteen years, from 1856 to 1869, amounts to nearly $400,000,000. Last year Philadelphia lost $7,535,000—the amount by the destruction of the whiskey bonded warehouse on Front street being more than half of the total.—The total loss by fire in New York last year was about $3,350,000, or less than half that of Philadelphia.

Earthquakes.—The volcanic action, which has been on a circuit all over the earth since the middle of last year has not found its termination—Not only from the middle Rhine, from Thuringia, but also from the northen coast of Africa, reports reach us of prolonged shakings and movements of the ground, in many instances of pretty severe shocks of earthquake. From five towns in Algeria, reports are before us which speak of the damage done by earthquake shocks in November, but nowhere very serious disasters have occured.

A Furrier in Cincinnati recently conceived the brilliant idea of sewing a man up in the skin of a "grizzly" and sending his bear man out to distribute shopbills. As the kindly animal proceeded down the street, with a club in one paw and a bundle of circulars in the other, children fled, women screamed, dogs barked, horses reared, a milk cart was demolished; the police rushed to the rescue, the bear was marched to the mayor's office, and the enterprising dealer in skins, found himself most nobly and gratuitously advertised in all the newspapers next morning

The Kaffir chiefs recently got up a "corner" in wives. In that primitive country cows are established currency, and wives are bought and sold in open market. The chiefs recently combined to lock up the vaccine currency, and having accomplished that object, suddenly flooded the market with cows, and bought up all the marketable wives in the country. These wives they are now holding with the intention of bulling the market until their prices rise a hundred per cent.

In Iceland, if a minor commits a crime the parents are immediately arrested, and unless they can prove, to the satisfaction of the magistrate, that they have afforded to the child all needed opportunities for instruction, the penalty of the crime is visited upon them, and the child is placed under instruction.

Ohio has 1,028 675 children between five and twenty one. There are 22 372 more boys than girls. Prolific country. Blessed country for Mothers. Oh, high O.

The amount of money transmitted by the postal money order system during the past year is $16,000,000, and during the fiscal year ending June last, is $46,000,000, requiring 2,300,000 orders.

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

—It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men*.

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us.

New Advertisements.

MERCHANTS'

GARGLING OIL

IS THE

BEST LINIMENT

IN THE WORLD

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

36 Years in Use.

G

Is good for Rheumatism, Chilblains, Corns, Whitlows, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cramps, Boils, Bites of Animals Weakness of the Joints, Contractions of the Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Frost Bites, Painful Nervous Affections, Chapped Hands, Lame back Pain in the Side, Swellings, Tumors, Tooth Ache, Old Sores, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Flesh wounds, Galls of all kinds.

A

Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Poll evil, Wind galls, Callous, Spavin, Sweeney, Fistula, Skitest, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Springhalt, Sand Cracks, Lameness, Strains, Founded Feet, Mange, Horn Distempers, Garget in Cows, Cracked Teats, Foot Rot in Sheep, and many other diseases incident to Man and Beast.

R

R. D. Taylor, of Concord, Ky, says the Gargling Oil cured a horse of his, injured while plowing by attempting to step over a stump, almost severing the thigh from the body; also that he has used it in his family for fifteen years, and is the best remedy for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Frost Bites, Strains, Rheumatism, etc., he ever used.

G

From Crump & Bros., Lochrane Landing, Ohio, Nov. 29th, 1856—We are pleased with your medicines. It has been the means of curing a great number of different diseases upon persons, as also upon horses. We think it cures all you recommend it to do. We want you to send us the larger proportion of the variety for "Family Use," in small bottles.

I

From Dr. J. P. Terrell, Warren, Ind., March 3d, 1856—I am engaged in the practice of medicine, and find your Gargling Oil an extremely efficient remedy in all cases where an external application is indicated.

From Dr. G. B. Neal, Burris, Iowa, 1855—I have practiced medicine in this county seventy years, and cheerfully recommend your Gargling Oil as the best liniment to use.

N

From Dr. T. W. Ellis, Troupville, Ga., Jan. 6th, 1856—If I could receive both boxes of the Gargling Oil it would not be too much, as I think I could soon find sale for it all, the inquiry being frequent since it is supposed that I have it for sale

From Dr. Wm. S McCall, Chamois, Mo., Nov. 9th, 1859—Your Gargling Oil is taking the shine off from all liniments of the day. If you desired them I could procure dozens of certificates from the best citizens of the county.

E

Messrs. McLain & Bros., Wholesale Druggists, Wheeling Va., say, under date of July 24th, 1856 that they can safely recommend the Gargling Oil for more diseases than it is recommended for

From J R. Fisher, Uniontown, Pa., June 31st, 1857—Your Gargling Oil is doing much better here than formerly, since its virtues have become known—and the bottles put up for Family Use, without Stain, are much sought for.

S

Extract of a letter from Hon. Nathan Lindsey, County Judge of Shelby county, Iowa, dated Harlan, April 18th, 1857 It is decidedly preferred to any other liniment sold in this section.

Extract of a letter from Samuel S Hupp, dated Fallsburg, Ohio, July 17th, 1856—In June last, Henry Sallie had a yearling colt that had what was supposed to be Diphtheria, for more than ten days, so that it could not eat, and the throat swollen almost shut, and by the use of three or four applications of the dollar bottles, did the desired effect.

From A G. Nicl, Lewisville, Cochocton county, Iowa, March 1852—I have used your Gargling Oil for the scratches on my horse, and it cured it with the first application.

O

From Enos Mather, Middleport, N. Y., July 23d, 1850—I purchased a bottle at your Gargling Oil of your Agent, A. S. Baker, at Middleport, and as yet have used but half of it. I think it has given me more relief in a case of severe rheumatism of long standing, than anything I have ever used before.

L

Extract of a letter from J. O. Pratt, dated Quincy, Chautauque county, N Y, August 12, 1851—I have been acquainted with your medicine, (Gargling Oil) for the last fourteen years It has proved to be a sure cure for Foot Rot in Sheep, for which I have sold the last bottle, and have calls almost daily for more. Please forward as soon as convenient.

L

Always enquire for MERCHANTS' CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL, and take no other.

Retail price, $1 00, 50 cents, and 25 cents.

Shake well before using, and rub on thoroughly before the fire or some warm substance

The Gargling Oil has been used as a liniment for thirty six years. All we ask is a fair TRIAL, but be sure and follow the directions.

Ask your nearest druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and Vade Mecums, and read what the people say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the United States and other countries.

Our testimonials date from 1833 to 1862, and are unsolicited Use the Gargling Oil and tell your neighbors what good it has done

We deal fair and liberal with all and defy contradiction.

Manufactured at LOCKPORT, N. Y.,

.....BY.....

Merchants' Gargling Oil Company,

JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

33-17

Miscellaneous

LINFORTH, KELLOG & RAIL,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, OIL

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS.

Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

☞ Agents wanted for this Coast County Rights for sale.

30-6 3m

TO THE PUBLIC!!!

THE

SAN FRANCISCO

PACKAGE EXPRESS

COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

IS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYing Passengers, Baggage, Packages, and Parcels from the different Railroad and Steamboat Lines, and delivering the same to any part of the City.

To our friends from the Country this system presents itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc. to our Messengers on the Cars and Boats and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Hackmen or Job Wagons.

The Street Cars run from all Depots to the different Hotels.

Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care will be promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid

Mark Care of

"S. F. Package Express Company,"

Commissions for the purchase of goods in this City especially solicited, and articles forwarded as directed.

This Company commends itself to the General Public. The same system has been long in operation in Eastern Cities with great success.

GENERAL OFFICE:

211 and 213 California St., near Battery.

D. V. B. HENARIE, Pres.,

I. A. MUDGE, Secy. and Treas.,

H. B. MURRAY, Supt.

31-19

Valuable Patents

FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics' to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same.

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

REAL ESTATE at SACRAMENTO

TEN TO TWENTY BLOCKS,

Well situated in the suburbs of the City in entire Blocks, with Twenty or Thirty Lots seperate, singly, or more, all desirably located for Building Lots. Will be sold at reasonable rates, if applied for soon to

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office,

Or GEN. JOSIAH HOWELL, Sacramento City.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

ONE THOUSAND PLANTS.

Those who are planting Gardens, and wish *collections* of choice plants, can buy them in quantities at a very low rate, if they visit the *Gardens Corner of Mason and Pacific Street*, in this city, or address

EDITO FARMER.

Miscellaneous.

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st.....363,803 82

CASH ASSETS.....$1,113,803 82

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE

OCEAN,

MARINE,

INLAND

INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston, A. L. Tubbs, Wm. Alvord, Jonathan Hunt, A. B. Forbes, A. G. Stiles, A. Sailgman, L. B. Benchley, Wm. Sherman, L. Sachs, Jas. De Fremery, J. G. Bray, David Starn, D. O. Mills, I Friedlander, Moses Heller, H. M. Newhall, G T. Lawton, Myles D. Sweeny, Chas. Mayne, E. L. Goldstein, J. O. Earl, Lloyd Tevis, Thos. H. Selby, Adam Grant, Alphaus Bull, E. M. Wilson, D. J. Oliver, W. Scholle, Thos. Brown, Chas. Main, Chas R. Peters, Oliver Eldridge, J. B. Roberts, J. C. Wilmerding, P. L. Weaver, Wm. Hooper, J. D. Fry, A. Heyward, T. L. Barker, Alex. Weill, Chas. Meyer, Chas. E. McLane, M. Rosenbaum, A J Ralston, T. Lemmen Meyer, Geo. C. Hickox.

NEW YORK:
Louis McLane, Frederick Billings, James Lees, J G. Kellogg, Wm. T. Coleman, Moses Ellis,

SACRAMENTO
Edgar Mills, C. W. Mowe, C. T. Wheeler.

MARYSVILLE:
J. H. Jewett.

SAN JOSE:
E. McLaughlin.

PORTLAND, OREGON:
W. S. Ladd, Jacob Kamm.

VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
Wm. Sharon

Officers:

JONATHAN HUNT, President

A. J. RALSTON, Secretary,
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary

H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.

T. O. GRANT, J. E BIGELOW, } Local Agents. 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attach es to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the package

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

145 Natoma street San Francisco

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

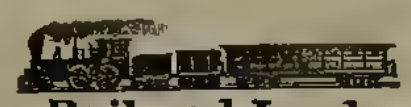
Printing and Wrapping Papers

PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of Paper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street



Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. The three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT,

CHEAP,

and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

33 1 Proprietors.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF J. W. GURLEY, who left the States several years since, and is supposed to have become a Book-keeper and Accountant in San Francisco, Stockton or Sacramento.

Letters have been received in this city for him, and a Brother has arrived in this State, is ill, and desirous to see him. Should this meet the eye of Mr. Gurley, or any one who can inform of him, this information will relieve his kindred. Address, or call on

COL. WARREN, Farmer Office.

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*,
Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the
FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by EDITOR FARMER.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20th.

The Grain Market this week presents nothing more promising than last week, and from the condition of the European Markets, now low and still falling, there is no possibility of any rise in price of grain, so as to cause any demand for export to Europe.

The present unprecedented low rate of European freight, lower than ever known here before, is the only reason why any shipments could have recently been made.

It should be borne in mind by our grain growers, that when charters can be obtained at such extraordinary low rates, purchasers of grain can afford to pay more for the grain. Such purchasers only look to one result: Can they purchase grain and charter a vessel at a given price, so as to secure *the commission*? This is the main thing for them; and commissions earned sure, it matters not to them who gets the best bargains—the owner of the ship that carries the grain, or the producer of the grain—the commission secured is the chief aim.

The present copious rains, which, by our advices, now make sure to reach very generally all parts of the State, must affect the price of grain now on hand, for the large area planted must insure an enormous harvest for 1870.

This is a satisfactory solution to the cause of the *present price* of Extra Wheat for milling, which now brings $1 60 @ $1 65, and some few lots a little more. This occurs from their being so much poor and shriveled grain that extra parcels will bring an extra rate, but not in any large lots nor for export.

Our grain growers, the present year, we hope have seen enough to convince them that poor cultivation, shallow plowing, and late planting, will not give them good sound wheat, while upon all our "Summer fallowed" land the wheat was choice and good, paying largely for this kind of cultivation.

The present season should teach Farmers to think more about the markets and the *time to sell*. For some 18 months or more, several Journals claiming great influence have very unfortunately led our grain growers astray, by inducing them to engage in the "Hold on" business. The real result of that abominable system has nearly ruined many of our Farmers. We hope they will bear in mind those Journals, and those parties that have so misguided them, for we believe they did it knowing they were wrong.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs	$1 10	@	1 40
do Extra	1 40	@	1 65
Barley, ₩ 100 lbs	1 15	@	1 25
Barley, old, for brewing	1 20	@	1 35
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 50
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 25
Flour, Superfine, ₩ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
do Extra	4 75	@	5 50
Oregon Superfine	4 00	@	4 25
do Extra for shipping	4 75	@	5 25
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Bran ₩ ton	18 00	@	20 00
Middlings ₩ ton	22 50	@	30 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton		@	25 00
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes Humboldt	95	@	1 00
Potatoes, Bodegas	80	@	90
do sweet	1 25	@	1 50
Onions	1 75	@	2 00
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	16 00	@	17 00
Hay, ₩ ton, ordinary	10 00	@	11 00
Straw ₩ ton	7 00	@	8 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The collection of Fruit offering grow less and less. The collection of Apples are still rosy color and bright, and are good as need be, but our Pears have, like some of our legislators when wanted, *pear-ed* off.

Dried Figs, Prunes, Oranges, Lemons, and Foreign Fruits, with Nuts in great variety, now make up a very good desert. All these are plenty and reasonable in price.

Apples, ₩ box	1 25	@	2 50
Apples, ₩ lb	4	@	6
Pears, green, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Plums, ₩ lb,	--	@	--
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₩ lb	—	@	—
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Apricots, ₩ lb		@	—
Cherries, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Muscat Grapes, ₩ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Native Grapes, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Melons, green flesh	15	@	25
Watermelons	30	@	50
Quinces, ₩ box	1 50	@	2 00
Figs, dried, ₩ lb	15	@	25
do Fresh, ₩ lb	10	@	19
Strawberries, ₩ lb	25	@	50
Raspberries, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Blackberries, wild ₩ lb	—	@	—
Gooseberries ₩ lb	—	@	—
Currants, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Limes, ₩ doz	15	@	25
California Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
do Oranges, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	9 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb		@	35
California Almonds, green	8	@	15
Cal. do dried		@	35

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Our Vegetable Market *bears off the palm*. We have the best display in the San Francisco Markets that the world can make—it cannot be equaled at this season of the year, nor can any market be compared with it, California can beat them all. *Chicago* must give it up.

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	—	@	75
do green	—	@	—
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₩ doz	50	@1	00
Brussel's sprouts, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Beets, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ₩ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbage, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Carots, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₩ bunch	10	@	15
Cress, ₩ doz bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz		@	
Cranberries, ₩ gall		@	
new eastern, ₩ gal	90	@	1 00
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	1 00	@	1 25
Egg Plant	25	@	50
Garlics, new	10	@	15
Green Peas, ₩ lb new	15	@	25
Green Corn, ₩ doz ears		@	50
Sugar Peas		@	
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	10	@	19
Mushrooms, open growth, ₩ lb	25	@	37
do cultivated	12½	@	25
Onions, ₩ lb		@	75
Horseradish	3	@	5
Okra, dried, ₩ lb	12	@	
do green, ₩ lb	37	@	50
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	—	@	
do do new ₩ lb	1 00	@	1 25
do Sweet	8	@	12½
Pumpkins	2	@	5
Parsnips, ₩ doz bunches	12	@	25
Parsley	—	@	25
Pickles in jars, each	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₩ lb	—	@	—
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	—	@	25
do yellow		@	25
do black, ₩ bunch	25	@	25
Green Peppers		@	
do Red	15	@	20
Squash, Summer	4	@	8
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String	10	@	18
Green Lima, shelled	—	@	25
Spinage, ₩ basket	25	@	—
Salsify, ₩ bunch	10	@	15
Turnips, ₩ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Garlic	20	@	25
Lobsters, ₩ lb Eastern	—	@	37
Turbut	—	@	—
Pompono	—	@	—
Eels			1 00

FISH.

(H. S. Burr.)

Owing to the storm, all kinds of Fish from deep waters are scarce, and some kinds not to be had. Home and Inland catches same as usual, and prices same as last week. Salmon less plenty, and *higher*.

Salmon, ₩ lb	—	@	15
do smoked, new	15	@	25
do pickled, ₩ lb		@	12
Salmon Trout	—	@	37
Smelts		@	12½
Perch		@	10
Flounder		@	18
Codfish, dry	—	@	15
Herring, fresh	5	@	8
do smoked ₩ 100		@	1 00
Tomcod	—	@	25
Sardines, fresh	—	@	10
Solefish	—	@	30
Crabs large ₩ doz	—	@	1
do small		@	25
do soft	—	@	38
Terrapin, ₩ doz		@	5 00
Mackerel, pickled, each	20	@	25
do fresh	—	@	1 00
Shrimps, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass		@	12
Halibut, rare	—	@	75
Sturgeon		@	5
Oysters, ₩	100	@	

MEATS.

Roast Beef and Plum Pudding,
Roast Lamb and our *New Green Peas*,
Roast Veal and Horseradish, and
Roast Mutton and mashed Turnips—

All these are good and healthy dishes in these nice cold rain storms, and all these can be had in abundance, and at reasonable quotations found in our columns below.

The solid meats remain the same as last week.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ lb	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	18	@	25
do corned	10	@	15
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc, ₩ lb	12	@	15
do chops	12	@	15
Veal, ₩ lb	15	@	25
do cutlet	—	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	10	@	12
do leg	—	@	12
Lamb, ₩ lb	12	@	30
Beef tongues, each	62	@	75
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@	15
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	—	@	18
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	—	@	—
Hams, California and Oregon	18	@	20
Cross' Sugar Cured		@	22
Choice Hams Duffield	—	@	30

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry and game remain the same as at our last report, with a very few changes.

Ducks, wild ₩ pair	75	@1	00
do tame "	75	@1	00
do Mallard "	—	@	100
do Teal, ₩ doz	—	@1	50
Geese wild, ₩ each	75	@1	25
do tame	2 50	@3	00
Chickens, Young, each	75	@	87
Turkeys, ₩ lb	23	@	30
Hens, each	87	@1	00
Snipe, ₩ doz	—	@1	00
do English	3 00	@4	00
Venison, ₩ lb	15	@	25
Quails, ₩ doz	1 25	@1	50
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz		@4	00
do wild		@	—
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame	50	@1	00
do wild, per doz	—	@2	00
Squirrel, ₩ pair	25	@	50

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₩ doz	9 00	@	11 00
Spring Chickens	7 50	@	9 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	20	@	22
Ducks, tame, per doz	10 00	@	11 00
do wild	1 50	@	3 50
do Mallard	2 50	@	4 00
English Snipe	2 50	@	3 00
Geese, tame, per pair	—	@	2 50
do wild ₩ doz	6 00	@	8 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz		@	2 50
do wild	75	@	1 00
Quail, ₩ doz	1 00	@	1 25
Venison	10	@	12
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

(M. B. French & Co.)

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, remain about the same; the stock offered less, and demand less, by reason of the weather which keeps people in doors, and many housewives have a *picked up dinner* rather than go out in the storm.

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	45	@	55
do do packed	45	@	50
do Oregon packed	—	@	40
do Eastern	40	@	45
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	—	@	55
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	—
Cheese, ₩ lb	—	@	25
Lard, Eastern	17	@	20
do Oregon	—	@	20
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb	—	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₩ lb	35	@	40
do do packed	37	@	40
do Eastern (new)	25	@	35
Cheese, California	17	@	20
Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	42
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	—
Lard, ₩ lb	14	@	16

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₩ lb	3½	@	4
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₩ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	10	@	12½
do. Imported	—	@	—
Mustard Seed	3½	@	4½
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	6	@	12

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Wool, spring clip	12@14
do extra	15@18
Medium	10@12
do burry	10@12
do fall clip	10@12
Wool-sacks, new	8@10
do second hand	50@80
Dry hides, ₩ lb	40@50
Green salted, ₩ lb	15@17
Deer Skins	7@7½
Sheep skins, wool on	20@22
do do plain	30@40
Goat skins, each	15@30
Refined Tallow	25@30
	10@11

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	10½@	12c	₩ lb
do. 2d do.	7 @	9c.	"
do, 3d do.	5 @	6c.	"
MUTTON—	5 @	8c.	"
LAMB—	8 @	9c.	"
PORK—undressed,	10 @	12c.	"
" dressed,	5 @	7c.	"
VEAL—	8 @	9c.	"
	10 @	12½c	"

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*,
Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the
FARMER OFFICE.

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time, Schedule, January 12, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Wedn'sy	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 a m	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	9.45 "		4.50 "
Stockton	"	12.16 "		8.35 "
Sacramento	Ar	2.00 p m		10.30 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2.20 "	2.20 p m	4.30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6.05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.00 "		9.15 "
Colfax	Lv	6.50 "		11.45 "
Cisco	"	9.35 "		4.55 p m
Reno	"	1.15 a m	1.15 a m	10.45 a m
Wadsworth	"	3.05 "		2.00 p m
Winnemucca	"	10.15 "		2.45 a m
Argenta	"	2.05 p m		9.37 "
Carlin	"	6.10 "		7.15 p m
Elko	"	6.25 "		9.40 "
Ogden	Ar	7.10 a m	7.10 a m	1.30 "

WESTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Satur'y	Emigrant and Fr't Daily
Ogden	Lv	6.00 p m	6.00 p m	1.45 p m
Elko	"	9.00 a m		4.15 "
Carlin	"	10.25 "		8.40 "
Argenta	"	1.10 p m		1.10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4.50 "		8.15 "
Wadsworth	"	12.05 a m		8.15 p m
Reno	"	2.10 "	2.10 a m	11.05 "
Cisco	"	6.40 "		7.55 a m
Colfax	"	9.20 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	9.15 "		1.00 p m
Junction	"	12.15 p m		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.10 "		5.45 "
				Mail.
Sacramento	Lv	1.30 "	1.30 p m	6.30 a m
[illegible]		3.25 "		8.25 "
San Jose	Ar	6.50 "		12.40 p m
Oakland	"	7.00 "		12.10 "
San Francisco	"	7.30 "	7.30 "	12.40 "

Local Trains.

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	FROM SAN ANTONIO,
6.50 A. M.	6.40 A. M.	6.30 A. M.
8.00* "	6.55 "	6.45 "
9.00 "	8.00 "	7.50 "
10.00* "	9.00 "	
11.00 "	10.00 "	9.50 "
12.00* M.	11.00 "	
2.00 P. M.	12.05 P. M.	11.55 "
3.00* "	2.00 "	
4.00 "	3.00 "	2.50 P. M
5.15 "	4.00 "	
6.30 "	5.10 "	5.00 "
11.30 P. M.	6.50 P. M	6.40 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS
7.15‡ A. M.	5.36 A. M.	4.46‡ A. M
9.00† "	7.30 "	6.50‡ "
9.30‡ "	9.02† "	8.15 "
11.30‡ "	9.42 "	9.00‡ "
1.30 P. M.	11.45† "	11.00† "
4.00 "	1.41 P. M	1.00 P. M.
5.15 "	4.11 "	3.30 "

*To Oakland only. † Sundays only. ‡Sundays excepted.

Creek Route.

San Antonio.	FROM Oakland.	San Francisco.
7.35 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.
11.45 "	12.00 M	3.00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. 32-20.

Shade Trees! Shade Trees!!

ORNAMENTAL & SHADE TREES

LARGE COLLECTION OF TREES.

EXTRA SIZE SHADE TREES

Elm and Ash Trees.

A lot of very choice and large size ELM and ASH Trees, for PUBLIC SQUARES, and STREETS, will be offered in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Mulberry Trees.

Large size Mulberry Trees, White Red, and MORUS MULTICAULIS, of all sizes, suitable for planting out as Shade or Ornamental Trees, and also as Fruit Bearing, or for feeding the Silk Worm

The Mulberry Tree makes a handsome Shade Tree, and is an Ornamental and Fruit Tree combined

These Trees will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

OSAGE ORANGE TREES.

A few lots of Osage Orange Trees for setting out as Ornamental Trees. Also

SILK WORM EGGS:

Of the FRENCH ANNUAL SPECIES, for sale

The above will be sold on the best of terms.

P. S.—Orders addressed to A. P. Smith, will be promptly attended to.

Sample Trees can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE, where information of the quality of the Trees and the price can be had.

A. P. SMITH.

Of the well known SMITH'S GARDENS,

Sacramento City, Cal.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM — AND — Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall with that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE,

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR
PERMANENT PASTURES.
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS
FINEST MIXED GRASSES
FOR MEADOW-LAND.
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
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THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

SESSION OF TUESDAY, Jan. 11th.

The Hon. N. C. Ely, Chairman. J. W. Chambers, Secretary. A full attendance, a flood of letters, matters of great moment in discussion, many valuable facts developed. The Chairman at first read half a dozen letters from different counties, going to show that Mr. Meeker was entirely mistaken when he said there are chills in Southern Iowa. At present the Club will consider it proved that no settler in Des Moines Valley will ever suffer from malarious affections.

N. C. Meeker—If they don't have lots of ague in Southern Iowa, they don't; and they who live there ought to know best, still, when I heard people, perfect strangers to me, even in Central Iowa, talking about going to new counties, and recommending this place and that because they had no ague, I thought it significant. Still there is little doubt that on river bottoms they do have some ague, and also on uplands when the country is first settled—this was the case all through the West, and even in New York and Ohio, particularly where the land was richest. That the ague dies out as people get forehanded, and as the country settles up, is certain. Now, I am not certain that the ague is the worst disease in the world; indeed, I think it may sometimes be a good thing. It is a great relief when one finds out that he has it, because he knows it is not the consumption or any other disease; and when he gets over it he can eat like a bear and work like a slave.

MOLES.

Joseph Wilson, Little Falls, Passaic Co., N. J., has invented an instrument for killing them, and the Chairman has invited him to appear before the Club and show it.

Dr. Smith—French savans have decided, after minute analysis, that moles eat only flesh, and cannot harm roots.

Andrew S Fuller—Science or ignorance, I know that the American mole will eat the bulb of a lily, of a potato, or any root that has azote in it. I have offered a premium of $100 to any man who will give the world a sure bane for the mole. He damages me $100 every year. The best thing I know is poisoned corn. I cut open the chit and push in a little arsenic; the little rascals eat it, and, upon finding them dead with poisoned corn in their stomachs, I am forced to the conclusion that the mole is not wholly a carnivorous animal, no matter what the French savans declare.

J. W. Gregory—Planting the castor bean will drive them.

Mr. Fuller—Not always. I have bought as much as 250 pounds of the pumace of castor bean, and the moles would run right over it as though it was sawdust. I know of no cure so effective as poisoned corn, and that is not easily applied.

STATEMENT OF A PHILADELPHIA BUTTER MAKER.

I have no difficulty in making good butter all Winter. I keep my milk pantry at 58 degrees, as near as I can, and do not allow the mercury to go much either way from that figure. As Spring cows approach the following Winter—i. e., when their calves are seven or eight months old—the butter comes much harder. For that reason I always like to have Fall cows, so as to mix their milk with that of cows who came in, in the Spring.—The food of cows make a great difference with the flavor of butter. I find clover hay cut moistened sprinkled with meal and wheat shorts, as the best food for making choice butter. It is also important that no weeds be mixed with the hay. Clover I find superior to timothy, or any other grass. I do not feed cabbage nor turnips, on account of the flavor. Cows differ greatly in their qualities as butter makers, and in selecting I find it best to reject many animals that would be valuable in a milk dairy or a cheese dairy.

N. C. Ely—We specially welcome such statements as this of Mr. Wattles; and regarding the letters sent to the Club, I have noted a change that has given me much gratification. We have very few, if any, communications now on the moon, on the reason why some infants have thin skulls, or on the virtue of sorrel as a cure for cancer. We hear nothing of childbirths, of the noxious effects of tea, or the curse that follows the eating of flesh. The letters are strictly agricultural; they pertain to rural affairs only, and are eminently proper to read in a Farmers' Club. We are glad of farm statistics whenever we can get them.

Frank Curtis—In Saratoga County, the other day, a superintendent of a cheese factory told me that in the dairies represented at his establishment the average product had been $90 per cow for the season.

John Crane—I keep from 12 to 13 cows, and my daughter, who is my clerk, informed me on New-Year's Day that beside all we have consumed in the family, the income in money from milk has been, for the year 1869, $1,426, beside the value of three or four calves sold.

MARKET ABUSES AND THEIR REMEDY.

J. B. Lyman, Chairman of the Committee on Markets, presented the following report of progress: Your committee, in an endeavor to discharge the duty assigned to them of suggesting relief from certain wrongs and abuses in the disposing of farm produce in the metropolis, report that the subject is one of great embarrassment as well as of great importance. We find that the country supports a large army of brokers, go-betweens, agents, or middlemen, who make sometimes a precarious living and sometimes excessive gains by handling produce. In the matter of apples, as an instance, thousands of barrels come to the city and sell for $2 75 and $3, or $3 50. They are repacked, and, after rejecting a few of the smaller ones, the most of what remain are sold at $5 We cannot but deem it an injustice that a few hundred men should make half as much, and sometimes fully as much, by selling the apple crop that comes to New York, as the thousands of anxious, hardworking farmers who plant the trees tend the orchards, pick the fruit, and send it to market. So in the article of butter. The up town consumer pays from 10 to 15 cents, and often 20 cents, more than the butter brings at first hands. There are those who think these are matters of trade, and must be regulated by the laws of supply and demand. To show the fallacy of this position, we submit an instance from the practice of a neighboring city. This butter I bought from the farmer who made it. He sells every week, on Wednesday and Saturday, at stand No. 555, in the Farmers' Market Philadelphia. In that city there are no intermediaries, through whose hands the butter slides like the monkey's cheese, losing a nibble on one side and a bite on the other, till the farmer finds himself paid in skim milk and the middleman in cream. If a farmer near Philadelphia makes such butter as this, he sells directly to the consumer. If his make commands a dollar a pound, as this does, he and not the merchant gets the benefit. Yet Philadelphia is a great city. The most of its butter is brought thirty, forty, and sixty miles to market. In handling some kinds of produce there are practicies which we cannot say are just or legal. For instance, when an article like rhubarb is sent, the handler has been known to call the lot, sell the choice at 20 and 24 cents a package, get rid of the leavings at 16 cents and return sale to the farmer at 16 cents for the whole. The practice of returning to the farmer only what the smallest or poorest of a lot has brought is quite common. The farmer can get about as much for a second rate article as he can for a choice product, because the middleman generally pockets that difference, and says nothing On the other hand, there are foul practices which cannot be sufficiently reprobated—farmers who fill two thirds of a barrel with small apples and top out with big fruit—men who put old butter at the bottom of a tub, who water milk and dilute vinegar. This we reprobate just as much as we do the grasping and trickery of non-producers.—Farmers often, very often, ship to a man who does not make it a business to dispose of the article sent. For instance, butter is shipped to a flour merchant, eggs to a fish dealer, poultry to a potato man, or cheese to a hardware house. There is no cure for this but information on the part of the farmer. Large dealers and those who live near generally obtain this knowledge; but those who live afar, who read our weekly paper, and work hard, who must make every edge cut and every ham tell, whose farms are carpeted with mortgages, and whose families are large, how can they be expected to know all the ins and outs of New York, all the tricks of trade, all the wiles of the adversary? I have heard of an instance which will illustrate the machinations that are set for the unwary step. A farmer from New Jersey some years ago came into the New York market, and, by honest deal, built up a wide business. Evil men envied him, and conspired to recommend as a book keeper a man of singular ability in forcing a balance, no matter what the figures might be.—It worked, and the honest Jerseyman was shorn of his hard won thousands, while the ring chuckled. Such are some of the abuses in New York market system. Your Committee has no sure cure, no patent medicine for these ills. But we wish to fix the attention of farmers to the subject that they may combine for their protection. We recommend: 1. A thoroughly honest packing on the part of the producer; no decayed potatoes with the sound; no frowsy butter in the pail with good; no light weights; no weeds in clover hay; no thick plank at the bottom of the half bushel. Let the farmer inform himself as to the houses that make a special business of handling what he has to ship, and be reasonably sure of their solvency and good repute. 3. Your Committee recommend that farmers form clubs in every considerable village, and send their most vigilant and capable man, paying his car fare, if necessary, and requesting him to inform himself accurately of the best men in the produce and marketing business. 4 There is need of some bureau or committee, or commissioner of some description, whose business it should be to give such representatives of farmers' unions the information they need. In the city where it is reputed that every man has his price—where offense's gilded hand may shove by justice—the farmers may find it difficult to secure a friend to keen to be hoodwinked, not afraid to speak a wholsome, though unwelcome truth—too lofty to soil his fingers with a percentage; but the producing class of this country need such friends more than they need a Senator or a Minister to the Court of St. James.

Mr. Ely—This report is not final. The committee on markets will continue their good work and show up all the wrongs and mischiefs of our system. We hope they will in their wisdom hit upon some happy exit from all our troubles.

SOILING CATTLE.

We give the following most valuable report of practical experience, from the distinguished Stock Raiser, Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts.—From his little Book on this subject we take this experience. This chapter of knowledge is in full accordance with the valuable Essay, by Hon. H. Greely in this number of the FARMER on page 10, both of these Essays are worth their weight in gold to our Farmers.

The result of my experience has been perfectly conformable to the statements made by European writers.

My stock has been uniformly in a condition generally superior to my neighbors', and of whom pastured their cattle. In point of milk, during the flush of feed in June, the product was not inferior to any, according to the number of my cows with which I had an opportunity to compare. In July and August, in my vicinity, the drought was severe; and the milch cows in my neighborhood fall off in their milk nearly, and some quite, a half Mine were kept during the whole season without any sensible diminution which could be attributed to want of food or its quality. The cows throve, and showed no marks of discontent. None were materially sick. I lost none.

With respect to the stock, the practice upon my farm had been, from almost time immemorial, to keep from ten to fifteen head of cattle. For the support of these, about fifty acres of land were appropriated during the summer months; besides which, they were permitted to range in the autumn over the mowing. The result was, that, in good seasons, the stock throve, and were kept well.—When the seasons were dry, they fared badly.—When the drought was severe, they were shut up, and fed upon corn stalks or hay. This was the usual course. And the practice and the result is, at this day, very similar in my vicinity.

My practice, and the result of the past year, were the following:—

My stock, consisting at an average of twenty cows, were kept in their stalls through the whole year. The practice was to feed them about six times in the day, and to permit them to range in a yard, about eighty feet square, two hours in the forenoon, and two in the afternoon. They were kept well littered and well carried. While they were out of the stable, the attendant took the opportunity to clean the stalls and to supply fresh litter. During winter, they were fed as usual, with salt and fresh hay and vegetables. From June to November, inclusive, may be considered, strictly speaking, the soiling season, by which is understood that in which they are fed with green food in the house. As this is the critical period, I shall be minute in the account of my preparations and proceedings.

In the autumn preceding, I had caused rye to be sown upon an inverted sward, very thick, on about three acres. Early in April, I prepared and sowed in manner as shall be stated afterwards, about three acres and one quarter of land with Indian corn in drills. I also sowed about three acres of oats and buckwheat, broadcast at the rate of three bushels to the acre, about the latter end of the month. The whole quantity of land I thus prepared to be used in soiling, in aid of my grass, did but little exceed nine acres. Of these, that which I sowed with rye turned out so poorly, that I never soiled from it more than five days; so that, in fact, the land thus prepared did, in efficiency, but little exceed six acres.

About the 1st of June, cattle, in general, were, this season, turned out to pasture. On the 30th of May, my farmer began to cut the sides of the road leading to my house from the highway and orchard. He continued to soil from this, and from grass growing in my orchard, until the 7th. On this day he abandoned cutting the grass for soiling, and began to cut from the winter rye. This was found too tough, and it was quitted; and my farmer returned to soiling upon grass. Having cut over all the refuse of my grass by the 24th of June, he then went into the poorest of my mowing land, and afterwards into my clover. From this he continued to soil until the 6th of July. By this time, he had gone over not much short of three acres of mowing land. On the 6th of July, he began to soil from my oats. He continued to soil from these until the 21st of July. On the 21st of July, he began to soil on Indian corn, on which he continued until the 26th, when he began to cut about two acres of late and light barley. On this he continued until the 30th of July, when he recommenced soiling on corn fodder, and continued upon it until the 31st day of August. On this day began to cut over the road-sides, which had been first cut early in June. This was continued only to the 2d of September, when he began to cut the second crop of Indian corn growing upon the three and one fourth acres of Indian corn, which had now shot up in great luxuriance from the roots of that which had been cut over between the 21st and 26th of July. On this soiling continued until the 8th of September.

On the 9th and 10th, he soiled upon about a fourth of an acre of millet and buckwheat; on the 11th, soiled on a second crop of clover; from the 12th to the 15th, inclusive, on corn stalks of about an acre of sweet corn; and, on the 16th, on patch of millet and oats. This was continued to the 20th, when he began on two acres of Indian corn, sown in drills, on the 1st of August, on land from which a crop of peas had been previously taken. Soiling was continued on this corn until the 3d of October. From this time until the 15th of October, the soiling was wholly from second-crop grass, taken from various parts of my mowing-land.

From the 15th of October to about the 20th of November, they were kept wholly upon carrot and turnip tops, arising from the topping of about twelve acres of both; being allowed always one foddering of salt hay. This finished the summer feeding. From this time, they are kept wholly upon salt and English hay. The result, then, of this experiment, so far as relates to land, is the following:—

The twenty head consumed the product of

2½	acres,	road-sides and orchard.
3	"	mowing land.
3¼	"	Indian corn cut as fodder.
2	"	late and light barley.
3	"	oats.
2	"	late sown Indian corn after a pea-crop.
½	acre	buckwheat.
1	"	millet, buckwheat and oats.
17	acres.	

This is the whole land which was cut over for soiling, with the exception of the after-feed on the mowing land, and the tops of carrots and turnips. In comparing this result with the former practice of my farm, I apprehend the following statement to be just:—

I offset the keeping from the 11th of September to the 20th of November against the old manner of letting the cattle run at large during the autumn months on the mowing land, to its great injury, by poaching and close feeding. If this should not be deemed sufficient, I then make no estimate of the difference between keeping fifteen head of cattle, the old stock, and twenty head of cattle, my present stock. After these allowances and offsets (which no man can doubt are sufficiently liberal,) then I state that my experiment has resulted, in relation to land, in this, that I have kept the same amount of stock, by soiling on seventeen acres of land, which had always previously required fifty acres. The result is, in my opinion, even in this respect, greater than what is here stated. This, however, is sufficient to exhibit the greatness of the economy of this mode, so far as relates to land.

With respect to saving of fencing, the previous condition of my farm was this. I had, at the lowest estimate, five miles of interior fence (equal to sixteen hundred rods,) which, at one dollar th rod, was equal, in original cost, to sixteen hundred dollars, and annually, for repairs and rafting, cost sixty dollars. I have now not one rod rod of interior fence. Of course this saving is great, distinct, and undeniable.

Home Correspondence,

SILK CULTURE.

Sacramento, January 26th 1870.

EDITOR FARMER.

I received to day your paper of the 20th inst., containing a quotation from my letter Number 6, to the *Sacramento Union*. The quotation contained a statement of my silk business for 1868, showing a net profit of $1,000 per acre in the product of silk worm eggs. In your comments, you say this is a satisfactory showing, but you would like to have me give the result of my business for 1869. In answer I will state that in previous numbers of this series of letters also published in the *Union*, I have given that result in full, and as these letters will soon be published in pamphlet form I will send you a copy from which you can make such extracts as you may think will interest your readers. In the same letter however, from which you quoted last week were the following statements of the results of the business as experienced by other parties in 1869, and which you will see as equally satisfactory and encouraging. I presume in the multiplicity of your duties, you overlooked them or you would have given them to the public also.

Knowing your desire to do all in your power to introduce this industry, in which you have so much faith, among our farmers I send the following statements for your next issue. H. G. Ballou of Yolo, writes me as follows:—

"I obtained the foliage of a lot of two year old trees growing on the tenth of an acre of land.—The trees were uneven in growth, having been sadly neglected, yet they yielded 600 pounds of leaves. At this rate the foliage from one acre would be 6,000 pounds. From these leaves and some obtained from another source, I fed the worms from an ounce of eggs of the French variety. It took 1,500 pounds to bring them to maturity. They produced sixty ounces of eggs and twelve pounds of cocoons, after being perforated by the hatching of the moths. These, at $4 an ounce for the eggs and seventy-five cents a pound for the cocoons (export prices,) would be worth $249. At this rate the product of an acre would bring $996. This is an exceptional year—the worst ever known for the business in California. Skilled Chinese labor can be obtained for $1 per day. The cost of cultivating an acre of two-year old trees and picking and feeding the same to the worms from four ounces of eggs would not exceed $200. This would make $796 as the clear profit of one acre, the second year. The labor being light and pleasant can be participated in by the different members of a family and all completed within sixty days, leaving the balance of the year for other pursuits."

T. S. Flint, of Sacramento, fed the worms from a little less than three ounces of French eggs, picking his leaves from the trees on an acre of land. Some of the trees were four years old; most of them, however, were but two years. He produced 280 ounces of eggs and forty-eight pounds of perforated cocoons. He has sold one hundred ounces of his eggs at $6 per ounce, and is holding the balance for more. Put them at $5, the price for which they have been sold this year by me to go to Europe, and his receipts would be, for eggs, $1,400; and for cocoons, $36. Total, $1,436.—Deducting expenses of feeding—$175—and the clear profits are, from one acre of land, $1,261.—I could name many other instances where the successes of the year's operation in this business have been equally encouraging."

In the letter from which the above extracts are taken I was showing the profits of raising silk worm eggs for the European market, and I will state here that I have examined this business fully, and I am well convinced that no industry in our State promises so great a return for the same amount of labor and capital as this. I am also convinced that we can make the production of silk itself, and its manufacture, very profitable industries in our State, and it is for the accomplishment of this object that I am working, but in the mean time I propose to pick up all the dollars that come handy from the egg business—and I think Colonel, if you were in my place, you would do likewise.

Respectfully,

I. N. HOAG.

INFORMATION ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

We would suggest to many of our Eastern Journals, especially in the Rural Districts, and more particularly our Agricultural exchanges, that if they desire to enlarge the CALIFORNIA INTEREST and feeling, which is general, they can do so by giving their readers the CALIFORNIA FARMER in connection with their own paper, and thus increase their own subscription list. We will offer them liberal rates in order to give this now desired interest to the many inquirers about California in all the Eastern, Middle, and Western and Southern States. We shall be glad to club with all good Journals, on liberal terms.

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER TWO

Necessity is the master of us all. A farmer may be as strenuous for deep plowing as I am—may firmly believe that the soil should be thoroughly broken up and pulverized to the depth of fifteen to thirty inches according to the crop; but, if all the team he can muster is a yoke of thin, light steers, or a span of old spavined horses, which have not even a speaking acquaintance with grain, what shall he do? So he may heartily wish he had a thousand loads of barnyard manure, and know how to make a good use of every ounce of it; but, if he has it not, and is not able to buy it, he can't always afford to forbear sowing and planting, and so, because he cannot secure great crops, do without any crops at all. If he does the best he can, what better can he do?

Again: Many farmers have fields that must await the pleasure of Nature to fit them for thorough cultivation. Here is a field—sometimes a whole farm—which, if partially divested of the primitive forest, is still thickly dotted with obstinate stumps and filled with green, tenacious roots, which could only be removed at a heavy, perhaps ruinous, cost. A rich man might order them all dug out in a month, and see his order fully obeyed; but, except to clear a spot for garden or under very peculiar circumstances, it would not pay; and a poor man cannot afford to incur a heavy expense merely for appearance's sake, or to make a theatical display of energy. In the great majority of cases, he who farms for a living can't afford to pull green stumps, but must put his newly cleared land into grass at the earliest day, mow the smoother and pasture the rougher portion of it, and wait for rain and drouth, heat and frost, to rot his stumps until they can easily be pulled or burned out as they stand.

So with regard to a process I detest, known as Pasturing. I do firmly believe that the time is at hand when nearly all the food of cattle will, in our Eastern and Middle States, be cut and fed to them—that we can't afford much longer, even if we can at present, to let them roam at will over hill and dale, through meadow and forest, biting off the better plants and letting the worse go to seed; often poaching up the soft, wet soil, especially in Spring, so that their hoofs destroy as much as they eat; nipping and often killing in their infancy the finest trees, such as the Sugar Maple, and leaving only such as Hemlock, Red Oak, Beech, etc., to attain maturity. Our race generally emerged from savageism and squalor into industry, comfort and thrift, through the Pastoral condition—the herding, taming, rearing and training of animals being that department of husbandry to which barbarians are most easily attracted; hence we cling to Pasturing long after the reason for it has vanished. The radical, incurable vice of Pasturing—that of devouring the better plants and leaving the worse to form and diffuse seed—can never be wholly obviated; and I deem it safe to estimate that almost any farm will carry twice as much stock if their food be mainly cut and fed to them as it will if they are required to pick it up where and as it grows or grow. I am sure that the general adoption of Soiling instead of Pasturing will add immensely to the annual product, to the wealth, and to the population, of our older States. And yet, I know right well that many farms are now so rough and otherwise so unsuited to Soiling as to preclude its adoption thereon for many years to come.

Let me indicate what I mean by Good Farming, through an illustration drawn from the Great West:

All over the settled portions of the Valley of the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri there are large and small herds of cattle, that are provided with little or no shelter. The lee of a fence or stack, the partial protection of a young and leafless wood they may chance to enjoy; but that it is a ruinous waste to leave them a prey to biting frosts and piercing northwesters, their owners seem not to comprehend. Many farmers far above want will this Winter feed out fields of Corn and stacks of of Hay to herds of cattle that will not be one pound heavier on the 1st of next May than they were on the 1st of last December—who will have required that fodder merely to preserve their vitality and escape freezing to death. It has mainly been employed as fuel rather than as nourishment, and has served, not to put on flesh, but to keep out frost.

Now I am familiar with the excuses for this waste, but they do not satisfy me. The poorest pioneer might have built for his one cow a rude shelter of stakes and poles, and straw or prairie grass, if he had realized its importance, simply in the light of economy. He who has many cattle is rarely without both straw and timber, and might shelter his stock abundantly if he only would.—Nay: he could not have neglected or omitted it if he had clearly understood that his cattle must somehow be supplied with heat, and that he can far cheaper warm them from without than from within.

The broad, general, unquestionable truths on which I insist in behalf of Good Farming are these; and I do not admit that they are subject to exception:

I. It is very rarely impracticable to grow good crops, if you are willing to work for them. If your land is too poor to grow Wheat or Corn, and you are not yet able to enrich it, sow Rye or Buckwheat; if you cannot coax it to grow a good crop of anything, let it alone: and, if you cannot run away from it work out by the day or the month for your more fortunate neighbors. The time and means squandered in trying to grow crops where only half or quarter crops can be made, constitute the heaviest item on the wrong side of our farmers' balance-sheet; taxing them more than their National State, and local Governments together do.

II. Good crops rarely fail to yield a profit to the grower. I know there are exceptions, but they are very few. Keep your eye on the farmer who almost uniformly has great Grass, good Wheat, heavy Corn, etc., and, unless he drinks, or has some other bad habit, you will find him growing rich. I am confident that white blackbirds are nearly as abundant as farmers who have become poor while usually growing good crops.

III. The fairest single test of Good Farming is the increasing productiveness of the soil. That farm which averaged twenty bushels of Grain to the acre twenty years ago, twenty-five bushels ten years ago, and will measure up thirty bushels to the acre from this year's crop, has been and is in good hands. I know no other touchstone of Farming so unerring as that of the increase or decrease from year to year of its aggregate product. If you would convince me that X. is a good farmer, do not tell me of some great crop he has just grown, but show me that his crop has regularly increased from year to year, and I am satisfied.

—I shall have more to say on these points as I proceed. It suffices for the present if I have clearly indicated what I mean by Good and what by Bad Farming.

CARE, WARMTH, AND FOOD OF SHEEP.

We boast of being an excellent climate for sheep raising, and it is true, but good as our climate may be the sheep raisers as a body have not shown that they are good and careful sheep raisers, or good wool growers, for while the number of sheep have increased by nearly one million, the wool has not increased in due proportion, for by the most carefully prepared statistics we find the number of sheep in 1868 to have been about 2,250,00, and at the present time 3,000,000.

The entire wool product of the State in 1867, was short of nine million pounds. In 1868 it had increased to 13,000,000 lbs, an increase of about 50 per cent, but in 1869 the entire crop was only 15,500 000 lbs, an increase of only 20 per cent, when it would have been with judicious management 50 per cent, and this we esteem arises from the fact we have stated of the system of short grazing.

We venture the opinion that upon careful examination, it will be found to result from too little food, and neglect in cold and wet weather. We think many persons who raise sheep have been in the habit of herding too many upon a given number of acres, and thus food runs short. A fair estimate is where the food is ordinary grass or clover, in our estimate *three sheep to an acre* is all that can be sustained. More than that will result in loss in wool or mutton, but if sheep men would but select land that is suitable, and grow Alfalfa, *ten sheep* could be sustained on an acre, and more wool and better mutton, and greater profit to the raiser, would be the result.

We have the testimony of wool men at the East, and in Europe, who appreciate our advantages, and wonder at the oversight of many who are sheep raisers, who do not act with more wisdom in this matter where a better care would put more money in the treasury.

GRAPES ABOUT ROCKS.

The past season was a very peculiar one—wet and cold; and the grapes in many localities in the East failed to ripen. While this was generally true, it was rather refreshing to observe at one of our Horticultural exhibitions, splendid specimens of a well known variety, apparently fully ripe, which we found on inquiry has been growing near a ledge of rocks. Some years ago we visited a place where we observed similar results from a similar cause. The whole secret of the thing is that the rocks absorb the heat of the sun by day, and give it off by night; keeping the roots of the vine warm, and the temperature about it more fully equalized.

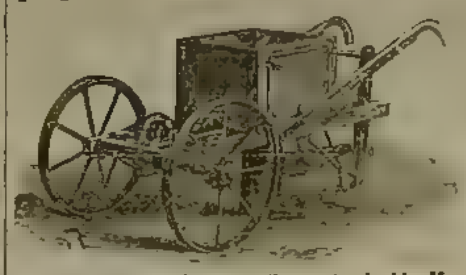
Our attention was at once attracted to this same subject by observing that the melon vine in a hill around which some stones had been placed were much larger at the end of a few weeks than those in the hills that had not been so treated. The same principle is observed in cities, where grape-vines are trained in front of brick walls, which absorb the heat by day, and reflect it when most needed by the vine. We propose to test more fully the value of such treatment for the vine, by placing stones about the roots of several bearing vines, in different parts of the vineyard where they failed this year to ripen a single grape.

We clip the above from the *American Journal of Horticulture* of Boston, and would remark that the same results we have noticed for many years.

The constant readers of the FARMER will remember our description of the Vineyards of Dr. L. E. Miller of Rattlesnake Bar, some ten years since, and several other Vineyards near by, where, at our own suggestion, the grape was planted around great boulders, upon very rocky lands, so that the vines could run over the rocks and cover them. The result was a most prosperous Vineyard, an immense and healthy growth, and a good crop of grapes. This will always be the result, as the rocks gather the heat by day and give it back by night, thus keeping an even temperature to the roots of the vine. Let those who have wild, rocky, mountain land, try this plan, and they will hide the rocks and win a large crop of Grapes.

Voltair's saying, in answer to a stranger who was observing how tall his trees grew, "that they had nothing else to do," was a quaint mixture of wit and humor.

TRUE'S
IMPROVED
POTATO PLANTER.



This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatos in a day, is of incalculable value; because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs.

OIL CAKE MEAL!

THE BEST FEE KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent, Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock are considered to sudden changes of weather or over-driving it has an equal

For MILCH COWS particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and improving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food, generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($25 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Food Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,
NOS 3 AND 5 FRON STREET,
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Fine Wool Sheep

3000
VERY SUPERIOR
FINE WOOL SHEEP

Of French Merino and Spanish full blood Breeders.—The Stock on the French side is from the famed "Chrystal Palace," one of the finest Bucks ever brought to the Coast

The Spanish from full blood of the best Pedigree.

The Sheep will be sold in lots of 500 or 1000, to suit purchasers, and will be sold at a great Bargain.

All particulars can be had at the Farmer Office, where Prices will be made known

Advertising Abroad!

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural Men, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTIONS, BOOKS PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt.

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop'rs.

TYPE FOR SALE.

The Type which now prints the FARMER will be offered for sale, as we intend to print on NEW CALIFORNIA TYPE.

The quality of the Type can be seen by reading the FARMER. Any one wishing a good bargain can have one by calling at once at our office, or addressing EDITOR FARMER.

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MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE
..... AND .....
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
108 and 110 Front Street.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
GENUINE
MOLINE
PLOW,
MADE BY
JOHN DEERE, Moline, Illinois.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
EUREKA GANG-PLOW,
With CAST CAST STEEL Bottoms, both Hand-raising and Self-raising—the STRONGEST and BEST Plow in the States.

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BURDICK'S NATIONAL FEED CUTTER,
Patented in 1867, and Superior to any Feed Cutter in use.

ALSO FOR SALE
COLLINS' CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS,
ALL SIZES.
Improved Peoria Plows, all sizes,
Boston Clipper Plows, all sizes,
Cast-Iron Plows, all sizes,
HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, &C.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER
32-14 108 and 110 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

WALTER BROWN & CO.
WOOL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
26 and 28 Park Place,
21 and 23 Barclay Street,
WALTER BROWN. HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK.

Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.
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CAST-STEEL DAIRY KNIVES

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED
Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,
"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,

and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

Is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

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THE OAKLAND
Cotton Manufacturing Company

Have commenced operations with their new Burlap Machinery, and are prepared to

BUY FLAX,

either in the straw or broken, in any quantity offered.

All communications concerning the sale of Flax, or the Cultivation of it, to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company,

PH. SUSMANN.
32-13 6 Sansome St., San Francisco.

PLOWS!
PLOWS!!
PLOWS!!!

HAWLEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
S. E. Cor. California and Battery Sts.

AGENTS FOR
CLIPPER MOWER AND REAPER

OFFER THE PRESENT SEASON

THE CELEBRATED
MOLINE PLOW

This famous and highly approved Plow we now offer of all sizes, to cut from 3 to 16 inches.

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PEORIA STEEL PLOWS.
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And all the Best Plows known, with

Agricultural Implements
AND
HARDWARE GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAWLEY & CO.
S. E. Corner California and Battery Streets.
32-14

Horticulture.

CULTIVATION OF STRAWBERRIES.

SITUATION.

A warm, exposed, and yet rather moist location is the best for a Strawberry plantation.

If very early fruit be an object, select a side-hill gently sloping towards the South, with a liberal admixture of small stones or coarse gravel in the soil. This should then be protected on the North, West and East by a high closed board fence, or a live hedge, in order to be very early; we have seen an artificial hedge of withered evergreen boughs that had answered an excellent purpose, and enabled the owner to realize fifty cents per quart for the crop, when otherwise he could not have so much anticipated the usual season, and would have been compelled to take twelve and a half cents for the same fruit.

If late fruit be desired, then select a piece of land facing the North, and exposed. Low land is usually preferable to high hilly land for the Strawberry, yet it can easily be raised on both; a little knowledge of its character will enable us to remedy the defects of the high ground. If the situation is near a spring of water, where it can be irrigated, and is also susceptible of drainage, it is very desirable.

Though they will sometimes succeed when partially shaded with trees and shrubbery, yet they are best flavored in an open garden, with no shade but their leaves. Alpines, and some other kinds, planted in the northern shade of a fence or dwelling, will commence later and continue longer in their bearing season.

SELECTION OF SOIL.

New land, recently disrobed of its forest, if of a deep gravelly loam, we think is the *best* adapted to the Strawberry, and next, a sandy loam; but almost any soil, even the heaviest clay, can be prepared, by a liberal admixture of sand or gravel, so as to produce the finest quality and a large crop of fruit.

As has been intimated, as low, soft, moist, cool soil as can be procured, consistently with *depth* and *thorough drainage*, is best adapted to the Strawberry; and yet elevated knolls, and even sand-hills, with the precautions above-named, have often succeeded well.

Wet, spongy lands, except with a porous subsoil susceptible of drainage; and high, barren hills, with a thin, flinty soil, are alike to be avoided.

The Strawberry, however, is so retentive of life, that it will live in almost any soil; but it will not produce much fruit, unless the remedies are in some way applied to the ungenial soils.

ORDER IN THE ORCHARD.

In a well ordered fruit garden, every kind of fruit should have its department, and instead of seeing, as in Kent, a row of trees of all sorts, mixed in the most heterogeneous manner, no mixture of species should be allowed; every kind should have its allotment—apples on the Paradise stock, ditto on the crab stock, pears on the quince stock, the same on the pear stock. Morello cherries as pyramids on the Mahaleb stock—the best of all methods for their culture—and the various kinds of Duke cherries on the same kind of stock. Heart and Bigarreau cherries on the common cherry stock, plums as bushes, pyramids, or half-standards should all be separated, and not planted higgledy-piggledy, as they have been and are now. The sound-headed market-gardener will, when his mind is turned to improved fruit-tree culture, see all this, and make his fruit garden a pattern of order.

A very good light permanent label for pyramidal and other fruit trees, is a small piece of zinc, painted with white-lead paint, and written on while moist with a strong black-lead pencil. It should be suspended from the side branch of the tree (not the stem) by a piece of stout copper wire.

Cherry trees are often infested in summer with the black aphis. The best remedy is a mixture made by boiling four ounces of quassi chips in a gallon of soft water ten minutes, and dissolving in it as it cools four ounces of soft soap. It should be stirred, and the trees syringed with it twice or thrice. The day following, they should be syringed with pure water.

In moist retentive soils, the fruit-spurs of small trees become covered with moss; some powdered lime sprinkled over them will destroy it; this is best done in foggy weather in winter.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, IN PIECES.

The Chicago papers are jubilant over a palatial residence just completed in their city, constructed of 24 different kinds of wood, as follows: White ash, black ash, Hungarian ash, white cedar, red Florida cedar, chestnut, cherry, beech, yellow birch, white birch, butternut, Balm of Gilead, ebony, red elm, balsam, fir, holly, hemlock, American linden, sugar maple, soft maple, two kinds of mahogany, white and red oak, white and yellow poplar, Norway pine, white pine, satin wood, sumac, sycamore, spruce, black and sweet walnut.

Yet for all this boasting, our California laurel is more beautiful than any other wood named.

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*, Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the

FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

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A DOMESTIC MAGAZINE OF USEFUL INFORMATION AND AMUSEMENT.

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FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1870.

The First Edition of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Copies of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of SEEDS and FLORAL GUIDE, is published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful COLORED PLATE—consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

BOUQUET OF PHLOXES.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

CULTURE OF FLOWERS & VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, or TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,

JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

Ramie Seed! Ramie Seed!
CHINA GRASS
—OR—
White China Hemp,

THE GREAT SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON,

Which brings £60 @ £70 Sterling per Ton in the European Markets.

JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of the above seed, direct from China, which is offered at the following rates

Packet (containing about 25,000 seeds).....$1.
Six Packets for.....$5.

Full directions for sowing accompany each packet.

Address
W. N. WRIGHT,
1436 Third Avenue, New York.
P. O. Box 6742. Please address to Box. 33-1

Make Home Beautiful.

Something for every Home, that will win a place in every Heart.

"MORNING PRAYER."

A beautiful Chromo by Louis Kurtz, exactly reproducing the original painting by John Phillips. Press and People unite in pronouncing it the most desirable picture for Home adornment ever published.

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FOR THE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN.

Grass Seeds, Field Seeds, Evergreen Plants, Roses, Dahlias Verbenas, Gladiolus, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, Roots, Early Potatoes, Onion Sets, Books, Implements &c.

DREER'S GARDEN CALENDER containing full descriptive lists of the above, with directions and illustrations will be mailed on receipt of a postage stamp.

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"What makes it valuable is because it contains so much practical, original matter in such a small space." John J. Thomas.

"The directions for growing Strawberries and Raspberries are the best I have ever seen."—Henry Ward Beecher.

We could give hundreds of just such testimonials, showing the value of this little work. It should be in hands of every person, whether the owner of a rod square of ground or a hundred acres. Tree agents should have a copy. It contains 40 pages. Price 10 cents. Full price list, wholesale and retail, and also terms to agents and those desiring to get up a club for plants sent free to all applicants. Parties at the south should order plants in the fall. Address PURDY & JOHNSTON, Palmyra, N. Y. or PURDY & HANCE, South Bend, Ind. 26-3m

Miscellaneous.

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Of the choicest variety on hand and

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GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY State Agricultural Society, 1867,

TO THE

Natoma Vineyards

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GIORGIANI'S
WHOLESALE FRUIT DEPOT.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas Figs, Walnuts, COCOANUTS, AND PEANUTS, Filberts, Dates, Prunes.

Always the largest and best assortment, and sold on the BEST TERMS.

FRESH ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

Mexican Sugar Cane, for Planting,

Always in the season of it.

MEXICAN AND ISLAND FRUITS always on hand.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

The long experience in the business, and the large facilities which the undersigned possesses, gives him the opportunity to offer at all times the largest and best stock in the market.

A large stock will be ready for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.

Country merchants supplied.

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Red and White Wines,

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SAN FRANCISCO

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2.50.

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WARREN & CO.

FRESH ALFALFA.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year. Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, (up-stairs.)

A FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

A FINE RANCH ON THE SAN ANTONIA ROAD about 12 miles from Oakland. On the Ranch is a Frame House, with ten rooms; a large Barn There are 400 acres of land belonging to the Ranch—one acre of Vineyard—a good one; two acres of Orchard, choice trees, six years old There are berry vines also.

There has been eighty bushels of wheat raised to the acre on this Ranch, which speaks of the quality of the land. Apply to

H. R. HARRIS,
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Miscellaneous.

LAKE
VINEYARD WINE
COMPANY.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world.

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co

Corner Broadway and Battery Streets,
May 1st, 1869. San Francisco.
32-1

SMALL FRUIT RECORDER AND COTTAGE GARDENER.

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Devoted solely to small Fruits, and Vegetable and Home's Adornment. The Editor has had a lifetime of PRACTICAL experience, and now has 2000 acres devoted to SMALL FRUITS. He takes or exchanges for every agricultural and horticultural paper printed in the United States and Canada, and extracts from each, all PRACTICAL matter pertaining to these interesting subjects, that readers of this paper get the CREAM of all these publications. A practical story entitled "EXPECTATIONS REALIZED" will begin in the January number, telling how a person first grew fruits for his family use, and then supplied his village market, and finally worked into a very extensive and profitable business; also the Editor's "*Rambles and Jottings over the Fruit-Farm.*" Besides correspondence from all parts of the United States and Canada from practical fruit growers and flower fanciers.

Splendid inducements offered to those getting up clubs, for particulars send stamp for our beautiful and attractive show bill and "Club Circular." Sample copies of Recorder sent with show bill. Address A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y.

The show bill is exceedingly beautiful and well worth examination.

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☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $8 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops, Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and is valuable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,
tf *Farmer Office.*

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....AND....

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This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

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COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

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Those who are planting Gardens, and wish *collections* of choice plants, can buy them in quantities at a very low rate, if they visit the *Gardens Corner of Mason and Pacific Street*, in this city, or address EDITOR FARMER.

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $300 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

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☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

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FROM PINE TO BUSH ST.
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HAVE REMOVED TO THE elegant warerooms just completed for them, Nos. 220, 222, 224 and 226 BUSH STREET, adjoining the Mercantile Library, where they open with the largest and best stock of Furniture and Bedding ever seen in San Francisco. A Museum for strangers. All are welcome and will receive attention Come and see.

We will convince buyers that we are in earnest.

Prices lower than ever.

32-1? N. P. COLE & CO.

REASONS WHY EVERY FARMER AND STOCK-RAISER SHOULD TAKE THE "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefitted* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and the Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by constant access to a Home Journal.

6th. The *California Farmer* has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for sixteen years steadily and is the *only Agricultural Journal in California*,

7th. The *California Farmer* contains the most important information relative to these interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The *California Farmer* contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The *California Farmer* contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Agriculture,

10th. The *California Farmer* is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all engaged in industrial pursuits, and of all good men.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING.....JAN. 27, 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are always most happy to receive communications from correspondents, upon all matters connected with "Agriculture," "Rural Affairs," "Education," "Laws of Health," &c., and all the request we make is that the matter be upon *one side* only of the paper, and the real name of the writer to be made known to us.

Our columns are devoted to all subjects that aim to promote Human Happiness and Prosperity.

HORACE GREELEY'S ESSAYS.

We know we are doing a good service when we lay before our Farmers the excellent Essays of Hon Horace Greeley, from the "Tribune." Every Farmer should read them carefully.

MAGNETIC INFLUENCE.

We give a very important Essay from the "Laws of Life" on this subject, this week. Everybody read it

We call attention to the decline in the Wheat market, which we copy from the "Commercial Herald

BATHING.

We ask attention to this matter on the 15th page.

Dr. Zelle's Bathing Establishment is one of the best and most complete in the United States, and our people should go and see for themselves.

SMALL FRUITS.

We have prepared for next week full directions for planting all kinds of Small Fruits, and now is the time to prepare for this work, now that the Sun has warmed up the soil.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTERS.

We have our European letters for our next number, and several other valuable letters from esteemed correspondents.

"TRAIN" EXTRA.

A copy of the publication of *Rev. Geo. Francis Train* came to us. We shall *muster* him to duty next week.

We return thanks to C. E. L. for valuable letter and parcel received. Shall use the matter in our next.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE,

In our Horticultural columns, from Pardee's work, should be read.

SAN JOSE AND IMPROVEMENTS,

In type for our next issue.

POSTPONED MATTER.

With a desire to get the long articles in our paper this week before our readers, some statistical matters (always dry, however important,) are laid over.

OUR AGENCY—NEW SAN DIEGO.

We hereby appoint W. B. Bancroft, Bookseller at New San Diego, our agent for all that region of rich country now rapidly filling up with a Rural population.

We invite the cultivators of the soil to call at the Bookstore of Mr. Bancroft and examine THE CALIFORNIA FARMER, which they will find a great aid to them in their agricultural pursuits.

We are also glad to recommend this Bookstore to their special attention, where they can always have their minds improved with good books, and all their wants in the Stationary line supplied also.

THE POTATOE PLANTER.

We call the special attention of all who plant Potatoes largely, to the far famed POTATOE PLANTER now on Exhibition at our Reading Rooms.

Persons who plant any number of acres of Potatoes should by all means see this great labor saving machine, as its great excellence would convince them at once of its utility and economy. For particulars of its merits, see the advertisement in our columns.

GOOD SUBJECTS FOR LEGISLATION

Our Legislators are or should be the Trustees and Gardians of our State Interests, and our States Honor, both abroad and at home, for it is a well established fact that those States or Nations that are best governed always show evidence of the greatest prosperity, and thus draw to them the best and most industrious population of other States and Nations on the same principle that Theives, Robbers, and Murderers rush to a place where they feel they have the greatest chance of escape under a loose or *bad* government.

With this truth before us how should a Legislator feel and act when he must know his *acts* as a Legislator must by their influence work forever for the weal or woe of the people who invested him with so sacred a trust. California now occupies a very conspicious position before the world, and her name, fame and interests are greatly affecting the business relations of almost every other section of the world, for all the world is in intercourse with us, and we must more or less affect them.

IMIGNATION, PAUPERISM.

This is a very important subject, and should be wisely handled, for if our State should lay large plans, and expend large sumes of money to induce an increase in our population of the working class how would it look when the whole press is teeming with stories of hundreds and thousands of our own population already here, who have families, who now by reason of the general depression in business are absolutely in a suffering condition—out of *employment*, out of *means*, and almost out of Hope at the prospect before them

Legislators should pause before they vote money to bring *more* population here, they should see that our own people are provided with labor, so that they can earn bread for their families.

We know of what we speak, for in all our *twenty years experience* in California, we have never known so many laborers, both men and women, out of employ, and those too who need help at this very hour.

Our Legislators we trust will first provide for those who are already here, of our own people, before they vote money to bring the Paupers and destitute of other countries here to add to the present load of suffering, or to give offices to men who are too lazy to work.

MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS.

Wise legislation is that which reaches out the States strong arm, and opens its well filled purse to aid the skilful manufacturer, and the ingenious Mechanic, and when aid is thus given, it fills the mouths of women and children and clothes them while the Husbands and Fathers are laying the corner stones of a prosperous State.

Legislate then we say wisely, for *New manufactures, New inventions*, and keep manufactories going and workshops busy with an industrious population, give work to those that *will work*, and COMPEL the idle to labor, or send them out of the State.—This kind of Legislation will empty Jails and Prisons, stop crime, and give peace and prosperity to any people, no other legislation is wise or Patriotic, none other is Right.

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

The Great Yosemite Valley and the Grand and Beautiful Pictures painted there by the *finger* of God, are the property of the STATE OF CALIFORNIA, property donated by the General Government to our State, and that spot, not an acre, nor a *foot* of it, ever should be sold, transferred, or alienated from the people of California, but should remain forever, and sacred as a priceless inheritance.

Messrs. Hutchings and Lamon have undoubtedly made many improvements upon those portions of the grounds occupied by them. Mr. Lamon is an old settler there, and Mr. Hutchings has been there several years. There may be others also, and each and all have done much to improve this wild and far away Eden spot of our State, and they have labored in good faith that they were making themselves "Homes" for their natural life. Yet for all this, the Yosemite Valley is too sacred a spot, as connected with the History of our State, to be other than the property of the State, and thus cared for and guarded, and transmitted to the latest ages as

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY OF CALIFORNIA.

It was our good fortune to have been one of the few that visited that Valley at its first opening in 1856, and was conducted thither by the MANN BROTHERS who opened the first trail. We remember the Valley and the impressions made upon us as we stood upon "Inspiration Rock" and looked down into that Valley—that scene has never left our memory. Twice since we have visited the Valley, have *traveled* over it for days and days, and therefore can appreciate its value, and we trust it will ever remain a treasure beyond price to our State.

While we thus speak of Yosemite Valley we are for justice to those who feel they have a claim for a portion of the land there; and even if such claims were based on any hope of a great future sale by reason of their value, still we would have a fair, a liberal, nay a large and generous price paid to these claimants, enough to satisfy all their ambition, but never! never! have any sale or transfer made of that spot which is indeed, in the best sense of the word,

A HOLY SPOT.

We trust the Legislature of our State, and our Congress, will ever keep it so.

SEND US SAMPLES.

We desire to procure *Samples* of every variety of Grain, Grass, and every Cereal, as well as *Samples of New Products*, and for these we shall be ready to reciprocate in any way desired. We will pay for them, or bestow a full equivalent in some *new Seed or Plants* that may be desired.

We desire specimens in Natural History, Insects, Flies, Frogs, Toads, Snakes, Turtles, &c., preserved in spirits, or dried, and for these, or any curiosity, will make due return. Send by Wells, Fargo & Co. to our Office.

SILK AND SILK WORMS.

It will be recollected that we published last week some data of the profits of this business as reported to the Sacramento *Union*, by I. N. Hoag Esq., of Sacramento, the statement of Mr. Hoag was highly favorable to him for his business of 1868, we desired him however to give us his business for the year of 1869, as last year was not a favorable one for our Silk culturist. Mr. Hoag's letter is now published, that speaks for itself.

In order that we might establish assurance that the sale of the eggs alluded to by Mr. Hoag, to Messrs Hentsch and Berton, Bankers, would establish *future* and profitable sales also, we called on Mr. Berton and learned from him the result of that large purchase and shipment by them.

Messrs Hentsch and Berton have always been ready to aid this enterprize in every way possible with a most comendable public spirit and then in this early day came forward readily and purchased these first cocoons raised here by Mr. Hoag amounting to about $2000, and sent them abroad, now what was the result to them? Mr. Berton very kindly opens his Leger to us and showed the true result to their House, which was an actual loss of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Now with this fact before us we are in duty bound to say that all growers of the Mulberry and raiser of the worm and egg, must go carefully and wisely to work, and with good industry and perseverance, success will result. But it will not do to calculate that men as liberal as Messrs Hentsch and Berton always have been, will take all the eggs and venture a loss of $1000 on every lot.

We ourselves have no doubt of eventual success, but laborers had better depend upon their own skill, industry and labor, than upon great bounties, or great speculations.

NEVER PLOW WET SOIL.

We have often urged the attention of the Farmers to this subject, as one of great importance. Any traveler among our farming districts can see large tracts of land that have been plowed when wet and unfit to be worked, by observing large heavy clods of earth, which, in the hot season, become like a heated brick burning all the roots of grain or other product near to it. Besides this evil, no seed can vegetate and grow well upon soil thus cultivated, nor can that soil give back as much nutrition as if plowed when in right condition and upon a warm and sunny day when light and warmth can penetrate into the soil and thus greatly benefit it.

We are confident that farmers lose from *ten to forty per cent* of their crop by inattention to this matter. By a little care at the proper time to plow, by examining the soil and selecting good *sunny days*, the soil will send up its voice in a halo of dewdrop clouds that will wreathe the plowmen with its approval of his good sense.

As with Farms so with Orchards, Vineyards, and Gardens. *No soil* should be worked when wet and soggy. If the soil continues wet long drain it well and soon it will be in working order, but never attempt to plow, spade, or work it, unless in good condition.

MARKET ABUSES.

We invite the attention of all our Fruit growers and Market gardners to the subject of *sales* of Produce in the New York Markets, as reported in the *Farmer* this week in the discussion of the "American Institute Farmers Club," this is a matter of great moment to our producers now, for the *same evil is here*. We *know* what we say, and have all the evidence we need to show that our producers are subject to heavy losses by the system, and it is their first duty before another season opens to take measures to correct the evil.

This can only be done by a union among all the growers, first forming Farmers Clubs, in each County and a head at the centre here in our City, and the growers would realize 25, 50, and 100 per cent more for a large amount of their produce

Is not this matter worth looking into, those that feel it so, if they will confer with us *we will show them the way to success*.

IMPORTANT ENTERPRIZES.

Among the many and very Important Enterprizes now as it were, just budding into promised usefulness, we can name the Manufacture of Silk Goods. In this work the Neuman Brothers are Pioneering their way bravely on.

The Beet Sugar Enterprize at Sacramento which has now begun in earnest, and from simple experiments enough has been shown, to warrant a still greater energy and more capital being engaged in this manufacture.

Both these Enterprizes will greatly prosper if they are but wisely conducted, and to these enterprizes our Legislature should give generous encouragement.

STREET SWEEPINGS AND NIGHT MANURES.

If our *City Authorities* would look to the subject of Night Manures and Street Sweepings, they could, as Boston has done, make them a source of large income.

The value of the night soil and street sweepings now thrown into the sea, and used to fill streets, could be made to pay in tens of thousands of Dollars annually.

Why will not our City authorities employ prisoners and idle loafers—get them at work—(make them work or quit the City)—and keep our City clean. This business of saving the sweepings can be made profitable to our City.

By present appearances San Francisco is to be assessed from 40 to $100,000 for cleaning streets, when the very material from our streets, and the night soil, should be a large income instead of an expense.

ADVERTISERS GAZETTE.

G. P. Rowell &c., Advertising Agents, N. Y., issue a very valuable monthly containing *Newspaper histories* of value to all publishers.

THE EMPORIUM CITY.

As many persons in the country do not know how rapidly our city is improving, nor can they have a just idea of its extent, magnitude, wealth, population, and influence, we give them a glimpse of it now, by a synopsis from that most excellent Directory of our City, just issued by our most excellent Directory maker, Henry Langley, Esq. From the present issue kindly sent us, is given this data, which we are glad to scatter broadcast:

The population of San Francisco, September, 1869, 172,050, was as follows: White males over 21, 59,500; white females, over 18 years, 34,300; white males and females under 18 years, 53,000; males, names refused, and foreigners, 4,000; Chinese, 9,200; colored, 2,850; floating population, 9,000. The total population as estimated in the Directory for 1868 was 147,950—showing a gain in one year of 24,300 An increase at the same rate for the ensuing year, will swell our population by September, 1870, to nearly 200,000.

The total number of buildings in the city is 18,659, and of these, 850 were erected during the year past. The value of such improvements for the year ending June 30, 1869, was upwards of $9,000,000; and the cost of street improvements, in addition, was $1,600,000.

The value of real and personal property in the city returned the last fiscal year $106,414,020.

Current expenses of the last fiscal year, $1,937,925; interest charges, $148,333; total, $2,459,210. From this deduct the sums received for fees, etc., $386,117 81, leaving $5,073,092 24, exclusive of street expenses.

The total bounded debt of San Francisco, June 30, 1859, was $4,7909,100, bearing interest at from 6 to 7 per cent per annum. The amount in the sinking fund for the redemption of bonds, July 1, 1869, was $1,299,034 40, of which $1,235,815 57 is to be applied to the 10 per cent. bonds due in 1871. The sinking fund reduces the debt to $3,410,865 60.

San Francisco now stands the tenth city in the United States in point of population, and will in ten years rank much higher.

DECLINE IN THE WHEAT MARKET.

The decline in Wheat at Liverpool, coupled with reduced purchasing limits, operates prejudicially to the California farmer now holding over his grain. Even the serious decline in freights, and the superabundance of unemployed tonnage, are insufficient to warrant Wheat-buyers in keeping the price at rates current at the close of the year. The quantity of Wheat yet remaining in the State, and that to be received from Oregon, is considerable, and will doubtless find its way to tide-water within the next four months, though at this date many large grain depots are inaccessible by reason of the low stage of water in the rivulets connecting with the navigable waters of the interior. A week since, the rivers began to rise, and preparations were made to dispatch steamers of light draught for the removal of the large grain accumulations inland. Two or more steamers from Stockton were dispatched for the purpose, but they were only partially successful in securing cargoes, owing to the rapid falling of the streams, thus compelling them to abandon the business for the present.

The *Oregon Herald*, in alluding to our remarks about the damaged Wheat received from that State, says: "The rains after harvest no doubt did considerable damage to grain in stack, but not to the extent the remarks of the *Commercial Herald* might lead any one to suppose. From the best information we can obtain, the amount of the crops damaged throughout the State would not foot up to one-fourth. But still it is for the interests of Oregonians not to suffer anything to tarnish the fair fame we have already gained abroad for our superior brands of Flour and Grain. Therefore, it were better to feed the damaged grain to stock than to export it to a foreign market, where it would only work an injury to our reputation. Our brands of Flour have established a good reputation in Eastern cities, and supplies are constantly called for; therefore, it behooves us to do everything in our power to enhance rather than diminish that reputation." We are glad to see that our Northern friends are awake to the importance of sustaining the good reputation already secured for their Breadstuffs, both here and in the Atlantic cities. We certainly wish them all the prosperity they merit.

At this date our millers are but partially occupied, running only by daylight. They are therefore disinclined to buy Wheat in advance of their milling wants, not seeing in the near future any market opened for their flour at prices that will save them from loss. Last year's milling business was by no means lucrative to the leading city millers of this coast, chiefly by reason of the inferior quality of the Wheat ground, and the very low prices ruling for their offal. We hope the year upon which we have entered may prove far more profitable to this branch of our home industries than that of 1869.—[Commercial Herald.

OUR EXCHANGES

By the notice we gave some time since that we could not enlarge our *list of Exchanges*, except to Journals of same interest, or those of value, we hereby give notice that those Journals that do not receive the FARMER after our *Number Two*, will please understand that however much we may regret to refuse the Exchange, it arises from our utter inability to do so, for our applications for Exchange has reached the number of nearly *One Thousand*. This will show our cause of refusal. Those that receive No. 2 and 3 will remain permanent Exchanges.

CAREFUL DIRECTIONS.

We would most particularly desire our correspondents to be very careful in sending their Letters, Orders and Remittances to us, as there are several firms of Warren & Co., and unless the address is very plainly marked, mistakes will arise.

All Letters, Orders, Parcels, &c., intended for this office should be addressed

WARREN & CO.,
California Farmer Office.

Eastern Correspondence.

New York, January 12th, 1870.

COL. WARREN.

Editor of the California Farmer.

I send you below two articles published in the *Glasgow Weekly Mail*, (Scotland,) entitled "Street Cars," and "Sleeping Cars," being extracts from "Arthur Sketchley's Impressions of America." The casual reader cannot fail to see that this Mr. Sketchley is a prejudiced foreigner, who, having made a short and hurried tour on our Atlantic coast, hastens, on his arrival on British soil, to write a book, calculated to deceive and mislead our English cousins, on the idea of American Institutions. Some of his statements are utterly devoid of truth, while others might with allowance, pass muster. It is quite evident his experience in traveling in sleeping cars has been limited, and the discomforts arrising from hunger and thirst while passing through New England, where the Main liquor law is in force, is more fancied than real. Having lately made a tour through that part of New England where the liquor law is generally supposed to be rigorously enforced, I had an opportunity of witnessing an incident, showing a feature of its practical working.

Standing one day in the office of one of the principal Hotels, on Washington street, Boston, I observed a stranger approach the bar and call for a drink. The attentive bar-keeper prepared the ice water, diluting the same with a suspicious colored fluid, which I made out to be the forbidden "fruit." The stranger was then invited *behind* the bar to taste his nectar, which office he seemed well capable of doing. The law forbids that bar-keepers from selling liquor *over* his bar, and in selling *behind* the bar, the law was not violated.

But little difficulty is experienced by dram drinkers in any part of the City in getting their favorite glass behind the bar. But I am losing sight of our *friend* Arthur. The only way he can correct the wrong impressions he has made, is to do as Charles Dickens has done—come over and try it again, and, if he is compelled to devote his time and travels to any one locality, and, at the same time, desires to receive correct impressions of American Institutions, he need not go beyond the borders of that good old New England State of Massachusetts.

The *Glasgow (Scotland) Weekly Mail*, quoting Sketchley's Impressions, thus enlightens its readers upon American

STREET CARS.

They are very large, and have an entrance at either end, and are constructed so that the horses are detached from one and attached to the other which obviates the necessity of turning them on arriving at their places of destination, a process that in some cases would be impossible. They are lighted at night with lamps, in which camphine is burned. They are drawn by three wretched looking horses, and have a driver and conductor in strict keeping with the cattle. During the journey the driver collects his fare—no easy task at times, when the car, which is intended to hold four-and-twenty persons, is occupied by forty or fifty passengers—for such is the nations determination that every one shall be first, the men women, and children crowd into them regardless of space or the demands for it which the human form may put forth; in fact, it is more like transporting cattle than conveying human beings. Men and women are huddled up in a manner that is disgusting, to say nothing of the chances thereby afforded to pickpockets. These cars, like crocodiles, have a difficulty in turning, and the bumps and thumps one gets in them are really formidable. The natives cling on to them behind and before like a swarm of bees, and jump on and off while they are in motion, being frequently killed in the process. Gangs of thieves enter them at night, and, if disappointed of finding a lonely passenger worthy of their affections, have been known to murder the conductor, either from disappointment or because he demanded his fee.—Cars have the monopoly of the streets through which they pass, and render them both disagreeable and dangerous to all other vehicles.

SLEEPING CARS.

If ever there was a purgatorial situation in this world, it is a long winter night passed in one of those would be luxurious carriages. On entering it you are nearly stifled with heat, and as soon as the train is in motion you become aware that sleeping is out of the question. The oscillation of the train, the noise it makes, to say nothing of the snores of those around you, keep you partially awake, and then the sense of suffocation is overpowering; you fight for air with the window, but either you cannot open it, or are compelled by the intense cold to close it again immediately. If you are so fortunate as to obtain a section of the carriage to yourself it is better, because you then occupy the space of the upper and lower berths; but if you are compelled to take what you can get, and there is only one place to be had, then is your cup of misery filled up indeed. Your opposite and upper neighbors both expectorate upon the floor, so that if you drop your handkerchief you dare not attempt to pick it up. There you are till daylight doth appear, and then you wish to wash your hands and face; but the water is exhausted and the towels used. You change cars early in the morning and pursue your journey to Rutland, where you dine, and of course are driven by hunger's pangs to do so; there is nothing to drink but cold water, with the alternative of drinking it warm discolored by some filth called tea.—The Main liquor law is in full working here, and as it is the law one submits; but why does not the enactment extend to tea, or the stuff so called in this country? for, as the Immortal Tom Hood says, "If wine is poison, so is tea, but in another shape;" and tea in America is not only detestable but nasty, nor can I say much better for the coffee.

Yours truly, E. D. M.

Acknowledgements

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

We acknowledge the reception of the *Annual Report* of the Board of Regents of this highly prosperous University.

This Institution has a strong array of the Educational power—a President, Vice President, and Fifteen Professors, with Five Lady Teachers in the Woman Department. There are now 495 students, and a prospective assurance of a large increase.

This Report, with the Statistical Table and other matter, we shall refer to at an early day.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY

We have received the Circular and Programme of the Collegiate Course of this Institution for 1870, commenced January 10th. This course is free. D'. John A. Warder, the well known Pomologist, author of Am. Pomology, will lecture on this subject as introductory of the course.

This Institution is highly prosperous. The University is established at Champaigne

PROCEEDINGS

OF NEW ENGLAND GENEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

We have received the Report of this excellent Society, with the Address of their noble President, which we were happy to publish in our No. 1 of this Volume. The doings of that Society are of great interest, and we shall refer again to them with great pleasure.

BOSTON MEDICAL JOURNAL.

We have the January number of the *New Series* of this highly popular and most valuable Medical publication. It comes to us much enlarged, and with many valuable reports on Medical subjects in all departments—reports of great value to the Medical world.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

We have received No, 1, Vol. 5, of the *National Temperance Advocate* published at New York, at the Society's Publishing House, 172 William Street, at $1 per annum. Every friend of Temperance should have this valuable monthly.

THE OHIO FARMER.

We have received a file of the *Ohio Farmer*, published at Cleveland, Ohio. We welcome this good advocate of the cause; a Journal that we knew in long, long years ago. Under its New Series we bid it "God speed," and shall look for it with pleasure.

OLIVER OPTICS.

This is a well known and very popular Magazine for "Our Boys and Girls," and the Magazine is very appropriately named indeed, for Boys and Girls are the Olive'r 'Plants around our table, and they are to loving hearts the very "Optics" by which we see and recognize the *Beautiful*. Success to this excellent Magazine. Come Boys and Girls, tell Parents to subscribe for this Magazine for you.

Published by Lee & Shephard, Boston, at $3 per annum.

PUBLIC LEDGER ALMANAC.

We acknowledge reception of a copy of Public Ledger Almanac for 1870, a handsome and valuable statistical work of 56 pages, of which *Eighty thousand copies* were published at a cost of *Five thousand dollars*, and a copy sent to each subscriber of this popular Journal. *This is enterprise* and liberality combined, and will tell upon the Leger of accounts upon a bright page. Thanks for the work, and the complimentary card within.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

We have received a pamphlet with *three Prize Essays* on cooked food for Domestic animals of the Farm, with full directions for using the famous Prindle Agricultural Steamer and Cauldron, a very interesting series of Essays.

THE RURAL SOUTHERNER.

We have another publication from the South, which is devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture, published by Samuel A. Eckels, of Atlanta, Georgia, a Journal that will do good. The south is waking up in earnest to Rural Interests, and we are glad to see it, and wish full prosperity for all

PETERS' MUSICAL JOURNAL.

This popular periodical of sweet songs comes to us regularly, and is an accepted messenger of sweet sounds.

OVERLAND MONTHLY.

We have the February number of this now highly popular and prospering Magazine of California Literature. This month's is indeed a credit to our State, and to all connected with it.

THORBURN'S SEED CATALOGUE.

This old established Seed Warehouse send us their new and enlarged Priced Catalogues this month, said to be the largest issued by any Seed Warehouse in the United States.

"*Vicks' Seed and Flower Establishment*, Rochester, New York.

By Samuel Vick Esq., a noted Seedsman and Florist. This is one of the most popular Florist and Seedsman of the age.

Vanderbilt Brother, New York, Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen.

O. Dawbarn and Co., New York and Canada Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen.

Agents Wanted.

We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the VALUE OF OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to

EDITOR FARMER.

Farms for Sale

Vineyard Lands for Sale or to Lease.

SAW AND PLANING MILL

FOR SALE AND TO LEASE.

PAPER MILL, LAUNDRY AND FACTORY SITES

FOR SALE AND TO LEASE

Greenbacks Received in Payment.

BY S. BRANNAN.

No. 420 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

JULIUS WETZLAR, Agt.

Capital Bank, Sacramento.

L. B. AYER, Agt.

U. S. Land Office, Marysville.

K. H. MILLIKEN, Agt.

Calistoga Hotel, Calistoga.

Eighteen farms, 160 acres each, for sale.

In Yuba county, eight miles from Marysville, five miles from the Oregon and California Rail road, on the south side of the Yuba river, near the foothills; well wooded, good water, and good grain or vinyard land.—Terms—one-third cash and the balance in two annual payments. Title, United States Patent.

ALSO, FOR SALE.

Eight farms, 160 acres each,

Three miles above the Calistoga Railroad depot, in Napa county. Terms as above.

ALSO.

Town Lots and Villa Residences.

For sale at Calistoga; numbers of acres of land in quantity to suit purchasers, and liberal terms to those that will make improvements.

ALSO, FOR SALE

Lots of Land.

From 10 to 30 acres—to be planted in Vineyard and Mulberry Trees—vines and trees furnished for planting. One half of the land planted to be received in payment, at the end of four years. None but those that thoroughly understand the business need apply.

ALSO.

Vineyard Lands.

For sale in Napa Valley and Calistoga, in quantities to suit purchasers, on long credit and no interest required from those who are experienced vine dressers

ALSO.

Two farms 115 Acres each.

Two miles above the St Helena depot, on the line of the Napa Valley Railroad. Terms as above, in Greenbacks

ALSO, FOR SALE.

Several small farms.

From 30 to 50 acres each, adjoining the town of Calistoga; four hours by rail and steamboat from San Francisco and Sacramento, and five hours from Marysville

ALSO, FOR SALE.

Town lots.

In Calistoga and Sacramento, without improvements, on the same terms, Greenbacks

ALSO.

Ten farms of timber land.

In Napa County, near the line of the Railroad, at a very low figure. Payments for the same can be made in chopping and hauling wood off of the same.

ALSO.

Twelve farms on the Feather River.

160 acres each—24 miles from Sacramento city, and sixteen below Marysville, on the north side of the river at Nicolaus Ferry, four miles from the California Pacific Railroad.

Long credit to those that improve and are good farmers

ALSO, FOR SALE.

Six tracts of land,

Within 2 1-2 miles of Napa City, varying in size from 50 to 200 acres and in price from $20 to $400 per acre.

ALSO.

To lease, at Calistoga

One Sawmill and Shingle and Planing Mill, 25-horse power.

ALSO FOR SALE OR LEASE,

A good location for a Paper Mill.

At Calistoga. Boiling water furnished from hot springs adjoining the Railroad, and near the Depot.

An inexhaustible supply of tule can be found on the line of the Railroad, within 1 1-2 hours of Calistoga—Tule is now known to be the cheapest material for the manufacture of printing and wrapping paper. An unlimited supply of wood and water in the vicinity.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,

A Factory.

An excellent location for a Factory on Napa River, at Calistoga. A 25-horse power steam engine is now in running order on the premises.

ALSO TO LEASE,

A Laundry.

Adjoining the Railroad depot at Calistoga, a good location for a Laundry—with a hot spring of 2.4 degrees heat—time, 3 1-2 hours from San Francisco.

ALSO, TO LEASE,

A Vegetable Garden.

A first class Vegetable Garden at Calistoga, with natural heating apparatus from Hot Springs for the greenhouse; everything furnished for working it.

ALSO, FOR SALE.

Houses.

The two story frame houses, Nos 117 and 119 O'Farrell street, between Stockton and Powell, San Francisco.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A Hotel in Sacramento.

On J street, between First and Second streets, near the Central Pacific Railroad Depot; conta ins 24 Rooms, Billiard and Dining Rooms and Kitchen.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Ten Farms,

160 acres each, (unimproved) one mile from Nicolaus Ferry, Feather River, and four miles from the Nicolaus station on the Vallejo and Marysville Railroad, and eighteen miles below Marysville, at from $10 to $20 per acre, in four payments in three years.

ALSO, FOR SALE

A Lot,

On the corner of Fourteenth and Valencia streets, 70x400

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A Steam and Water Power Saw Mill.

With 640 acres of Timber Land, Blacksmith Shop, Dwelling House, Office, Barn, Cattle, Logging Trucks. Situated on the Clear Lake Road, ten miles from Calistoga, in Napa County, with a good market for lumber.

ALSO,

Dairy Cows taken for town property and farming lands.

ALSO,

WANTED—Twenty Dairy Cows, good milkers.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—Five Thoroughbred French MERINO BUCKS.

A Liberal Cash Price paid for Grapes delivered at the Cognac Distillery of Keseberg & Co., at Calistoga.

ALSO,

LAND TO EXCHANGE FOR LIVE STOCK.

ALSO.

WANTED—A first-class Gardner and Horticulturist, with small capital None need apply unless thoroughly versed in the business and well recommended 32 2,-4t

Miscellaneous.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE,

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33 1

EARLY

ROSE POTATOES.

A Splendid lot of these,

Best of all Early Potatoes,

And raised here in California can be had at the

New York Prices.

We invite all Potatoe growers to call and see them at our office, where we can show them a sufficient number of testimonials as to their Quality and Productiveness to convince all that the EARLY ROSE is the very

BEST EARLY POTATOE KNOWN

One of the grand features of this wonderful Potatoe is that it succeeds most admirably in high, dry lands—Some grand results we have here in reports now to be published.

Those who want Pure Seed of California growth, and at New York rates or what it would cost to bring them here, can have larger, fairer and fresher Seed than any that can be imported.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

IMPORTANT

....TO....

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsicolly double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

New Grains, Grasses, Etc.

Those who desire to plant NEW and VALUABLE GRAINS and GRASSES, can find many new kinds of the following,

OATS—Suprize, Norway and Black Swedish.

BARLEY—Ten

WHEAT—Many New kinds.

ALSO many new and valuable TREE SEEDS for sale a

THE FARMER OFFICE

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GREAT SHEEP BOOK

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express charges paid, $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office,

WARREN & CO.

H. S. BURR,

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DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT FISH,

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CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most

REASONABLE TERMS

Miscellaneous.

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AGRICULTURAL

BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY cuts in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

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THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

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CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $3 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully Illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

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Flint on Milch Cows—New Edition.....$2 50

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Book of Fruits—by Baker.....$1 50

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works, or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the FARMER Office.

32-6 WARREN & CO.

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE

LARGEST STOCK

—AND—

Best Assortment

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost. 32-24.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT,

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate.

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

Miscellaneous.

AITKEN & CO.,

PREMIUM PIONEER

MARBLE WORKS,

177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings, Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

A. AITKEN. ISRAEL LUCE.

32-7

The Salem Grape.

WE entertain no doubt that the SALEM and other members of "Roger Hybrids," will succeed perfectly in California, and ship in splendid condition to the Eastern Markets.

Our stock of the SALEM, is by far the largest and best in the country and warranted genuine.

Strong plants of the SALEM, packed free, at $1,50 each, $9,00 per doz., or $35,00 per hundred.

ROGERS Nos. 4, 15, and 19, $1,00 each, $6,00 per doz and $25,00 per hundred.

MARTHA, EUMELAN, and WALTER, (new and promising varieties,) $2,00 each or $12,00 per doz.

VINES packed with great care in double boxes, Secure from frost or heat, either by Pacific Rail Road or the Isthmus route.

For further particulars, or Illustrated Circular, Address

I. H. BABCOCK & Co.
Lockport, New York.

Cranberry Plants.

ONE to 400 can be forwarded by mail at 50 cents per 100, including postage $4 per 1,000; $15 for 5,000; $25; for 10,000, or one barrel all rooted plants. 10,000 at two feet apart will plant an acre.

For mode of Culture, &c., send for Circular.

Also, for a concise Practical Treatise on the Cranberry—its History, Culture, Varieties etc.,—enclose 25 cts.

GRAFTING WAX of the finest quality; Cheaper to purchase than to make. In large parcels for Nurserymen, or in one pound, half, and fourth pound cakes, for retailing.

F. TROWBRIDGE.
Milford, Conn.

Blackberries, Raspberries,

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,

WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRIES,

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES,

DAVISON THORNLESS RASPBERRIES,

—ALSO—

STRAWBERRIES

Of all the choice kinds. For sale by

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

Choice Plants.

We offer, also, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,
Rare Kinds ROSES,
GERANIUMS,
HELIOTROPES,
FUCHIAS,

We have the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants,

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE

Large Elm and Mulberry Trees.

Those who desire to secure Superior Sized SHADE TREES of either the ELM or ASH, should call and look at the samples we have on sale.

The MULBERRY also will grow to a large tree, and is a fine Summer shade tree, with its large spreading foliage.

For either of these kinds, apply at the

FARMER OFFICE,
32-24 320 Clay street.

A Live Young Man Wanted.

AN ACTIVE energetic, thinking, Young Man, from 14 to 18 years of age who writes a good hand, and is quick in figures. One who is orderly in his habits, free from irregularities, and can produce unexceptionable Testimonials of Character, can find permanent employment in the Business Office, and Reading Room of the

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

A GOOD YOUNG MAN can find where he can win steady preferment for years. None need apply without the best of references. Apply only between 4 and 6 P. M., at 320 Clay Street., up stairs.

33-1 FARMER OFFICE.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c, to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of "The People's Literary Companion"—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail.—Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 33 1b

Home Miscellany.

LOVE ON.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Love on, love on, the soul *must* have a shrine—
The rudest breast must find *some* hallow'd spot;
The one who form'd us left no spark divine
To him who dwells on earth, yet loveth not.
Devotion's links compose a sacred chain
Of holy brightness and unmeasured length;
The world with selfish rust and reckless stain
May mar its beauty, but not touch its strength.

Love on, love on—ay, even though the heart
We fondly build on proveth like the sand;
Though one by one Faith's corner-stones depart;
And even Hope's last pillar fails to stand:
Though we may dread the lips we once believed,
And know their falsehood shadows all our days;
Who would not rather trust and be deceived,
Than own the mean, cold spirit that betrays?

Love on, love on, though we may live to see
The dark face whiter than its circling shroud;
Though dark and dense the gloom of Death may be,
Affection's glory yet shall pierce the cloud.
The truest spell that Heaven can give to lure,
The sweetest prospect Mercy can bestow;
Is the blest thought that bids the soul be sure
'Twill meet above the things it loved below.

Love on, love on—Creation breathes the words—
Their mystic music ever dwells around;
The strain is echoed by unnumber'd chords
And gentle bosoms yield the fullest sound.
As flowers keep springing though their dazzling bloom
Is oft put forth for worms to feed upon,
So hearts though wrung by traitors and the tomb,
Shall still be precious, and shall still love on.

WORKS, NOT WORDS.

Not forever on thy knees
Would Jehovah have thee found:
There are burdens thou canst ease;
There are griefs Jehovah sees—
Look around.

Work is prayer if done for God,
Prayer which God delighted hears,
See beside you upturned sod
One bowed 'neath affliction's rod:
Dry her tears.

Not long prayers, but earnest zeal—
This is what is wanted more.
Put thy shoulder to the wheel;
Bread unto the famished deal
From thy store.

Not high-sounding words of praise
Does God want, 'neath some grand dome—
But that thou the fallen raise;
Bring the poor from life's highways
To thy home.

Worship God by doing good—
Works, not words; kind acts, not creeds.
He who loves God as he should,
Makes his heart's love understood
By kind deeds.

Deeds are powerful; mere words weak,
Batt'ring at high heaven's door.
Let thy love by actions speak;
Wipe the tear from sorrow's cheek;
Clothe the poor.

Be it thine life's cares to smother,
And to brighten eyes now dim.
Kind deeds done to one another
God accepts as done, my brother,
Unto him. [*Selected.*

WOMANS POWER AND INFLUENCE.

WOMAN IN A RIGHT PLACE.

In the great questions now agitating the world about "Woman's Rights," we clip the following from an exchange. This is right action:

The Central Union Baptist Association of Pennsylvania, recently received a lady as one of their delegates, and passed the following resolution on the subject:

Whereas: Some surprise was expressed at the appointment of a sister delegate to this body.

Resolved, That we regard such appointment as proper, and we will welcome our sisters—"last at the cross and first at the sepulchre," to seats in our body.

GODLY HABIT.

CLEANLINESS.—A neat, clean, fresh-aired, sweet, cheerful, well arranged house, exerts a moral as well as a physical influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceable, and considerate of each other's feelings and happiness. The connection is obvious between the state of mind has produced and habits of respect for others, and for those higher duties and obligations which no laws can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, squalid, noxious dwelling, in which none of the decencies of life can be observed, contributes to make its inhabitants selfish, sensual, and regardless of the feelings of others; and the constant indulgence of such passions renders them reckless and brutal.

THE MOVING POWER.

POWER IN A WOMAN'S EYE.—A lady, when the conversation turned on dynamics, asked the late George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer,—"What do you consider the most powerful force in nature?" I will soon answer that question' said he: "it is the eye of a woman, (to the man that loves her;) for if a woman look with affection on a man, should he go to the utmost ends of the earth, the recollection of that look will bring him back."

OUR MAGNETIC RELATIONS.

BY REV. THOS. E. BOTT.

Whatever the essence of the occult substance, called magnetism, may be, it certainly is possessed of vast, varied and intricate power. Although rarely considered, and by multitudes not even known to exist, it is yet present all around us and within us.

The magnetism of the earth, as a life-sustaining and recuperative agent, ought to be well known. Graham bread, after the most approved pattern, won't do everything. At Our Home the patients are exhorted to walk on the ground. To go barefooted must be excellent, at the right season.—Gravelly earth is better than stone or plank, to travel on; earth is better than gravel; and smooth green sward is better than either.

When a boy, learning my trade in a Vermont town, I used to see an old judge of the United States District Court walk into the street occasionally. Strangely enough he did not go on the sidewalk nor in the middle of the street, but between the two places. Folks laughed about it; and if asked, the judge could not have given a sufficient reason for his conduct. He walked where the secret magnetic forces gave him the most pleasure. Years ago I lived in a thriving town in northen New York. The walks were constructed of what geologists call Potsdam sandstone, and I often found myself walking on the sward, following the example of the judge. I thought it was because the stone was rough.—Doubtless this was one cause, but not the only one by any means. Since looking a little into hygiene, I have found that I am one of those exceptional persons who are unusually susceptible to magnetic changes. Often, but not always, I feel a marked difference between walking on common flagging and earth. One gives a harsh magnetic sensation; the other a pleasant and equable one. Let no one who is not so magnetically keen, deny what he does not very well appreciate or understand. All of us are more or less affected by the magnetic conditions of the physical substances around us.

But our spiritual enjoyments depend largely on our immediate relation to magnetism. One writer makes it the essential element of love. But this is false. Love must have respect and esteem, as something to like and be enjoyed, for its object. Love is not material or physical alone but it is spiritual and mental. Magnetism is a medium through which we may approach an object of respect and esteem, and so brought to an enjoyment and increase of love. Do we love an absent one, we long for his presence. Meeting, there is a mutual giving out and blending of magnetism, which is purely material; but through this our spirits glide into and blend with each other. Just there the words of the poet—

"We are spirits clad in veils;
Man by man was never seen;
All our deep communing fails
To remove the shadowy screen."

get so far over into the region of the false that we fail to receive them. Then, man is seen by man—not in every aspect, by any means, but in his essential character as concerning the points on which they commune and in which they love.—Our companion may change in feeling or character, or both, or we may change; but at that time and point of contact there was union, and real knowledge each of the other. Magnetism, I affirm then, is a grand medium of spirit. For its influence we are told we shake hands and kiss; and further, for it I declare we also eat together.

But let two persons come near each other who love never so well, and if one is in a physically exhausted or mentally depressed condition; if he has lost his supply, and so is in a negative magnetic condition, then the mutual enjoyment of the two is more difficult; probably impossible, until the positive one imparts to the other, and something like an equilibrium is restored. If both are in a negative condition, it will take much grace and resolution for them to remain in each other's presence. They should quietly separate. If they cannot affiliate, they will very likely irritate.—Here, many times, lies the trouble in controlling or quieting children. Here lies the root of many a quarrel. Here is the reason that married couples should have beds for separate use considerable portions of the time. I was amused, last summer, when the papers laughed at both Miss Anthony and her idea that the married should not sleep together. They did not know where she got hold of the idea, and thought it was an original eccentricity of hers. They would not have appeared so ridiculous to us, if they had studied the case of David and Abishag, and the writings of modern hygienists.

Spiritualists affirm that animal magnetism is the medium of our communications and affiliations; but they go further, and say that it is the medium through which departed spirits come to us and communicate; and that these spirits throw magnetism on a patient for his cure. Of the powers of departed spirits I know and care but very little; but one thing I am satisfied of, by analogy, observation and experience, that magnetism is a medium through which the Holy Spirit of God reaches the human heart. If a preacher is a man of true evangelical Christian experience, he cannot immediately be the means of throwing the Spirit upon men, unless he is in a positive magnetic condition. When he begins to fail here, his inspiration begins to fail, or it comes in ill-restrained flashes. Is the hearer in a negative magnetic condition, from want of light, heat, pure air or any physical or mental cause, he is little likely to receive or heed the calls of the Spirit. Proper ventilation and other comforts are necessary, as well as prayer, in order to the greatest success of the Gospel. Let Christian men remember and take heed.

Corisimi, a famous composer of music, being praised for the ease and grace of his melodies, exclaimed,—

"Ah! with what difficulty is this ease acquired!"

"JENNY DARE" AND HYACINTHS.

DEAR COL:—

The enclosed "protest," I have copied out of a letter written by a friend, after reading my directions for growing Hyacinths in water, published in a late FARMER.

The exceptions taken to that method of growing Hyacinths are so remarkable that really I begin to fear that I must be a monster of cruelty.—Cannot you give me a morsal of comfort?

JENNY DARE.

A PROTEST FROM G. W. D.

Green Tree, Jan. 13th, 1870.

A Protest against growing Hyacinths in water. Take a Hyacinths bulb for instance—it must be a large one for such treatment that has been nursed for three or four years, and fattened until it is as round as an Alderman, and after it has been used to such high living, you propose starving it to death—giving it absolutely nothing but *water*, when it is well, and charcoal when it is sick!—And it is sure to be sick, if not before it flowers, certainly afterwards.

You have taken the poor thing from the bosom of its mother earth—you have placed it in the nozzle of a bottle—it cannot move, but though it has no power of locomotion, it has in itself certain little messengers that it sends out to procure food which way do they go? Towards their mother earth, and they bring up against glass! hard glass! harder a thousand times I think, than your heart, but not harder, if you continue to treat them so cruelly.

Grow Hyacinths by all means, grow them in the window, if you like, but give them good fat earth, and they will live, and won't die, and when they have done flowering, set them out where they will produce healthy offsprings, that will bless your eyes in other days. G. W. D.

REPLY.

"G. W. D.," is correct in a measure, Hyacinths rown in water if properly tended, will do well for *one year only* in water, they should then beplanted in the open border to regain their original strength exhausted by excesive overgrowth in a room.

We see no cruelty in the system of growing them in water, it is a common practice, and they do well. They can also be grown in earth in hand some Pots in the house, even then all Hyacinths and other bulbs grown in the house one year either in earth or water should go into the *garden border*, the second year—they never do well the second year in the house collection. Jenny Dare was not so very cruel, her system was right, and such as will always be practised.

IMPORTANT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE TRUE STANDARD OF DRESS.—"Girls, you may try yourselves by this standard: You love dress too much when you care more for outward adornings, than for your inward disposition; when it afflicts you more to have torn your dress than to have lost your temper; when you are more troubled by an ill-fitting grown than by a neglected duty; when you are less concerned at having made an unjust comment or spread a scandalous report, than having a *passe* bonnet; when you are less troubled at the thought of being at the last great feast, without the wedding garment, than at being found at the party to-night, in the fashion of last year. No Christian woman, as I view it, ought to give such attention to her dress, as to allow it to take up all of three very important things—namely, all her time, all her strength, all her money. Whoever does this, lives not the life of a Christian, but that of a pagan; worships not at the Christian's alter of our Lord Jesus, but at the shrine, of the lower Venus of Corinth and Rome!"

CONSUMPTION CURED.

The latest method of curing consumption is that practiced at an establishment on the banks of the Rhine called the "Grape cure" Patients have excellent quarters, plenty of fresh air, and every day go into the gardens, each one carrying a basket, which is filled under the watchful eye of the doctor. The patient then retires to a pleasant arbor, and slowly sucks the grapes. A fine orchestra enlivens the curing process, with excellent music. How delightful! It is claimed that permanent cures are effected in from four to six weeks.

TRY THEM.

EARLY RESPONSIBILITY.—Early responsibility is almost equivalent to early sobriety. If a stick of timber standing upright waivers, lay a beam on it, and put a weight on that, and see how stiff the stick becomes. And if the young waver and vacillate, put responsibility on them, and how it straightens them up! What power it gives them! How it holds what is bad in them in restraint!—How quickly it develops and puts forward all that is good in them.

Aristotle was asked what were the advantages of learning. He replied, "It is an ornament to a man in prosperity, and a refuge to him in adversity."

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on THURSDAY August 19th 1869

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of ten months,.....$35

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

24-3 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President.

$200,000 WORTH

...OF...

NEW DRY GOODS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

—OF—

Dry Goods

IN SAN FRANCISCO,

IS OFFERED BY

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING LIST

Dress Goods.

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
100 pieces Check Mohair	$0 50	$0 25
50 pieces Check, extra wide	62	37
20 pieces Heavy Stripe Poplin	62	37
20 pieces Satin Stripe Poplinette	75	50
30 pieces Extra Wide Stripe Poplin	75	50
50 pieces Norwich Poplin	1 00	50
75 pieces Plaid Ottoman	87	50
50 pieces Plaid and Figured Ottoman	87	50
40 pieces Changeable Poplin	87—	62—
50 pieces Plaid Epinglioe	87—	62—
20 pieces Stripe Wool Poplin	87—	62—
16 pieces English Serge, new colors	1 00	75
46 pieces Glace Silk and Wool Poplin	1 37—	1 00
75 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 00	75
50 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 15	87—
100 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 25	1 00
100 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid, ox wide	1 75	1 25
100 pieces Empress, all the new shades	1 00	75
50 pieces Empress	1 25	87—
50 pieces Empress, extra super	1 37—	1 00
100 pieces Gordon's Scotch Gingham	37	25
100 pieces 9-4 French Calico	37—	25
100 pieces Best Quality French Calico	62—	37—
150 pieces Pim's Irish Poplin, all the new colors.		

Silks! Silks!

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
15 pieces Heavy Black Silk	$3 75	$3 00
12 pieces Heavy Black Silk	3 00	2 25
10 pieces Extra Heavy Black Silk	2 25	2 50
10 pieces Ex. Heavy and Wide Black Silk	4 00	3 25
25 pieces Stripe Silk	2 00	1 25
75 Dresses, Heavy Stripe Silk	35 00	25 00
25 Dresses, Stripes and Figured	35 00	25 00
30 Dresses, Chene Silk	40 00	30 00
25 Dresses, Broche Silk	45 00	30 00
50 Dresses, Changeable Silk	45 00	30 00
20 Dresses, Very Rich Silk	60 00	45 00

50 Pieces Bonnet's Black Silk, made expressly for our House

AN IMMENSE STOCK

...OF...

Wool and Cashmere Shawls,

All at reduced Prices.

THE LATEST STYLES

...IN...

Cloaks, Suits and Jackets,

All at Greatly Reduced Rates.

HANDKERCHIEFS!

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
250 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	$1 75	$1 25
200 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	2 00	1 50
300 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	2 50	1 75
150 dozen Men's Linen Cambric Hdkfs	3 50	2 50
200 dozen Men's Linen Cambric Hdkfs	4 00	3 00

1000 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs at LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

FLANNELS.

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
50 pieces Shaker Flannel	$0 35	$0 25
30 pieces Shaker Flannel, Extra	55	40
10 pieces Shaker Flannel, 4-4	75	50
50 pieces Ballardvale Flannel	40	30
25 pieces Ballardvale Flannel	50	40
100 pieces 4-4 Ballardvale Flannel	62	40
40 pieces 4-4 Ballardvale Flannel	75	50

And all finer grades at equally reduced rates. Our whole stock of HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR at a reduction of 25 per cent.

ALL THE LEADING BRANDS IN

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

Positively at Less than Wholesale Prices.

A LARGE LOT OF

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

JUST RECEIVED.

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN

Ladies', Gents' and Misses'

Genuine Alexandre's Kid Gloves

At Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE—This is not a Clearing Out Sale of Old Goods. Having increased facilities for buying, and being now within seven days of the Eastern Markets, we are enabled to purchase Goods at much lower rates than formerly, and will give our customers and the public generally the benefit thereof, by reducing the prices of ALL our goods

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

3 16 No. 7 Montgomery Street

New Advertisements.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.

PIONEER

FURNITURE

AND

Upholstery Warerooms

MANUFACTURERS

AND

IMPORTERS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST 31-13

NEW

Russian, Turkish & Roman BATH HOUSE.

No 524 TO 528 PACIFIC STREET,

DR. ZEILE INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT his New Bath House is now open for the accommodation of patrons. Neither pains nor expense has been spared to make this the best and most commodious establishment of the kind, either in Europe or America.

Convenient and separate apartments are afforded for the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms, where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEARS!

COME AND SEE

The Largest House and the Finest Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

In the United States.

No. 432 PINE Street,

BOWEN BROS. 52-13

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS.

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds, in these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Eclipse &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

Preserve Your Sight!

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Mounted in fine gold, Steel and Shell Frames, accurately adapted to the various conditions of sight. Those in need of Spectacles will find my assortment the most extensive, and receive the attention of one skilled in his profession.

O. MULLER, Optician,

7 1 No. 205 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Miscellany.

BATHING—BEST HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

Among all the Restoratives there is none more important, nor more agreeable, nor more safe, and none more refreshing than a Good Bath.

As the Good Book tells us that "Cleanliness is Godliness," it is an easy way to begin a better life, and surely it is *Typical* of a *change*, for as the one means the washing away of *sin*, so a bath truly washes away a great amount of surface matter from the body, and the clean creature feels something of a new life.

Among all the Bathing places in our city, (and there are many of them of an excellent kind and and always in a clean and inviting condition,) there is no establishment that can at all compare with the most excellent, extensive, and truly grand Establishment of Dr. Zelle at the Roman and Turkish Bath House on Pacific Street, to which we have several times alluded, as in reality a public benefit to our city.

We now speak again of Bathing, for the purpose of correcting a gross and unwarrantable aspersion which has been cast upon the Bath Houses of our City, as being in the hab it of using the waters of their establishments over and over again, a slander which carries refutation upon the face of it, when it is duly reflected upon, that such a thing would be wholly unnecessary, as water is abundant; but as the weight of the aspersion was intended for the great and popular establishment of Dr. Zelle, we feel it a duty to give space to the Letter of Dr. Isaac Rowell, (published in the *Alta* of the 13th,) and Chief of the Health Department, as a *silencer* to so base a slander:

CARD FROM DR. ROWELL.

The following communication was sent to one of the small papers published in this city, in answer to an editorial appearing in their sheet, but was declined by them:

Dear Sir:—In your issue of January 6th appeared an article relative to the Bath houses of this city, and in that article were some broad and unqualified statements, which, if not contradicted, would find many ready to believe them, and which, if believed, would be a source of much evil to our population. Since reading the article mentioned, I have taken the pains to investigate this matter of public baths, and my investigation confirms what I already believed, that the article was written without any foundation, or the slightest regard for truth; in fact it is so unreasonable, so absurd, so ridiculous, that I have wondered that one of the practical knowledge the editor of the *Tribune* is known to possess should allow it to be published. Although no particular bath house was specified, the allusion was evidently to the establishment of Dr. Zelle, on Pacific street, it being the most extensive, and I believe the only institution of its kind on the Pacific coast.

That the minds of the people may be disbused of the impression conveyed by the *Tribune*, a word may not be amiss in regard to the *modus operandi* of Dr. Zell's establishment, and although, perhaps, you will not find the precision and system here displayed in all the bath houses in this city, the public may at least expec to find *clean water*—try which they will.

The buildings and appurtenances have been completed within the last year, at a cost of near *Two hundred thousand dollars*, and the entire establishment is furnished in a style of magnificence seldom found either in public or private buildings, Dr. Zelle did not build his establishment as a speculation from which he expected to realize a fortune, but for the purpose of carrying out and demonstrating his ideal of a system of cure in which the virtue of the various systems may be associated together. For this purpose he travelled over Europe and America, and obtained a practical knowledge of all the appliances of Hydropathy, and with ample means at his command, and a determination to do as he was a mind to, he has the result of his labors in his establishment on Pacific street, the success of which the public must judge for itself.

And when I state that a well sixty feet deep in the solid rock, doubly lined with brick and cement to prevent the possible ingress of any surface water, and from which six hours' pumping with a steam engine is necessary every day to prevent it from overflowing, the people will readily see that it would not be necessary to use the same water six or seven days in succession as a matter of economy, as stated in the *Tribune;* nor is it at all probable that Dr. Zelle, or any other proprietor of baths, would allow anything connected with them by which there would be a possibility of the conveyance of disease from one to another.

Hot water is a very good disinfectant of itself, and one need not hesitate much in entering a room that has been filled with hot steam, or a bath tub that has been filled with hot water, though uncertain as to who had occupied it previously.

It is not my purpose to give a description of Dr. Zelle's baths, nor any other; I would only say that a casual examination by any one will convince him that the idea of the water being used several times in succession is ridiculously absurd; and as for the "sacrifice of public health by bathing," let me say that if no more men in this city died from want of bathing than die from too much bathing, or from diseases contracted in the bath, San Francisco would offer a smaller mortuary report than any other city of the same size in the world.

The article mentioned thought the matter one which should be looked into by the Board of Health, and as an officer officially connected with the Health Department of this city, and thinking that the people may have been made to entertain wrong impressions, I have deemed it proper to make this statement, and I do not make it to exonerate Dr Zelle's and the other baths that I have seen from the imputations in the *Tribune*, but I think it will apply (with perhaps some exceptions) with equal justice to all. At all events, I would recommend the people not to be deterred from bathing their bodies by such articles as the one that appeared in the *Tribune* of January 6th.

ISAAC ROWELL, M. D.,
Health Officer.

New Advertisements.

MERCHANTS'

GARGLING OIL

IS THE

BEST LINIMENT

IN THE WORLD

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

36 Years in Use.

Is good for Rheumatism, Chilblains, Corns, Whitlows, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cramps, Galls, Bites of Animals Weakness of the Joints, Contractions of the Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Frost Bites, Painful Nervous Affections, Chapped Hands, Lame ack Pain in the Side, Swellings, Tumors, Tooth Ache, Old Sores, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Flesh wounds, Galls of all kinds.

Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Poll evil, Wind galls, Callous, Spavin, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Springhalt, Sand Cracks, Lameness, Strains, Founded Feet, Mange, Horn Distempers, Garget in Cows, Cracked Teats, Foot Rot in Sheep, and many other diseases incident to Man and Beast.

R. D Taylor, of Concord, Ky, says the Gargling Oil cured a horse of his, injured while plowing by attempting to step over a stump, almost severing the thigh from the body; also that he has used it in his family for fifteen years, and is the best remedy for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Frost Bites, Strains, Rheumatism, etc., he ever used.

From Crump & Bros., Lochrane Landing, Ohio, Nov. 29th, 1856—We are pleased with your medicines. It has been the means of curing a great number of different diseases upon persons, as also upon horses. We think it cures all you recommend it to do. We want you to send us the larger proportion of the variety for "Family Use," in small bottles.

From Dr. J. P. Terrell, Warren, Ind., March 3d, 1856—I am engaged in the practice of medicine, and find your Gargling Oil an extremely efficient remedy in all cases where an external application is indicated.

From Dr. G. B. Neal, Burris, Iowa, 1855—I have practiced medicine in this county seventy years, and cheerfully recommend your Gargling Oil as the best liniment in use.

From Dr. T. W. Ellis, Troupville, Ga., Jan. 5th, 1856—If I could receive both boxes of the Gargling Oil it would not be too much, as I think I could soon find sale for it all, the inquiry being frequent since it is supposed that I have it for sale.

From Dr. Wm S McCall, Chamois, Mo., Nov. 9th, 1859—Your Gargling Oil is taking the shine off from all liniments of the day. If you desired them I could procure dozens of certificates from the best citizens of the county.

Messrs. McLain & Bros., Wholesale Druggists, Wheeling Va., say, under date of July 24th, 1856 that they can safely recommend the Gargling Oil for more diseases than it is recommended for.

From J. R. Fisher, Uniontown, Pa., June 31st, 1857—Your Gargling Oil is doing much better here than formerly, since its virtues have become known—and the bottles put up for Family Use, without Stain, are much sought for.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Nathan Lindsey, County Judge of Shelby county, Iowa, dated Harlan, April 18th, 1857. It is decidedly preferred to any other liniment sold in this section.

Extract of a letter from Samuel S. Hupp, dated Fallsburg, Ohio, July 17th, 1856—In June last, Henry Sallie had a yearling colt that had what was supposed to be Diphtheria, for more than ten days, so that it could not eat, and the throat swollen almost shut, and by the use of three or four applications of the dollar bottles, did the desired effect.

From A. G. Niel, Lewisville, Cochocton county, Iowa, March 1856—I have used your Gargling Oil for the scratches on my horse, and it cured it with the first application.

From Enos Mather, Middleport, N. Y., July 23d, 1850—I purchased a bottle of your Gargling Oil of your Agent, A. S. Baker, at Middleport, and as yet have used but half of it. I think it has given me more relief in a case of severe rheumatism of long standing, than anything I have ever used before.

Extract of a letter from J. O. Pratt, dated Quincy, Chautauque county, N. Y., August 12, 1854—I have been acquainted with your medicine, (Gargling Oil) for the last fourteen years. It has proved to be a sure cure for Foot Rot in Sheep, for which I have sold the last bottle, and have calls almost daily for more. Please forward as soon as convenient.

Always enquire for MERCHANTS' CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL, and take no other.

Retail price, $1 00, 50 cents, and 25 cents.

Shake well before using, and rub on thoroughly before the fire or some warm substance.

The Gargling Oil has been used as a liniment for thirty six years. All we ask is a fair TRIAL, but be sure and follow the directions.

Ask your nearest druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and Vade Mecums, and read what the people say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the United States and other countries.

Our testimonials date from 1833 to 1863, and are unsolicited Use the Gargling Oil and tell your neighbors what good it has done.

We deal fair and liberal with all and defy contradic tion

Manufactured at LOCKPORT, N. Y.,

.....BY...

Merchants' Gargling Oil Company,

JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

32-17

Miscellaneous

LINFORTH, KELLOG & RAIL,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. S. BENGHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS.

Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

☞ Agents wanted for this Coast County Rights for sale.

30-6 3m

TO THE PUBLIC!!!

THE

SAN FRANCISCO

PACKAGE EXPRESS

COMPANY.

CAPITAL..... .....$100,000

IS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYing Passengers, Baggage, Packages, and Parcels from the different Railroad and Steamboat Lines, and delivering the same to any part of the City.

To our friends from the Country this system presents itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc. to our Messengers on the Cars and Boats and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Hackmen or Job Wagons.

The Street Cars run from all Depots to the different Hotels.

Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care will be promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid.

Mark Care of

"S. F. Package Express Company,"

Commissions for the purchase of goods in this City especially solicited, and articles forwarded as directed.

This Company commends itself to the General Public. The same system has been long in operation in Eastern Cities with great success.

GENERAL OFFICE:

211 and 213 California St., near Battery.

D. V. B. HENARIE, Pres.,

T. A. MUDGE, Secy. and Treas.,

H. B. MURRAY, Supt.

31-19

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT,

CHEAP,

and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

Proprietors.

83 1

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men.*

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us.

Miscellaneous.

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st..... 303,802 82

CASH ASSETS.....$1,113,802 82

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE

OCEAN,

MARINE,

INLAND

INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston,
A. L. Tubbs,
Wm. Alvord,
Jonathan Hunt,
A. B. Forbes,
A. G. Stiles,
A. Seligman,
L. B. Benchley,
Wm. Sherman,
E. Sachs,
Jas. De Fremery,
J. C. Gray,
David Sturn,
D. O. Mills,
I. Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H. M. Newhall,
G. T. Lawton,
Myles D. Sweeny,
Chas Mayne,
E. L. Goldstein,
J. O. Earl,
Lloyd Tevis,
Thos. H. Selby,
Adam Grant,
Alpheus Bull,
S. M. Wilson,
D. J. Oliver,
W. Scholle,
Thos. Brown,
Chas. Malo,
Chas. R. Peters,
Oliver Eldridge,
J. B. Roberts,
J. C. Wilmerding,
P. L. Weaver,
Wm. Hooper,
J. D. Fry,
A. Hayward,
T. L. Barker,
Alex. Weill,
Chas. Meyer.
Chas. E. McLane,
M. Rosenbaum
A. J Ralston,
T. Lemmon Meyer.
Geo. C Hickox.

NEW YORK:
Louis McLane,
Frederick Billings.
James Lees,
J. G. Kellogg,
Wm. T. Coleman
Moses Ellis,

SACRAMENTO
Edgar Mills,
G. W. Mowe,
C. T. Wheeler.

MARYSVILLE:
J. H. Jewett.

SAN JOSE:
E. McLaughlin.

PORTLAND, OREGON:
W. S. Ladd,
Jacob Kamm.

VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
Wm. Sharon

Officers:

JONATHAN HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.
T. C. GRANT, J. E. BIGELOW, } Local Agents. 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry: thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

146 Natoma street San Francisco.

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers

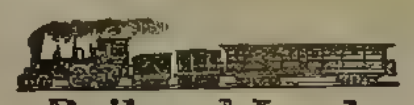
PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of Paper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street

30-6



Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. his three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

Valuable Patents FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics' to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same.

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

REAL ESTATE at SACRAMENTO

TEN TO TWENTY BLOCKS,

Well situated in the suburbs of the City in entire Blocks, with Twenty or Thirty Lots seperate, singly, or more, all desirably located for Building Lots. Will be sold at reasonable rates, if applied for soon to

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office,

Or GEN. JOSIAH HOWELL, Sacramento City.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by EDITOR FARMER.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27th

The Grain Market of our City and our State has now shown the results we have long been anticipating as the consequence of a most unwise course on the part of the grower in many cases, and what we esteem a criminal course on the part of those Journals that have given our Farmers wrong counsel.

Farmers that will examine the Reports of the Grain Markets of Europe, and of New York, Chicago, and elsewhere, can easily see that their hope of any better price is gone, and that *low prices must rule for a long time to come*..

Common sense ought to prevail, for with a large amount of Grain still on hand in our State, and so *ex port*, and every week increased proof of large crops the coming year, what can be expected but *low* prices, and every holder of Grain now must see *how much he has lost* by not *selling at Harvest time*.

We profess to be the true friend of the *producer*. If the *Farmers* are prosperous, we shall come in for our just share of that prosperity; if they are depressed, if produce falls, rules low, and markets are dull, the whole State suffers. This *truth* is well established, and when Breadstuffs are low trade generally is depressed, for the active sale of the produce of any country, at remunerative prices, is the quickening *life* blood to the healthy condition of all interests.

We pity those Journals that have, ignorantly in some cases and wilfully in others, led our Producers to "Hold on" to their Grain till the *Golden opportunity* has passed. Will this costly lesson of the year of 1869 be the means of learning our Grain Growers wisdom, and showing them who are their *friends* and who are not.

Produce generally is dull in all departments, and of all kinds. For particulars see our Reports of prices, which indicate a lower rate all round, both Heavy Produce, Dairy, and Stock.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$1 10	@	1 40
do Extra	1 40	@	1 65
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 15	@	1 30
Barley, old, for brewing	1 20	@	1 30
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 50
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 35
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 25
Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
do Extra	4 75	@	5 50
Extra Family Flour	5 00	@	5 50
Oregon Superfine	4 00	@	4 25
do Extra for shipping	4 75	@	5 25
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	3 60
Bran ₱ ton	18 00	@	20 00
Middlings ₱ ton	21 50	@	30 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton			
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes Humboldt	95	@	1 00
Potatoes, Bodegas	80	@	90
do sweet	1 25	@	1 50
Onions	1 75	@	2 25
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	16 00	@	17 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	10 00	@	11 00
Straw ₱ ton	7 00	@	8 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Our Fruit Market is about the same as last week—not a good supply, only here and there any nice thing. Apples are the principal fruit.

Apples, ₱ box	1 25	@	2 50
Apples, ₱ lb	4	@	8
Pears, green, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Plums, ₱ lb	--	@	--
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₱ lb	—	@	—
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Apricots, ₱ lb		@	—
Cherries, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Melons, green flesh	15	@	25
Watermelons	30	@	50
Quinces, ₱ box	1 50	@	2 00
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	15	@	—
do Fresh, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Strawberries, ₱ lb	25	@	50
Raspberries, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Blackberries, wild ₱ lb	—	@	—
Gooseberries ₱ lb	—	@	—
Currants, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Lemons, ₱ doz	15	@	1 00
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₱ doz	15	@	25
California Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
do Oranges, ₱ doz	40	@	50
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	9 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal Walnuts ₱ lb		@	13
California Almonds, green	8	@	15
Cal do dried		@	25

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Vegetable Market is improved some in varieties, and for some six or eight weeks it has been steadily growing better in quality.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	—	@	75
do green	—	@	—
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	50	@	60
Brussel's sprouts, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beets, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbage, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Carrots, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Cress, ₱ doz bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz		@	
Cranberries, ₱ gall	90	@	1 00
new eastern, ₱ gal	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₱ lb new		@	50
Green Corn, ₱ doz ears		@	
Sugar Peas	10	@	12
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	12½	@	25
do cultivated		@	75
Onions, ₱ lb	3	@	5
Horseradish	12	@	20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	37	@	50
do green, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 00	@	1 25
do do new ₱ lb	6	@	12c
do Sweet	2	@	3
Pumpkins	12	@	25
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	—	@	25
Parsley	—	@	—
Pickles in jars, each	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	—	@	—
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	—	@	25
do yellow	—	@	—
do black, ₱ bunch	25	@	25
Green Peppers		@	
do Red	15	@	20
Squash, summer	4	@	5
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String	10	@	12
Green Lima, shelled	—	@	25
Spinage, ₱ basket	75	@	—
Salsify, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Turnips, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Garlic	20	@	25

FISH.

[H. S. Burr.]

Fish are without any material change. A large supply of the very best can always be found at our Markets.

Salmon, ₱ lb	—	@	18
do smoked, new	15	@	25
do pickled, ₱ lb		@	12
Salmon Trout	—	@	37
Smelts		@	12
Perch		@	10
Rockfish		@	18
Codfish, dry	—	@	15
Herring, fresh	5	@	6
do smoked ₱ 100		@	1 00
Tomcod	—	@	25
Sardines, fresh	—	@	25
Goldfish	—	@	1
Crabs large ₱ doz	—	@	25
do small	—	@	25
do soft	—	@	25
Terrapin, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Mackerel, pickled, each	20	@	25
do fresh	—	@	1
Shrimps, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass		@	25
Halibut, rare	—	@	25
Sturgeon	—	@	25
Oysters, ₱	100	@	25
Lobsters, ₱ lb Eastern	—	@	25
Turbot	—	@	25
Pompano		@	1 00
Eels			

MEATS.

Beef, Mutton, Poultry and Game, are about the same as last week.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	25
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	16
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@	15
do chops	15	@	15
Veal, ₱ lb	—	@	25
do collet	10	@	15
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	15	@	12
do leg	12	@	25
Lamb, ₱ lb	12	@	25
Beef tongues, each	—	@	25
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	—	@	—
do smoked	18	@	20
Hams, California and Oregon	—	@	25
Cross' Sugar Cured	—	@	25
Choice Hams Duffell	—	@	30

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry remains the same. Good supply at fair rates.

Ducks, wild ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
do tame "	75	@	1 00
do Mallard "	1 00	@	1 25
do Teal, ₱ doz	—	@	1 50
Geese wild, ₱ each	75	@	1 25
do tame	2 50	@	3 00
Chickens, Young, each	75	@	87
Turkeys, ₱ lb	25	@	30
Hens, each	87	@	1 00
Snipe, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
do English	3 00	@	4 00
Venison, ₱ lb	10	@	25
Quails, ₱ doz	1 25	@	1 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@	4 00
do wild		@	—
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame	50	@	1 00
do wild, per doz	—	@	2 00
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	50

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₱ doz	8 50	@	10 00
Spring Chickens	7 50	@	9 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Ducks, tame, per doz	10 00	@	12 00
do wild	1 50	@	3 50
do Mallard	2 50	@	4 00
English Snipe	2 50	@	3 00
Geese, tame, per pair	—	@	2 50
do wild ₱ doz	6 00	@	8 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@	2 50
do wild	75	@	1 00
Quail, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 25
Venison	10	@	12
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	2 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

(M. B. French & Co.)

Butter and Eggs have both declined in price. This is just what we expected and reported many weeks since. Both are selling now at what was paid for *Eastern* some weeks since, but with the knowledge that we are only five or six days from Chicago, our prices must conform to a regular standard.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	40	@	50
do do packed	—	@	45
do Oregon packed	—	@	35
do Eastern	35	@	40
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	—	@	50
Duck-eggs	—	@	
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	
Cheese, ₱ lb	25	@	28
Lard, Eastern	17	@	18
do Oregon	25	@	28
Honey, new	—	@	25
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	—	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb	35	@	40
do do packed	30	@	35
do Eastern (new)	25	@	35
Cheese, California	17	@	25
Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Lard, ₱ lb	14	@	15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ lb	3½	@	5
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	8	@	10½
do Imported	—	@	—
Mustard Seed	3½	@	5
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	2	@	12

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Wool, Fall clip	12	@	14
do extra	16	@	18
Medium	10	@	13
do burry	10	@	12
do fall clip	8	@	10
Wool-sacks, new	60	@	80
do second hand	40	@	50
Dry hides, ₱ lb	14½	@	16½
Green salted, ₱ lb	7	@	7½
Deer Skins	20	@	25
Sheep skins, wool on	30	@	40
do do plain	15	@	20
Goat skins, each	2	@	50
Refined Tallow	10	@	11

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	10½	@	12c ₱ lb
do. 2d do.	7	@	9c. "
do. 3d do.	6	@	8c. "
MUTTON—	8	@	9c. "
LAMB—	10	@	12c. "
PORK—undressed,	5½	@	6½c "
" dressed,	8	@	9c. "
VEAL—	10	@	12½c "

GOLDEN EAGLE

HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will alway be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
231 PROPRIETOR

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time, Schedule, January 12, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Wed'sy	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 a m	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	8.45 "		4.50 "
Stockton	"	12.15 "		8.35 "
Sacramento	Ar	2.00 p m		10.30 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2.20 "	2.20 p m	4.30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6.05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.00 "		9.15 "
Colfax	Lv	5.50 "		11.45 "
Cisco	"	8.35 "		4.55 p m
Reno	"	1.15 a m	1.15 a m	10.45 a m
Wadsworth	"	3.05 "		2.00 p m
Winnemucca	"	10.15 "		2.45 a m
Argenta	"	2.05 p m		9.37 "
Carlin	"	5.10 "		7.15 p m
Elko	"	6.25 "		9.40 "
Ogden	Ar	7.10 a m	7.10 a m	1.30 "

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Satur'y	Emigrant and Fr't Daily
Ogden	Lv	6.00 p m	6.00 p m	1.45 p m
Elko	"	9.00 a m		4.15 "
Carlin	"	10.25 "		8.40 "
Argenta	"	1.10 p m		1.10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4.50 "		8.15 "
Wadsworth	"	12.05 a m		8.15 p m
Reno	"	2.10 "	2.10 a m	11.05 "
Cisco	"	6.40 "		7.55 a m
Colfax	"	9.20 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	9.15 "		1.00 p m
Junction	"	12.15 p m		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.10 "		6.45 "
				Mail
Sacramento	Lv	1.30 "	1.30 p m	6.30 a m
Stockton	"	3.25 "		8.25 "
San Jose	Ar	6.10 "		12.40 p m
Oakland	"	7.00 "		12.10 "
San Francisco	"	7.30 "	7.30 "	12.40 "

Local Trains.

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	FROM SAN ANTONIO.
6:50 A. M.	5:40 A. M.	5.30 A M.
8.00*	6:55	6:45 "
9.00	9.00	7.50 "
10.00*	9.00	
11.00 "	10.00 "	9.50 "
12.00* M.	11.00 "	
2.00 P. M.	12.06 P M.	11.55
3.00* "	2.00 "	
4.00 "	3.00 "	2.50 P. M
5.15 "	4.00 "	
6.30 "	5.10 "	5.00 "
11.30 P M	6.50 P M	6.40 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
7.15‡ A. M.	5.36 A M.	4.45‡ A M.
9.00† "	7.30 "	6.50‡ "
9.30‡ "	9.02† "	8.15 "
11.30‡ "	9.42 "	9.00‡ "
1.30 P. M.	11.45† "	11.0ut "
4.00 "	1.41 P M	1.00 P M.
5.15 "	4.11 "	3.30 "

*To Oakland only. † Sundays only. ‡Sundays excepted.

Creek Route.

San Antonio.	FROM Oakland.	San Francisco.
7.35 A M.	8.00 A M.	10.00 A M.
11.45	3.00 M	3.00 P M.

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We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE.

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

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And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

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The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

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The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

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Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tub-roses, Peony-Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops,
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Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards.

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1870!

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AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

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GYPSUM.

(Sulphate of Lime.)

This well known but most wonderful fertilizer has not yet been practically introduced into the Agricultural interests or before the minds of the California cultivators, for the reason that there was no supply, and because it was hard to make them believe our lands needed manuring.

The time, however, has arrived when, by the admitted fact of the deterioration of our soil and the lessening of crops, something must be done to restore the soil and bring it into that state of fertility necessary to make it profitable to cultivate the soil.

Gypsum is a compound of Sulphuric Acid and Lime, and the object of this fertilizer is the fixation of Ammonia, thus making it the direct food of plants, either by supplying the Sulphate of Lime or by its decomposition, affording the Sulphuric necessary to the due development of certain plants.

Sprengel's Analyses shows the quantity of Lime and Magnesia, Sulphuric and Phosphoric Acids to be very large in the following plants, and for these this fertilizer has no superior:

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Cabbage, Swedish Turnips, Clover, Beets, Turnips, and root crops generally; thus ensuring to a certainty its great importance to the Farmers.

Liebig's Natural Laws of Husbandry gives conclusive proofs of its superiority as a fertilizer. Clover and Grasses, furnishing details of experiments made by distinguished men in various parts of Europe.

According to the experiments made by Boussingaults, Gypsum is composed of *thirty-three parts* of Lime, *forty-three* of Sulphuric Acid, and *twenty-four* of the water of crystalization.

Gypsum is often called Plaster of Paris, but this is wrong—it only takes that name and character when it has been deprived of its water of crystalization by fire; there it becomes *Calcined Gypsum* or Plaster.

Gypsum for Dry Countries like California, will prove immensely valuable, as when used as a fertilizer in our hot and dry soil, its waters of crystalization are separated by means of our hot climate and go at once to benefit the plants, while the Acids and Sulphate of Lime is taken up by the soil, enriching it to a very great degree.

The undersigned is now prepared to furnish this valuable fertilizer by the quantity to all who desire to try its well attested virtues.

CHAS. J. JANSON,
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VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1870. NUMBER 3.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING BY WARREN & CO.

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EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, January 1st, 1870.

THE "BLUE BOOK OF AGRICULTURE."

Once a year the various French Ministers present to the Emperor an exhaustive report on the subjects affecting their department. This is their "Blue Book." The Minister of Agriculture has just submitted his, and as it in no manner effects "foreign relations," there has been no necessity for suppressing the precise documents required, or holding them over 'till they become as valuable as a last years Almanack. First it is necessary to have a look at the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He admits, as all his predecessors have done, that the fiscal burdens on Agriculture ought to be lightened—but then he has no surplus, to realize his desires. It is the Good Samaritan without the oil, and the two pence. He has it is true, exempted Salt for Agricultural purposes, from the senseless restrictions to adulterate it—Agricultural, patents are also liberated from vexatious charges. He has authorised postmen and Postmasters, to collect and bank for the mail population, any sums they may desire to deposit as in a Savings Bank. To return to the Minister of Agriculture. His report on the state of the empire's Agriculture, is "serene." All is excellent, a little progress is still desirable however—Agricultural education occupies the place of honor in his Blue Book. It recapitulates what has already been done, and which I have noticed from time to time, to shorten the term of apprenticeship at the Schools, reduce the crime of study, and the expense of residence. With the view of attracting the educated talent of the Farm Schools, all the Agricultural professorships will for the future be thrown open to public competition and there being a fair field and no favor, the right man for the right place will be secured. The remuneration of the professors will be at once increased. With two such arrangements the government ought to be well served. The first competitive examination, will take place in February next, for the vacant chair of Botany in one of the Imperial Agricultural Colleges. The candidates will have to undergo a severe trial, the test being applied without any time for premeditation.—There are 53 "Farm Schools," recognised, and distributed over the various Departments. These institutions only receive from the State, a grant of a salary to the Director, and a subvention towards the maintenance of boarders. The risks of cultivation are borne by the director, where greater interest in his work is thereby secured. These 53 schools are divided into three classes. Since 1867 a new idea has been put into execution, that of attaching a professorship of Agriculture to the Departmental Normal Training Schools. The pupil-Teachers are thus imbued with a certain amount of information, of a character to benefit whatever locality they may subsequently be appointed to as National Teachers. In addition, these professors are obliged to lecture to the Farmers at certain places in the Department, and to visit as often as possible their holdings. These "rural apostles," are everywhere well received. There are 16 "Agricultural Orphanages," recognised, and aided by the State, of which four are for girls. These establishments are generally conducted by some religious fraternity.

VETERINARY EDUCATION AND SCHOOL GARDENS.

The French Veterinary Schools have ever enjoyed a high reputation, and it is not surprising to find that the three—at Alfort, Lyon and Toulouse, have more applications for admission than can be accomodated. The government intends to enlarge these institutions and improve their fitting up. Veterinary art is in high repute in France, and its chartered professors enjoy superior incomes to the great majority of the M. D's. The system of "School gardens," work well; upwards of 15,000 of these instructed pupils in the pruning, grafting, and rearing of fruit trees—fruit being a staple produce in the empire. The teachers receive no salary, but a gratuity commensurate with their worth. It is also intended to extend the trials, in these plots, of M. Ville's chemical manures, and the experiments already in course of execution promises to be very interesting. I may here remark that the Emperor intends founding a School for Market Gardners in the neighborhood of Paris; the School of Horticulture and Arbori culture has proved such a success, the pupils cannot be trained quickly enough for the demand, that His Majesty has decided to try a new experiment.

AGRICULTURE IN GERMANY, FARM JOURNALS ETC.

A few words more and I will finish with this very interesting Blue Book. In Germany there are what are called "Agricultural Stations," ostensibly destined to test and work out the problems of Agricultural Science, and where the laboratory is on the threshold of the field. France has really only one of these, at Nancy, but the government as well as private individuals regard the matter hopefully, and will assist in the extension of the scheme.

The question of Protection *versus* Free Trade, is begining to take its natural demensions of a National agitation. The Farmers' Journals are very much embarassed—because their clients are powerfully represented in both camps. If the North demands prohibitives tariffs the South cries aloud for open ports. The English treaty expires in February, but it has a twelve-month's grace, notice of its non-renewal not having yet been given to John Bull. It becomes daily more improbable, because the government is helpless, that the Cobden Treaty can be renewed in its entirety.

OILY AND FATTY SUBSTANCES FOR STOCK

Dr. F. Crusius, of Muckern, Saxony, has been directing his attention to the solution of the rôle played by fatty matters contained in plants, and of their influence in promoting the assimilation of food also, in a pecuniary point of view, is it profitable to employ such oleaginous matters, for feeding purposes. Cato has long ago informed us, how the dregs of oil spread over the forage, made not only working animals more vigorous, but preserved them in excellent health. Dr. Crusius selected 12 oxen of the same age, weight, and state, divided them into two classes and weighed each every 14 and 21 days. The lot feed on a small quantity of oily matters, in addition to the ordinary forage which all received alike, soon surpassed their fellows, but in addition, the fat kine, assimilated by 28 per cent, more of the woody matters of the fodders and that their progress for the butchers was more rapid and 20 per cent more economical. The Doctor also experimented upon calves, and showed that their growth was in ratio, not to the caseine a sugar contained in the milk, but to the fatty matters present.—Ellriegel and Ulbricht, have shown the same conclusions, by a series of experiments on pigs.—Physiologically, the presence of fatty matters favors the digestion of the hydrates of carbon etc., once assimilated, they are immediately fitted, to combine with the nitrogenous compounds, and enter into all the tissues, either as muscles or fat, or both.

EARLY ROSE POTATOE—GREAT PRODUCT.

There can be no question but that the EARLY ROSE POTATOE is the EARLIEST, MOST PRODUCTIVE, and BEST POTATOE IN THE WORLD.

The *American Agriculturist* gives the following Report of the

GREATEST YIELD ON RECORD.

Cornelius Simon, of Bloom, Ohio, writes to the *American Agriculturist* as follows: "I took just one pound of Early Rose, (four tubers), and cut them in pieces (about 50), one eye to each piece, and put them in a box to sprout about the first of May. Transplanted the sprouts (about 260) between the first of June and the fourth of July, in a rich sandy soil, in rows two feet apart, putting one sprout every foot in the rows, and produced, by actual weight, 751 pounds of good and large potatoes. The largest potatoe weighed two lbs. and seven ounces. From the best hill I got six lbs four oz. From a piece of ground 16x18 feet, I dug 285 lbs.; at the rate of about 760 bushels per acre."

Fruit lands in the vicinity of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich., are sold at from $300 to $500 per acre, and some have been held as high as $1,000.

OUR FOREST TREES.

Every civilized nation feels more or less the need of an abundant supply of forest trees. Whether needed for timber to be used in the erection of houses, or in building ships, or for the more common but none the less important purpose of fuel, there is nothing that contributes more to the development of all the sources of national wealth and prosperity. America has felt this need the least, but the day is coming, if not already here, when her people will look back with regret to the time when forests were wantonly destroyed.

It is true there have been many cases where it was necessary to clear off the forest that the land might be cultivated and furnish the food necessary for the early settler; but it is well known that thousands of acres of valuable timber have been removed from land unfit for cultivation, the return from which would scarcely support the laborers who were employed in cutting and drawing it to the nearest market, or converting it into charcoal and ashes.

The land from which these forests were taken is now a silent waste, when, if the trees had remained upon it to this time, its increased value would have paid the interest on its original cost and taxes, and left a large surplus to the owner. Regrets over past follies will avail nothing, unless they teach us to be wiser in future.

In all of our large cities anxious inquiries are made for that indispensible article, timber. If we would extend commerce, ships and docks are needed, and for these more or less timber is required. The builders, the houseless and homeless, rich and poor, know and feel the need of it. Trees suitable for piles now command twenty to thirty dollars each. One of my neighbors not long since sold one hundred for three thousand dollars; ten years since half that amount would have been considered an exorbitant price. Firewood on the lines of our great rail roads, miles away from our cities, sells for seven and eight dollars per cord; and if the demand continues to increase, soon it can not be had for double that amount. The demand increases, although coal and iron are persistent competitors; but the supply of wood decreases more rapidly. There is no reason why the supply should give out; there is land enough within reach of our great cities that lies uncultivated, or, what is more lamentable, unprofitably cultivated, that might be made to grow forests of good timber that would return to their owners a large profit on the investment.

I know many large land owners who have been toiling for the past thirty years to lay up something to keep them in their old age and leave a balance to their children. They have worn themselves out as well as their land, and that something for which they have so arduously labored has not been obtained, and their children are likely to inherit a poor, worn-out farm instead of that competency which their father expected to have left them. Suppose these men had left one half their farms covered with the original forest, or if it was already cleared when they came into possession they had planted out half with forest trees, and then expended all their labor upon the other half, they would have produced better crops and with more profit; one half of their farm would have been rich, and the other half covered with a forest that would be a fortune worth inheriting.

Thousands of men are toiling this day to lay up wealth for their children, when if they would invest a small amount in land and then plant a few acres of our best forest trees, their money would grow into a fortune by the time their children had grown into manhood. To some this may appear visionary; but the writer has lived long enough to see trees grow from saplings that would hardly bear his weight at ten years old, up to great trees two feet in diameter, and he has scarcely passed the half-way house of three-score and ten.

In many portions of our country we need forests, not only for supplying us with timber, but for protection against winds and hurricanes. The farmer's grain is often prostrated by winds that never reached his fields until these protecting forests were destroyed. Fruit-growers are seeking the best means of shelter for their orchards, and a remedy for that dry atmosphere which sweeps through their gardens' shriveling up their finest specimens, checking, if not entirely annihilating, their ardor for fruit-growing.

The little stream that formerly came singing and dancing down from the great wood on the hill is now seen only for a few weeks in the early Spring and Fall, and then there is nothing left but its dry pebbly track. Is it not time we began to retrace our steps and again cover some of our now barren hillsides and many of our valleys with those trees which were not only an ornament and blessing to our land, but would now be a source of incalculable wealth.

The great West, with its wide reaching treeless prairies, feels the need of forests even more than we do in the Atlantic States. The farmer on the prairies needs a shelter from the winds, the value of which no one but those who have experienced the want can appreciate. In no way can such a protection be provided better or cheaper than by a belt of trees. Then the convenience of having timber near at hand for building fences, stakes for vines, trees, and a thousand little necessities for which wood is indispensable.

A farmer who has provided a belt of trees around his farm has protected his fields from winds, and his grain will remain standing until ready to harvest. His fruit remains on the trees until ripe; and in a great measure his buildings are safe against those fearful hurricanes which frequently rush with such destructive force across those level plains. If people will persist in residing on those prairies, they certainly ought to be protected, but they should learn how to do it themselves, and not expect that Nature will rear it merely for the asking, without putting forth an effort on their part.

I have a vivid recollection of spending several years near those grand old prairies where the wind went and came without hindrance. One afternoon on coming home I found my house unroofed, and the place where a greenhouse stood in the morning swept clean, not a flower pot, brick, or piece of glass left to show that I ever possessed a conservatory of fine plants. I can call to mind several instances of like character, each of which leads me to think that a *strong* protection is often required to enable the settler in the West to *keep* his foothold after he has obtained one.

The question is, *How* shall protection be the most readily provided?—how shall we get the trees we need? My only answer is, *Grow them!* This will require time and expense, most certainly—and what blessing does not? It takes time to get wealth, unless you are so fortunate, or unfortunate, as the case may be, as to have it given you; if so, it probably required time for the giver to obtain it. The great and important truth which I wish could be impressed upon the mind of every land-owner in America is, if you want improvements, *begin*, yes, begin them now! Do not put it off because you have no time to attend to it at present, nor because it will take so many years, and a little outlay at the start. You may say, "I cannot wait so long." Who asks you to wait? Time moves in spite of you. Plant the seeds to-day, and while you are making up your mind whether you will wait a few years for them or not, the trees will be growing.

How often do we meet men with abundance of means who will tell you that they would like to have a few trees here or there, a vineyard, or orchard, or a grove, and you propose that they should immediately commence planting; the almost invariable answer will be, "I don't care for the expense, but I can't wait so long." I can count many such men among my acquaintances who have made the same excuse for the last ten or fifteen years, and they have not commenced that grove or vineyard yet, and done very little toward the orchard.

There are men, however, with whom to think and to act are near relatives, and a letter which I lately received from one who is a past octogenarian calls to mind a circumstance which happened several years ago; it also illustrates the fact, that there is never a period in life in which a man may not do some good to somebody by planting trees, and often he will gather the blessing himself, although he little expects it. When I was in my fourteenth year, a gray-haired uncle of sixty, who had just purchased a new farm, requested me to pull up some of the young trees which were growing in masses in my father's garden, and put them on a load of goods which were going to his place. With the assistance of my father I did so, tying the bundle to the body of the wagon, as there was no room on the load. I well remember the remark of my father at the time: "Uncle John, you are rather old to think of growing an orchard." "Never mind," replied my old uncle, "it is certainly not too late for me to try." That uncle still lives, and has been enjoying the fruit of those trees for many years. It is well that we can not all be sure of living to such a venerable age, for in that case I fear we would never begin, as "Time enough" would become the motto, instead of, as now, "No time."—*Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist.*

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

This highly distinguished College, already so well supplied with fine buildings, will soon make still greater improvements by the addition of a splendid structure, to cost over *a quarter of a million of dollars*—the preparation of the Plans with Specifications costing alone *one thousand dollars.*

The New Building to be erected is designed for an "EXHIBITION HALL," with Dormitories, thus most liberally providing for the comfort and convenience of the Pupils of this excellent and prosperous Institution.

A very gratifying letter we have received from the Rev. Father Varsi, S. J. The President, expressed the earnest desire of the Faculty to do everything for the best interests of Pupils entrusted to their care.

Home Correspondence,

MINERVA GLEN, Jan. 23, 1870.

COL WARREN:

Dear Sir—Saturday is the day we have time to go to the Post Office, and yesterday, among our other mail, came the FARMER. My letter of the 4th inst., occupying a pleasant corner, pleased us and our friends very much, although when I wrote it I never expected to see it in print. I thank you for the compliment. Though the desire to be conspicuous is not a characteristic of mine, however, while these long winter evenings last, if my humble pen products can add to the happiness of the FARMER or be beneficial to its numerous readers, I am ever ready to improve an idle moment in the behalf of both.

RAIN, GLORIOUS RAIN!

Our mountain lands have been visited by an abundant supply of this life of vegetation within the last week or ten days, but we regret to learn that the valleys have not been equally blest. The rain on the mountains has not come in "torrents" this season like former years, but has come in fine, steady, soaking showers—the most beneficial kind of rain. I put my grain all in, in the month of November, in anticipation of a dry season, and the result now is most gratifying.—Beautiful green fields, the wheat six inches high, strong and vigorous, which seems now to rejoice under the present grateful showers.

Farmers in this country, and especially those on hill side lands and high lands generally, should never fail to put their crops in as soon as the first rains fall, for I believe in the "summer fallow," where it is practicable, and sow before any rain falls, will be much better.

THE VINEYARD.

I have about done pruning, and am about ready for the plough. To commence; a vineyard should be ploughed twice, and then the weeds kept down with a light cultivator—the work close around the vine will, of course, have to be done with the hoe.

I tried an experiment last year with the *Muscat de Alexander*, by high trellising, and I was so much pleased with the result that I shall adopt that method with all of mine hereafter. The fruit was much larger, ripened earlier by ten days than the low pruning system, and the vines made a much more vigorous growth, and had altogether a far healthier appearance.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The Mammoth Gooseberry has done well with me since I began to use common wood ashes as manure for them; they never succeeded well before.

On these and kindred subjects I may speak again soon. To-day the "orb of light" has broken through the veil of mist which, for many days, has kept his face obscured, and now the bright green grass and trembling leaves, bespangled with the remnants of receding dews, dance, glitter and sparkle in his joyous rays. And we, too, will drop the weary pen, and hie forth, to rejoice as they rejoice. Adieu.

Yours truly,

A. K.

REPLY.

We were so pleased with the plain and happy descriptive style of our correspondent "A. K." from that (must be) happy spot, "Minerva Glen," that, although we realized that it was intended as a *private letter*, yet we felt it was *too good* not to be enjoyed by others as good seed, and so it has proved, very happily, for we have the present letter from "A. K." which contains *important* facts and suggestions upon Grape Growing (training) and the Culture of the Gooseberry that will be of much service to all our readers.

We return thanks to "A. K." for his pleasant and interesting letters, and hope to receive many more, which we know will be esteemed by our readers as well as by ourselves

TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

The latest recorded gift of Mr. Peabody—so says the *Queen*—was a sum of £2,000, free of law expenses and legacy duty, to the Rev. J. O. M'Ausland, rector of Oronmore, Ireland. The reason assigned for this munificent present is the great pleasure the donor had felt in reading Mr. M'Ausland's treatise on the "Hope of Israel."—The subject is a Jewish one, but evidently touched a chord of sympathy in the eminently Christian spirit of the lamented philanthropist.

BIG BUSINESS.

A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, who generally do a non-fluctuating business, have discharged sixty of their clerks since the first of January.—Claflin & Co. have been obliged to dispense with fifty-six of their men, and Spaulding & Co., thirty. A. T. Stewart & Co., in their establishment, employ about 1800 clerks, male and female. Nice lot of clerks that!

FARMERS,

Read "Work and Think," a Poem, on 18th page. It is worth reading.

Agriculture.

WORK AND THINK.

Hammer, tongs and anvils ringing,
Walking echoes all day long,
In a deep toned voice are singing
Thrifty Labor's iron song,
From a thousand fly wheels bounding,
From a thousand humming looms,
Night and day the notes are sounding
Through the misty fact'ry rooms.
Listen! workmen, to their play—
There's advice in every clink;
Still they're singing—still they're saying—
"Whilst you labor, learn to *think!*"

Think what power lies within you,
For what triumphs ye are formed,
If, in aid of bone and sinew,
Hearts by emulation warmed.
Mighty though ye woo and cherish,
What shall make your spirits dawn?
What shall make your high hopes perish?
Why shall ye mind Fortune's frown?
Do you wish for profit, pleasure?
Thirst at Learning's fount to drink?
Crave ye honor, fame or treasure?
Ye the germs have—work and think!

Think! but not alone of living,
Like the horse from day to day;
Think! but not alone of giving
Health for pelf, or soul for pay!
Think! Oh, be machines no longer—
Think! 'twill make you fresher, stronger;
Link you to the great and good!
Thought exalts and lightens labor,
Thought forbids the soul to sink!
Self respect and love for neighbor,
Mark the men who work—and think!

Think!—and let the thought new-nerve you—
Think of men who've gone before:
Leaving lustrous names to serve you—
Your's the path they've plodded o'er!
Freedom fights and winches charter
With the sword of thought—the pen!
Tyranny can find no quarter
In the ranks of thinking men,
Think! for thought's a wand of power—
Power to make oppression shrink;
Grasp ye then, the precious dower!
Poise it—wield it—work and think!

Hold your heads up, toiling brothers;
'Mongst us be it ne'er forgot,
Labor, for ourselves and others,
Is for man a noble lot,
Nobler far, and holier, higher,
Than vain luxury can claim,
If but zeal and worth inspire.
And true greatness be our aim,
Power to compass this is given—
Power that forms the strongest link
'Twixt an upright man and Heaven,
His noblest power—the power to *think!*

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER THREE

When my father was over sixty years old, and had lived some twenty years in Erie County Pennsylvania, he said to me: "I have several times removed, and always toward the West; I shall never remove again; but, were I to do so, it would be toward the East. Experience has taught me that the advantages of every section are counterbalanced by disadvantages, and that, where any crop is easily produced, there it sells low, and sometimes cannot be sold at all. I shall live and die right here; but, were I to remove again, it would not be toward the West."

This is but one side of a truth, and I give it for what it may be worth. Had my father plunged into the primitive forest in his twenty-fifth rather than his forty-fifth year, he would doubtless have become more reconciled to pioneer life than he ever did. I would advise no one over forty years of age to undertake, with scanty means, to dig a farm out of the dense forest, where great trees must be cut down and cut up, rolled into log heaps and burned to ashes where they grew.—Where half the timber can be sold for enough to pay the cost of cutting, the case is different; but I know right well that digging a farm out of the high woods is, to any but a man of wealth, a slow hard task. Making one out of naked prairie, five or ten miles from timber, is less difficult, but not much. He who can locate where he has good timber on one side and rich prarie on the other is fortunate, and may hope, if his health be spared, to surround himself with every needed comfort within ten years. Still, the farmer's life is a rugged one, especially for women and children; and I should advise any man who is worth $2,000 and has a family, to buy out an "improvement" (which, in most cases, badly needs improving,) on the outskirts of civilization, rather than plunge into the pathless forest or push out upon the unbroken prairie. I rejoice that our Public Lands are free to actual settlers; I believe that many are thereby enabled to make for themselves homes who otherwise would have nothing to leave their children; yet I much prefer a location within the boundaries of civilization to one clearly beyond them. There is a class of drinking, hunting frolicking, rarely working frontiersmen, who seem to have been created on purpose to erect log cabins and break paths in advance of a different class of settlers, who regularly come in to buy them out and start them along after a few years. I should here prefer to follow rather than lead. If Cooperation shall ever be successfully applied to the settlement of wild lands, I trust it may be otherwise.

He who has a farm already, and is content with it, has no reason to ask, "Whither shall I go?" and he may rest assured that thoroughly good farming will pay as well in New England as in Kansas or in Minnesota. I advise no man who has a good farm anywhere, and is able to keep it, to sell and migrate. I know men who make money by growing food within twenty miles of this City quite as fast as they could in the West. If you have money to buy and work it, and know how to make the most of it, I believe you may find land really as cheap, all things considered, in Vermont as in Wisconsin or Arkansas.

And yet I believe in migration—believe that there are thousands in the Eastern and Middle States who would improve their circumstances and prospects by migrating to the cheaper lands and broader opportunities of the West and South.—For, in the first place, most men are by migration rendered more energetic and aspiring: thrown among strangers, they feel the necessity of exertion as they never felt it before. Needing almost everything, and obliged to rely wholly on themselves, they work in their new homes as they never did in their old; and the consequences are soon visible all round them.

"A stern chase is a long chase," say the sailors—and he who buys a farm mainly on credit, intending to pay for it out of its proceeds, finds interest, taxes, sickness bad seasons, hail, frost, drouth, tornadoes, floods, etc., etc., deranging his calculations and impeding his progress, until he often impelled to give up in despair. These are men who can surmount every obstacle and defy discouragement—these need no advice; but there are thousands who, having little means and large families, can grow into good farm more easily and far more surely than they can pay for it; and these may wisely seek homes where population is yet sparse and land is consequently cheap.—Doubtless, some migrate who might better have forborne; yet the instinct which draws our race toward sunset is nevertheless a true one. The East will not be depopulated; but the West will grow more rapidly in the course of the next twenty year than ever in the past. The Railroads which have brought Kansas and Minnesota within three days and California within a week of us, have rendered this inevitable.

But the South also invites immigration as she never did till now. Her lands are still very cheap; she is better timbered, in the average, than the West; her climate invites; her unopened mines and unused water power call loudly for enterprise, labor and skill. It is absurd to insist that her soil is exhausted when not one third of it has ever yet been plowed. I do not advise solitary migration to the South, because she needs schools, roads, bridges, mills, etc., etc., which the solitary immigrant can neither provide nor well do without: and I have no assurance that he, if obliged to work out for present bread, would find those ready to employ and willing to pay him; but let a hundred Northern farmers and mechanics worth $1,000 to $3,000 each combine to select (through chosen agents) and buy ten or twenty thousand acres in some Southern State, embracing hill and vale, timber, and tillage, water power and minerals, and divide it equitably among themselves, after laying it out with roads, a park, a village plat, sites for churches, schools, etc., and I am confident that they can thus make pleasant homes more cheaply and speedily there than almost anywhere else.

Good farming land, improved or unimproved, is this day cheaper in the United States, all things considered, than in any other country—cheaper than it can long remain. So many are intent on short cuts to riches that the soil is generally neglected, and may be bought amazingly cheap in parts of Connecticut as well as in Iowa or Nebraska. When I was last in Illinois, I rode for some hours beside a gray coated farmer of some sixty years, who told me this: "I came here thirty years ago, and took up, at $1¼ per acre, a good tract of land, mainly in timber. I am now selling off the timber at $100 per acre, reserving the land." That seems to me a good operation—not so quick as a corner in the stock market, but far safer.—And, while I would advise no man to incur debt, I say most earnestly to all who have means, "Look out the place where you would prefer to live and die; take time to suit yourself thoroughly; choose it with reference to your means, your calling, your expectations, and, if you can pay for it, *buy it.*—Do not imagine that land is cheap in the West or the South only; it is to be found cheap in *every* State by those able to own and who know how to use it."

For Grain Growers.

Keeping Weevil out of Wheat.—A correspondent of the *Southern Cultivator* says; I will give your readers a simple remedy for keeping weevils out of wheat. When your wheat is housed, cut some elder sticks, say four to a common sized wheat house, and stick them end-wise into the wheat; the weevils will not trouble it, I have seen it tried often. Say to the ladies, if they want to keep the weevils out of their bean seed, when they gather them, put them in boiling water for a minute, then dry them, and they will keep for years.

The entire number of sheep in the United States is over 23,000,000. One half of these are kept in seven States, Ohio taking the lead, with 6,730,000 head, and producing nearly one-sixth of all the wool in the country. Michigan shows third in this list. Though California is not named, yet we number 3,000,000 sheep.

The Daniel Webster homestead farm, in Franklin, N. H., has been sold for $15,000.

It ain't best tew swap with yure relashuns, unless you kan afford tew give 'em the butt-end ov the trade

THE FARMER'S STORE DEBT.

[We ask the careful, considerate, and even prayerful reading of the following chapter of many a young farmer's life—both prosperous and adverse, and we now ask each reader when they have concluded the chapter—Choose you this day, which example will you take? We hope "pay as you go" will be your motto; this you can do if you "sell at harvest."—Ed. Farmer.]

It is an old saying that "little leaks will sink a great ship." This is peculiarly applicable to running in debt at a store. The wants, real and imaginary, of a large family, are large in their yearly aggregate. A little of this and that every day or two may be counted at the end of the year in hundreds of dollars. The storekeeper trusts you through the year for such things as will supply your little wants, and to your surprise his bill foots up in the fall to from one hundred to five hundred dollars. He wants his pay; must have it, no matter what the price of wheat, butter, hogs, or hops. You find his bill, after paying your hired help, blacksmith bill, repairs, interest, and so forth, will absorb all the balance of the proceeds of your farm. Nothing left! So you commence another year's credit. At the end of the year you find the same result. The storekeeper has absorbed all your balance. So you go on from year to year until a hard season, poor crops or poor prices. You can't pay him; he harasses your mind and gets a lien on your property. You are now under a harrow that will be very likely to crush the ambition out of you, and you will go from bad to worse, until you are forced from the homestead.

Now all this should not be! There is a better way! No man, or his family, can bear to be under such a load of obligation as an unpaid store debt is sure to entail. The burden is too heavy for enjoyment or pleasure. But how can we avoid it? By studying economy. Let us illustrate—My young friends, John and Edward Say, both got married and settled on forty-acre farms, in the same neighborhood. Their own savings, as young men, with a little help from the old people, gave them their homestead and household effects free of all debt, with a few dollars for necessaries to start housekeeping and business. Both thought to get along and keep clear of debt, but a few weeks found their little store of money exhausted. John and his wife were firmly resolved that nothing short of sickness would make them contract a debt. A pig was wanted to eat up the milk of the cow; the wife's father had given her no money to buy one. John went and worked two days for a neighbor and brought home the pig. When the cow came to grass, their pans were too few to hold the milk. A few pounds of butter supplied the lack and also a bag of salt

A hoe was needed, and the wife suggested that a few dozen eggs she had saved would pay for that and a spool of thread and a paper of pins. They had received word that some of their old friends would visit them, the first of the week. A few groceries were needed, to have things in good shape. After casting about, the wife remembered that a neighbor wished some sewing. She applied for the job, and the money paid for the necessaries.

Garden seeds were needed. John thought of a pile of old iron that a former occupant had left. This supplied the means to purchase seeds for the garden. By eschewing luxuries, a day's work now and then for others, a judicious husbanding of eggs, rags, and the use of the needle, a few vegetables from the garden, and many other savings and exchanges, that the economical and thrifty know how to make, they were carried safely through, until they garnered in the harvest, the proceeds of which gave them the means to pay their way. In a few years the "pay as you go" principle made John Say and his wife independently well off.

Now, how did Edward Say and his wife manage, and what came of it? When Edward was in town, one day, the storekeeper solicited him to trade. He told him he did not mean to get in debt. The merchant said that was a good resolution. "But whatever you may need I will be glad to let you have and let you pay for it in the fall." Edward told his wife. After a little they were sorely perplexed for some little articles, and embraced the opportunity of credit at the village store. The ice once broken, the account grew little by little. When the products of the little farm were disposed of, to their surprise, it took all the proceeds to pay up their indebtedness.

The road once traveled, it was easy to run the same course another year. The sickness of his wife, for several weeks, with the extra expense of a hired girl and doctor's bills, so swelled the expense that after everything was sold, a balance still was left unpaid. A poor season followed, and a mortgage on the farm. A few year's fighting with such disadvantages, sold out the farm and left only enough to pay the expense of emigrating to what then was the far West.

These cases illustrate the "pay as you go" system, and also the disadvantages of running a store bill.

"Pay as you go," is a golden maxim. Eschew tea, coffee, tobacco, new dresses, new coats, new carriages and everything in the line of luxuries, until you pay ready money. Money cheapens everything. It is a great economizer. You think twice, and buy cheap with the ready cash.—People who run store debts, buy thoughtlessly many things not needed, and at high prices.

Farmers, run no store bills!

☞ The Mobile Weekly Register, the oldest Democratic paper in the South, is said to have reached a larger circulation than was ever attained by any Journal South of Mason and Dixon's line. It is full of interesting varied matter, having an able Agricultural Department, presided over by the veteran Editor and successful Agriculturist, Hon. C. C. Langdon. Its General Literature, Poetry, Stories, etc., make it highly acceptable to the Ladies.

The coming year will open with a new continued story, of deep interest, by one of the most distinguished writers of the day. The price was recently reduced to $3,00 per year which for so large a paper, (12 pages,) is extremely cheap

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ALL SIZES.

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☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

31-22-1y

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WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARRIEN & CO.,
"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,

and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

FLAX! FLAX! FLAX!

THE OAKLAND
Cotton Manufacturing Company

Have commenced operations with their new Burlap Machinery, and are prepared to

BUY FLAX,

either in the straw or broken, in any quantity offered.

All communications concerning the sale of Flax, or the Cultivation of it, to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company,

PH. SUSMANN.

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PLOWS!
PLOWS!!
PLOWS!!!

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OFFER THE PRESENT SEASON

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MOLINE PLOW

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And all the Best Plows known, with

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HARDWARE GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAWLEY & CO.

S. E. Corner California and Battery Streets.

39-14

Horticulture.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The London *Gardener's Chronicle* says: "He covers the floor of his cellar with hurdles, two in thickness, and on these he puts a little straw, upon which the apples are placed without further care or attention, except removing all that appears to be faulty as he places them in the cellar, and he thinks it is unnecessary to use any particular care in this respect. He has at present one hundred and ten bushels of apples thus heaped up in his small cellar; two or three times a week he gives a good wetting with fresh water, as much as he thinks will wet the whole of them. This water drains off through the straw and hurdles into a well. In this way his apples keep well until the time he usually disposes of them; the best to make him a good return after Christmas. At present the apples look as well and as firm as if just gathered, and I understand that, during the last ten years, they have always kept just as well and as fresh as now.

How much less troublesome and easy of application for keeping large quantities of fruit, than storing them away in dried sand on shelves, or in boxes, or in any other of the ways highly recommended."

Will not our Orchardists try this plan.

UTAH CURRANTS.

Both seeds and plants of these currants have been repeatedly sent to the Department during the past six years. They appear to be varieties of *Ribes aureum*, and although the fruit of several of them is large, of fine appearance, and of a variety of colors, from light yellow to black, yet it has large seeds and but little pulp, and will not probably be cultivated where the improved varieties of the red currant (*Ribes rubrum*) can be procured. It is said that fine jellies have been prepared from these fruits, forming a good substitute for that produced by the red and the white currant of the gardens. Many of these Utah sorts produce as large fruit as the cherry currant, but of no distinctive flavor.—*Report of the Superintendent of the Experimental Garden and Grounds.*

But, with all deference to the opinion and experiments of the Superintendent of the Experimental Garden, we believe that these Utah currants possess superior qualities that only need to be developed. Seedlings from these Western varieties already show a great advance upon the wild sorts. Our gardeners have a wide field for experiments, and currants that will astonish the old fogy world will yet be produced from our wild native varieties.

So says our cotemporary, the *N. Y. Sun* in reply to the criticism of the Washington Superintendent and we join the *Sun*, and say: Plant them and then seed—replant seed again and again, and they will improve more and more, in this way the best fruits known have been produced.

PROGRESS OF VINEYARDS IN FRANCE.

The cultivation of the vine now extends over seventy-nine French departments, producing nearly 71,000,000 hectolitres of wine, which, at the average price of 23 francs per hectolitre, represents a total value of 1,600,000,000 francs. It feeds one-fifth of the whole population of France, and produces a revenue equal to one-fourth of the value of the agricultural produce of the country. The vine will grow on all kinds of soil. At Cape Breton it grows on the quartziferous sand of the dunes; in Medoc, on sand mixed with pebbles; in Anjou, on clay; in Champagne, on chalk. The wine known as Hermitage is produced from vines growing on granite rocks, and the best vineyards of Burgundy are on limestone cliffs and marshy ground. Here then is a value of $800,000,000 in wine, when will California approach it?

Fruit lands in the vicinity of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich., are sold at from $300 to $500 per acre, and some have been held as high as $1,000.

At the great Agricultural Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Manchester, there were 7,724 entries of agricultural implements, made by nearly 405 exhibitors.

Choice Plants.

We offer, also, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,
A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety
JAPAN LILLIES,
Rare Kinds ROSES,
GERANIUMS,
HELIOTROPES,
FUCHIAS,

We have the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.
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Those who desire to plant NEW and VALUABLE GRAINS and GRASSES, can find many new kinds of the following:
OATS—Scopins, Norway and Black Swedish.
GRASSES—Ten
WHEAT—Many New kinds.
ALSO many new and valuable TREE SEEDS for sale at

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Miscellaneous.

MAPLE LEAVES.

A DOMESTIC MAGAZINE OF USEFUL INFORMATION AND AMUSEMENT.

The BEST
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Miscellaneous.

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There has been eighty bushels of wheat raised to the acre on this Ranch, which speaks of the quality of the land. Apply to

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Miscellaneous.

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32 1

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Splendid inducements offered to those getting up clubs, for particulars send stamp for our beautiful and attractive show bill and "Club Circular." Sample copies of Recorder sent with show bill. Address A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y.

The show bill is exceedingly beautiful and well worth examination.

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☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $8 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops, Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

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☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,
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Those who are planting Gardens, and wish *collections* of choice plants, can buy them in quantities at a very low rate, if they visit the *Gardens Corner of Mason and Pacific Street*, in this city, or address EDITOR FARMER.

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY Incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company Incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

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☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.
N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

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1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefitted* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and the Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by constant access to a Home Journal.

6th. The *California Farmer* has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for sixteen years steadily and is the *only Agricultural Journal in California.*

7th. The *California Farmer* contains the most important information relative to these interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The *California Farmer* contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The *California Farmer* contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Agriculture.

10th. The *California Farmer* is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all engaged in industrial pursuits, and of all good men.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING .....FEB. 3, 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We know our patrons will highly appreciate the excellent Essays of Hon. Horace Greeley, which we are now publishing from his *famous Tribune*, a newspaper that has *no superior* in the world for general and extensive news. These Essays we shall give every week, and *we* think these alone are worth *several times* the *cost* of the FARMER.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

We call the special attention of our Farmers to our European Letter this week, as containing matters of very great interest to them. The progress making in the Science of Agriculture, under the liberal patronage of the French Government, and the rapid increase of excellent Schools, and every other means to make Farmers prosperous, is worthy the example of other nations, and the course pursued in France should receive the attention of those who manage *our own* Agricultural Colleges.

It would seem that the Government of France gives to the cause of Agriculture a truly Parental care and protection.

Our Farmers and Stockmen will notice the remarks on feeding stock with fatty substances, like our *Oil Cake Meal*—here we have proof conclusive of its great value. These Letters from Europe we hope will be carefully read by our Farmers, as they furnish many very important truths.

ALWAYS WELCOME!

Our Editorial Brethren on the Pacific Coast, and from any other part of the world, are always bid Welcome to our Editorial Rooms, to our Reading Room, Library and Museum. We shall always feel happy to receive a call from them, here they will find a large collection of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Valuable Publications from all parts of the world, together with an Agricultural and Mechanical Library and Books of reference, with valuable specimens in Agricultural Science, and Models of Implements. They will also find conveniences for writing their letters while in our city, and we shall always be happy to make their call pleasant and agreeable as well as useful to themselves. We repeat, they shall always be WELCOME.

OUR EXCHANGES

By the notice we gave some time since that we could not enlarge our *list of Exchanges*, except to Journals of same interest, or those of value, we hereby give notice that those Journals that do not receive the FARMER after our *Number Two*, will please understand that however much we may regret to refuse the Exchange, it arises from our utter inability to do so, for our applications for Exchange has reached the number of nearly *One Thousand*. This will show our cause of refusal. Those that receive No. 2 and 3 will remain permanent Exchanges.

OUR AGENCY—NEW SAN DIEGO.

We hereby appoint W. B. Bancroft, Bookseller at New San Diego, our agent for all that region of rich country now rapidly filling up with a Rural population.

We invite the cultivators of the soil to call at the Bookstore of Mr. Bancroft and examine THE CALIFORNIA FARMER, which they will find a great aid to them in their agricultural pursuits.

We are also glad to recommend this Bookstore to their special attention, where they can always have their minds improved with good books, and all their wants in the Stationary line supplied so.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASSES, OR SORGHUM, in Ten Hours, without using drugs. For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PROSPECT, ETC.

We poor mortals who live here below, enjoying so many of the blessings of Earth, are so much more ready to complain at the ills we suffer, and talk of the shadows we see, than to be grateful for the *blessings* we enjoy and the sunshine over us so that the world is full of complainings and murmurings, when there should be only Songs of Gratitude, with Thanksgiving, and Praise, for so much good as is scattered in our daily path.

Whatever complaining croakers may say to the contrary, we never have had a more profitable season generally than the present one.

If there are some portions of our State where the rains have not fallen and they are suffering for the want of it, that portion of our State is small, while over the broad expanse of it everything wears a most cheering look, giving promise of an abounding crop the coming year; and where there has been a wise and judicious system of culture adopted prosperity is certain.

From the many letters received by us, there comes daily reports of good crops, everything looking well and our Farmers generally satisfied, excepting always those that now see they madea great mistake in not "selling at Harvest." These mistakes, however, of this and former years, has learned Farmers a lesson they will not soon forget

The counsel and advice of such Journals as the *Sacramento Union*, and some small country papers that followed in its wake and talked of a rise in prices, etc., has done great injury to our State, but these Journals will be *remembered* by our Farmers hereafter—they now know who are their friends, and also know how they counsel for their good,

For the last fifteen or sixteen years we ourselves have never seen the country, and its crops, wear a better appearance; never have we seen it look more promising

We read of Snow Storms, Hail Storms, Whirlwinds, Tornadoes, and other dire calamities upon other States, while here, we are now in the enjoyment of New England June weather. Here in our own open Garden grounds, instead of Snow and Ice we have Hyacinths, Crocus, Jonquils, Narcissus, and the Amyrallis all in perfect bloom, with Roses and other flowers in abundance. We have also the Strawberry and Blackberry in blossom, and the Peach in open bud. What other State can boast of a better season? Shall we not then, instead of finding spots on the Sun, rejoice and be exceeding glad for what we *enjoy*; and as with ourselves, so with thousands in many other counties around us.

We invite our kind friends in other States to give us a sketch of *their* season just now—our friend Purdy, at Palmyra, N. Y., of the "Fruit Recorder," and other friends everywhere. By such an interchange of thought and condition, we can aid each other in establishing a History of the Seasons all over our country. Will our friends respond?

THAT SPLENDID BUILDING!

"Who erected that splendid building?" was the question propounded to us by a friend from the interior of our States, a few weeks since, as we were then passing down California Street, and rounding the corner of Sansome Street, and another splendid building—the "BANK OF CALIFORNIA," opposite the one alluded to.

"Who built that building?" said our friend to us again; "it must have cost a 'mint of money.'" "Who built *that* building?" said we; "why, my dear friend, who do you suppose? Why, the FARMERS, the GRAIN GROWERS of California, to be sure! Who but the Grain Growers of California could erect such a stately pile? Look at it carefully and you can see each window-cap and cornice stands out like the bold heads of golden grain, and although that stately pile seems built of granite and iron, it has, in reality, been built with grain. Every foundation pile, every stone, every beam, every flooring timber, every window-sill and every cap, every door-post, from the foundation to the grand roof over all, was *made from the grain of our harvest fields*, therefore we say our Farmers and Grain Growers built that stately building."

Again we said to our friend "Our Farmers begin by *hiring* a piece of land, and if unfortunate, they remain tenants, *bondsmen*, but if *fortunate*, they *purchase* and own their land, and become freeholders, independent men, grow rich, and soon they *own their land* and are *freed-landers* from *rents* and bondage; therefore when we said that building was erected by the Grain Growers of California, it was true, for it was built from the *profits of our Farmers and Grain Growers*, and therefore is indeed the "*Freed-landers' Building*" of California, and you, my friend, will say that its Stateliness, Beauty and Grandeur, is in perfect keeping with the Immense Crops of our Golden Grain, and is also an Honor to the Builder and Owner, and an ornament and a credit to our City and our State, and costing—to complete, land and building—only the interest of *one year's harvest*—A QUARTER OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS!"

PREMIUMS.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATOE.

The wonderful celebrity which is now being attained by the unprecedented excellence of the "Early Rose Potatoe," its great productiveness beyond that of any other potatoe known, its early maturity (7, 8 and 9 weeks) surpassing all others and its great superiority in *quality*, induces us to try to spread its culture as widely as possible.

We therefore will now offer to every *new subscriber* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, from the commencement of our new Volume, Four pounds of the "Early Rose Potatoe," mailed to them *free of cost*, as a PREMIUM for 1870. This will give them seed for another year, equal to 300 to 500 lbs.

P. S. All new subscribers to our present Volume who kindly sent their names before this, if they will send us word they will use this seed shall have the parcel mailed to them.

SAN JOSE PROSPERING

THEIR PUBLIC SQUARES.

We hear with pleasure always of the prosperity of any place. It is significant of a good Government and of industrious inhabitants; and however hard working a people may be, or however industrious or economical, a bad Government spoils all.

San Jose must be on the right road, for the city is *out of debt*, has fine school houses, splendid public buildings, money in the Treasury, fine macadamized public roads, and is now improving her public squares and ornamenting the streets by planting trees, and if this is not an evidence of prosperity we do not know what is; but knowing of this prosperity we *rejoice* to speak of it.

While speaking of public improvements there, it will be remembered that a year or two since we spoke of the admirable manner in which "The First Public *Square*" in that city was designed and planted by Wm. O'Donnell, Esq., the well-known Florist and Nurseryman of San Jose, some few years since. In that square are about *four hundred trees* of the best kinds, planted with great care and artistic taste. They have all done well, and are now a great ornament to that city—improving greatly the value of all the surrounding property.

The excellent taste displayed by Mr. O'Donnell presents quite a contrast to the unfortunate condition of our public squares, which violate every principle of Landscape Gardening and create a smile of ridicule with all who know anything of Landscape Gardening. In planting the Square at San Jose, Mr. O'Donnell won great credit, and we are happy to learn that the authorities have just entered into a contract with Mr. O'Donnell for the laying out and planting Washington and St. James's Square also, and of completing all the public improvements of the kind in the city. Mr. O'Donnell, having received the unanimous approbation of the authorities for his former faithful labors, is now called upon to further improve and thus beautify this goodly city.

We are glad to record this, as we know the energy, skill and good taste of Mr. O'Donnell, and the city is wise to confer upon him this work, for it will be faithfully done.

The *Daily Patriot* of San Jose, in speaking complimentary of Mr. O'Donnell's labors, thus justly remarks:—

"We are glad to see these improvements going on. Our children and future generations will bless the care and wisdom of our age in so adorning our public grounds, and the memory of Mr. Wm. O'Donnell will be inseparably connected with these BEAUTIFUL SQUARES."

SENDING SEEDS BY MAIL.

The object of the General Government in making the liberal provision it has made, allowing Seeds, Plants, Cuttings, etc., to pass in the United States mails at the low rates named, was to enable Agriculturists, Horticulturists and Florists to scatter *broadcast* over the *whole* of the United States, all *new and valuable* productions as speedily as possible, and thus extend the circle of these new varieties in each department of culture without subjecting the parties to the heavy expence of procuring or sending by *Express Companies*, as in most cases the charges on small parcels would exceed the value, but the nominal price established by our Government would induce many public-spirited persons to send as a gift to societies and to many individuals these new products at their own cost, and they spread them for the public good.

It is to be regretted that this benefaction of our Government is now most outrageously abused—many persons actually doing the principal part of their *trade through the mails*. Importing Seeds by the hundreds of pounds and then, in small parcels of *four pounds*, passing them through the mails, to their great injury often, where *perishable matter* is thus sent.

The Government do not object to the distribution of *any or all* new products by sample for its *first* introduction to *new districts*, but it feels itself aggrieved and its generosity abused when *several barrels* of potatoes are sent through the mail in small lots, badly packed, and then perishing *en route*, and thus destroying all mail matter surrounding it.

It certainly is to be hoped that all persons who thus send *perishable* matter will enclose in oilcloth all parcels that are likely to cause dampness, and *never abuse* Government liberality by making the *mail bags* like the *steamer* or *railway cars* the medium of *all* their business

The Law establishes the following rates for Seeds, Plants, Cuttings, etc.: For all parcels of four ounces—two cents; the same rate for all above that, and no parcels to be above four pounds weight. Four pounds—32 cents. All parcels to be carefully and securely done up and sealed.

THE LARKIN CONCERT AT SACRAMENTO

These accomplished California Artists, whose skill as Pianists have won them an honorable fame, have received a most flattering card of invitation from the Governor, Senators and Assemblymen, requesting them to give a concert at Sacramento. We learn that this concert will take place during the next week, when every exertion on their part will be made to present a Programme of Music that will be sure to delight the citizens of the Capital City.

It will be remembered that these young Ladies were about to leave our State on a tour East, and to Europe, when a heavy family affliction, the death of a much loved Father changed for a season, the plans of life.

From that period they have not appeared in any public concert, this is the first occasion used by them and we feel assured their true merits as "Californians" and bearing a revered reputation as Artists, will secure for them an audience of which they will justly feel proud.

The Womens Convention, next issue.

WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

Real worth thinking about and acting about too.

We are glad to find in the *Real Estate Circular* of C. D. Carter, Esq., of our City, the following articles. We gladly copy them, so our readers can see that these subjects that we have been for years talking about, are also subjects of notice among all sensible business men.

FACTS FOR CROAKERS.

During the year 1869 we paid the nice little sum of $6,449,000 for *freight alone*, on goods imported here, mostly from the East. This little item speaks loudly against our want of enterprise, for we should, in most instances, be manufacturing the very articles we are importing. Why can't we make soap and candles as well and as cheaply as they do in the East. Why is Eastern butter preferred to California butter? Why do we export hides to have them re-imported in the shape of boots and shoes, instead of manufacturing the articles of wear ourselves? These are questions which we would respectfully submit to the croakers, who, while they are crying out about the dull times in this State, have never invested a single dollar to advance our agricultural or manufacturing interests. Six millions and a half a year saved in actual cash for freights, besides the industries fostered, and the number of persons these industries would employ, would go a long way toward enlivening the State, and especially the real estate market.

THE FENCE LAW.

We have repeatedly called attention in *The Circular*, to the great injustice which the farmers of this State suffer, on account of the unfair requirements of the "Fence Law." It is to be hoped that the attempt to repeal that law, which was unsuccessfully made at the last session of the Legislature, will be renewed this year with a more favorable result. Under the present law the farmer is obliged to spend a large sum of money upon his farm, which neither increases its value, or adds to its income—while all the benefit of the law is reaped by the stock raisers, who, in most instances, do not own any land, and actually depend upon the unfenced lands of the farmer for their pasturage, the poor farmer having no redress whatever. The hardship and injustice of the law not only affects the present farm owners, but must necessarily have a great effect in retarding agriculturists from settling in the State, as the cost of fencing will in most cases amount to $5 an acre. An extra expense that emigrants would be neither willing or able to meet. A repeal of the law should be earnestly demanded.

TIMES IN CALIFORNIA AND ELSEWHERE.

Complaints are frequent among workingmen that times are hard here at present, and work scarce, and there is undoubtedly considerable foundation for these complaints. But the newspapers of all the chief cities of the East abundantly show that times are much worse there than they are here. The rigors of an inhospitable climate are added to the drawbacks of the poor of the Atlantic side at this season, from which troubles we are free. Those who go East at present to escape from the frying-pan of dull times, will find themselves in the fire of much worse ones at their journey's end

FREED'LANDERS BUILDING

While looking at the splendid building of which we have spoken in another column, we could not but reflect how easy it would be for the *Grain Growers* of our State to erect a magnificent and very extensive building, that should vie with any ever yet built, even in Chicago—a building erected for the purpose of a *Warehouse* for the deposit and sale of the grain of our State. The building to be built by the Grain growers, owned and managed by them. This building, and the business, to be under the supervision of one of the most active and intelligent men to be found completely fitted for that post, and to have a salary liberal enough to make it a "Post of Honor;" this agent to have under him all needed aids for the "Head Quarters" of our Grain growers; all sales to be made of Grain both for Export, for Flour Mills, and Home use of all kinds.

This plan we submitted long months ago and we again suggest it, for if our Farmers, our Grain growers, would but unite on such a plan, they could at all times make sales of their Grain at the *highest* rate and realize *all* that it sold for, and their commissions would be reduced to a fraction of the present cost, and all the money needed could be had, and without a "Shylock" interest either.

This plan could and should be adopted, for then our producers would be very greatly aided, and make a great saving annually.

The plan we now propose for the sale of Grain, could be adopted also for the sale of Fruits of all kinds. And here again great saving could be made, and our Fruit growers would realize the *fruit* of their labor, and under this judicious system we should not hear of *Fruit* rotting in the orchards, for it would all be sold and would realize *double* to what the grower now gets.

We call special attention of our Fruit growers to this matter from other States, which is given in another column this week.

THE COMING MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The coming Grand Musical Festival under the happy management of Mad. Camilla Urso, for the Benefit of the Mercantile Library Association, promises to be a Grand Success. All portions of our State promptly and generously responding, Rail Roads and Steamers promising generous aid in the cause.

As we said in our *first notice* Mad. Urso will earn for herself a Name and Fame that will be worth more to her than wealth, and she will deserve and receive an ovation that will satisfy her highest ambition.

LETTERS AND PARCELS.

We have a lot of Letters to reply to and parcels to acknowlege, that came to late to speak of this number.

SHORT LEASES OF LANDS AN EVIL.

Short leases of farms are a great evil in the State. When the lessee has a lease running only two to five years—and few leases are for a longer period than the latter—they have no interest whatever in taking care of the land, or in erecting decent improvements on it. The short lease system is, in fact, a hand-to-mouth arrangement, and is therefore a slip-shod, wasteful, and most careless one, as well for the lessor as the lessee. The lessee works with the object of taking the most possible out of the land, and does not care if those who succeed him find it a desert. He plows to a depth of but six or eight inches, and harasses and overworks the soil to the utmost. We know that this exhaustive system prevails all over the State, and is practiced by owners as well as lessees. But the latter are the hardest on the land, and it is a noticeable fact that in those districts of the State where leasing has been most prevalent, the yield has become the lightest, and the soil shows most signs of exhaustion. In Napa and Solano counties, for instance, where leasing has been common, many lessees declare that they can now make little or nothing by the cultivation of the land in grain, simply because it has been overworked. Many of them have moved lately to the virgin lands of the San Joaquin valley and other new districts, where, if long leases at reasonable rents are not granted them, they will go through the old vandalic system of land abuse.

Comfortable farm-houses are not anything like as plenty as they should be in California; upon leased land especially they are scarce, and it is no wonder that they are so either. The landlord cares little about his tenant's success, so long as he can meet his rent; while the tenant cares little about his landlord's land. His only object is to squeeze the most possible out of it while it is under his temporary control.

Let long leases be granted, with stipulations in them that a certain rotation of crops shall be adopted; that something shall be done to fertilize the land, and that deeper plowing shall be practiced. If this is done, the fertility of our land will be maintained, and it will be better cared for in every way, while lessees will be encouraged to make permanent improvements, to erect comfortable homes, and to plant trees, fruits, etc., from which no crops are reaped for two to six years and which, because of short leases, are now never planted by tenants at all. Thus the land will be improved, the landscape beautified, and a mutual interest awakened between landlord and tenant.

INSURANCE.

Reports of great and disastrous fires in many parts of the world, should remind our citizens all over the State that one of the first duties to themselves and their families is to be protected at every point by a *Real Insurance Policy*, so that in case of any great calamity in our Cities or towns in the country, no person need be made Houseless or penniless when fire comes.

By the Reports of the several leading Insurance Companies of our City, none stand more prominently safe and sound than the Pacific Insurance Company of this City. A full paid up capital and large amount and a large surplus capital also.

A Policy in this Company is beyond question safe, and in this Company there is so much Capital and Stockholders property also holden, that loss is impossible to a Policy holder.

Let therefore no one run any risk of fire by sea or by land. The Officers are men of business, their rates are the lowest and their General Agent H. H. Bigelow, one of the best Insurance men in our State.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASSYLUM

The Annual Meeting of this Noble Society was held in Platt's Hall, on Wednesday Evening, and was one of the most interesting meetings of the kind we have attended for a long time. The Hall was densely filled. Some 200 pupils were present with their teachers and Board of Managers.

The whole series of Exercises were deeply interesting, and the Examination of the Pupils, from the little one of a three-summer life, to those of 12 or 14, reflected the very highest credit upon all who have given their *heart work* to it; and as we looked upon these young Orphans, their free from care and danger, and the wise protection they enjoy, and contrasted them with thousands of children now loose on our streets who *have Parents*, we really felt *these children* there cared for were happiest, purest and best, and gave promise of being better citizens hereafter than those we have named, who are not *orphans*.

The proficiency of these Pupils in singing, recitations and calisthenics, was an evidence of faithful teaching and care, and we felt rejoiced that the *Orphans* of our City are thus provided for. They are indeed cared for and Blessed.

A NEW MAP.

A new Map of San Francisco Bay and its surroundings has been published under the auspices of the "Geological Board of Survey." It is undoubtedly one of the best and most correct maps yet sent forth to the public.

The map takes in the surrounding country on the North and West as far as Petaluma and Sonoma districts; on the North and East, as Vacaville, Maine Prairie, Denverton, Rio Vista, etc.; on the East, all the Contra region, the Livermore Valley, thence down to San Jose and the Santa Clara region and thence up to San Francisco—embracing the rich and cultivated region around our Emporium city.

The style and finish of this map is excellent, and will be of great value to the citizens within all this region especially.

Mr. E. M. Sleeter has been appointed to canvass the region thus named, and we commend this map to a just consideration as worthy a place in the library of every family in these counties.

Acknowledgements

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

A Valuable Guide.

We have No. 3 of the *Monthly Guide*, issued by he Publishing House of H. H. Bancroft & Co. of our City.

This Guide will be found of very great use to the traveler, as it furnishes a complete history of all the routes of Railway, Steam Navigation, or Stage, in our Pacific States; gives a correct Table of Distances, Modes of Travel, Fares, and also a brief description of Cities, Towns, Villages, the most noted Places of Resort, Scenery, etc., and with many valuable Maps, by which a comprehensive insight can be had of *how, when, and where to go*, and how much it will cost, together with many other tables, all valuable to the traveler and tourist, and all this combined in a very neat little book, costing only 25 cents.

State Agricultural Society.

We have received the *Annual Report* of the Board of Agriculture, made to the Governor. It is quite a lengthy report, presenting what purports to be the Doings of the Board, and the Receipts and Expenditures in gross. We supposed the *Law* required a *detailed* report of its Receipts and Expenditures. We gave a casual glance at a portion of it, and find, we believe, some serious errors, of which we shall speak in our next issue.

We hope our Chief Magistrate will give this matter a serious examination, for if our State gives its means those means should be wisely expended.

Another Chapter on Rail.

This is a book giving a History of this world-exciting Rail Road, with a map of its route, and all its branches, and a History of some of its mysterious litigations. Published by Geo. Crouch, New York.

The Galaxy.

A highly interesting and successful Magazine, published by Sheldon & Co. of New York. A Magazine that has a very large circulation, and very popular.

"WAIT FOR THE WAGON."

This merry Song is familiar to all the Sons of Song on our Farms and among our Rural population, but just now we have a *new version of it*—not *Wait* for the Wagon, but *Run* for the Wagon, and *Buy the Wagon*. Yes, Buy the Wagon, the *best* Wagon, the *strongest* Wagon, the *cheapest* Wagon, and the *most useful* Wagon ever yet known among a farming population.

Then, Farmer, go "Buy the Wagons" of Arthur & Sons—shown in our columns, in their new card this week. They are now selling them rapidly.—Everybody Examines them, and Buys them in preference to any other Wagon ever yet offered.

Rain Down South.

Up to the present time there has been but little rain fallen upon the lands in our Southern Counties. This will generally be the case where large and widely extended lands remain uncultivated, when these waste places shall have had the soil often turned up to kiss the sun, it will draw up these kisses of the earth as honey and return it as honey dew again, in gentle or copious showers, the wider the area of well cultivated Fields Orchards and Vineyards extend, the more rains, are always had in that region.

RARE FLOWER SEEDS

We have several fine collections of new and choice Flower Seeds from the well known Florists, "Dreer" of Philadelphia, and James Vick of Rochester N Y. Those who wish "Gems in Flora," will find them at our Office, No. 320 Clay Street.

Jackson Michigan WAGONS.

The subscribers are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of the above WAGONS.

ONE HUNDRED

Iron Axel, size 1½-2-2½-2¾-

Shell Skein, " 3½-3¾-4-inch.

The JACKSON WAGONS have been sold by us for years, and with increased reputation.

The MANUFACTORY being one of the LARGEST in the United States—are enabled to keep a stock of TIMBER seasoning for years, the low cost of which, makes it no inducement to work in any imperfect material.

These WAGONS are the best and cheapest FARM and TEAM Wagons ever sold in this Market—can be used as HEADER WAGONS.

We will guarantee them to stand in any climate.

ALSO—FOR SALE

The SEYMOUR and MORGAN, or NEW YORK REAPER, which has stood the test for twelve years—the Strongest and Best Reaper in use.

—ALSO—

PLOWS of all kinds. CULTIVATORS—HOES RAKES—HARROWS, Etc., Etc., all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents.
3-tf. Cor. California & Davis Sts.

TYPE FOR SALE.

The Type which now prints the FARMER will be offered for sale, as we intend to print on NEW CALIFORNIA TYPE.

The quality of the Type can be seen by reading the FARMER. Any one wishing a good bargain can have one by calling at once at our office, or addressing EDITOR FARMER.

Miscellaneous

OIL CAKE MEAL!

THE BEST FEE KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1855, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 31 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock [illegible] to sudden changes of weather or over-driving [illegible] to equal

For MILCH COWS [illegible] particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and enriching its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($35 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,
NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,
3316 San Francisco.

TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one o the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value; because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs.

Fine Wool Sheep

3000
VERY SUPERIOR
FINE WOOL SHEEP

Of French Merino and Spanish full blood Breeders—The Stock on the French side is from the famed "Chrystal Palace," one of the finest Bucks ever brought to this Coast.

The Spanish from full blood of the best Pedigree.

The Sheep will be sold in lots of 500 or 1000, to suit purchasers, and will be sold at a great Bargain.

All particulars can be had at the Farmer Office, where Prices will be made known.

REMOVAL

—OF—

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES
FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES
FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES

KŒNIG BROTHERS,

From Washington St, near Maguire's Opera House, to
505 MONTGOMERY STREET,
32 1 Near Sacramento.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF J. W. GURLEY, who left the States several years since, and is supposed to have become a Book-keeper and Accountant in San Francisco, Stockton or Sacramento.

Letters have been received in this city for him, and a Brother has arrived in this State, is ill, and desirous to see him. Should this meet the eye of Mr Gurley, or any one who can inform of him, this information will relieve his kindred. Address, or call on

Col Warren, Farmer Office.

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*,
Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the
FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our Journal, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 38 1

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

A Splendid lot of these,

Best of all Early Potatoes,

And raised here in California can be had at the

New York Prices.

We invite all Potatoe growers to call and see them at our office, where we can show them a sufficient number of testimonials as to their Quality and Productiveness to convince all that the Early Rose is the very

BEST EARLY POTATOE KNOWN

One of the grand features of this wonderful Potatoe is that it succeeds most admirably in high, dry lands—Some grand results we have here in reports now to be published.

Those who want Pure Seed of California growth, and at New York rates or what it would cost to bring them here, can have larger, fairer and fresher Seed than any that can be imported.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

IMPORTANT

....TO....

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprized of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK

Randall's new edition of

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express charges paid, $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office,

WARREN & CO.

H. S. BURR,

(Successor to TESSMORE & MAYES,)

DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT FISH,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS

Agents Wanted.

We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the Value of our Agricultural Interests.

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to

MORTON MARMON.

Miscellaneous.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration, so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $3 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully Illustrated.—Price.....$2 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing a list of all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on in-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

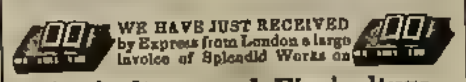
JUST RECEIVED PER LAST

STEAMER

THE FOLLOWING

Flint on Milch Cows—New Edition.....$2 50
Flint on Grasses—New Edition.....$2 50
Harris on Garden Insects—Superb Edition.....$5 00
Book of Fruits—by Baker.....$1 50

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works, or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

32-6 WARREN & CO.

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE

LARGEST STOCK

—AND—

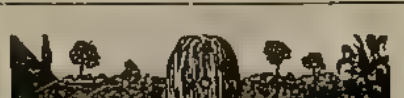
Best Assortment

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost.

32-6.



GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the Trees, Plants, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California Farmer.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

Miscellaneous.

AITKEN & CO.,
PREMIUM PIONEER
MARBLE WORKS,

177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh,
SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings, Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

A. AITKEN ISRAEL LUCE.
33-7

The Salem Grape.

WE entertain no doubt that the SALEM and other members of "Roger Hybrids," will succeed perfectly in California, and ship in splendid condition to the Eastern Markets.

Our stock of the SALEM, is by far the largest and best in the country and warranted genuine.

Strong plants of the SALEM, packed free, at $1,50 each, $9,00 per dox, or $35,00 per hundred.

ROGERS Nos. 4, 15, and 19, $1,00 each, $6,00 per dox and $25,00 per hundred.

MARTHA, EUMELAN, and WALTER, (new and promising varieties,) $2,00 each or $12,00 per dox.

VINES packed with great care in double boxes, Secure from frost or heat, either by Pacific Rail Road or the Isthmus route.

For further particulars, or Illustrated Circular, Address

I. H. BABCOCK & Co.,
Lockport, New York

Blackberries, Raspberries STRAWBERRIES.

Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,

WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRIES,

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES,

DAVISON THORNLESS RASPBERRIES,

—ALSO—

STRAWBERRIES

Of all the choice kinds. For sale by

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

Cranberry Plants.

ONE to 400 can be forwarded by mail at 50 cents per 100, including postage $4 per 1,000; $15 for 5,000; $25; for 10,000, or one barrel all rooted plants. 10,000 at two feet apart will plant an acre.

For mode of Culture, &c., send for Circular.

Also, for a concise Practical Treatise on the Cranberry—its History, Culture, Varieties etc.,—enclose 25 cts.

Grafting Wax of the finest quality; Cheaper to purchase than to make. In large parcels for Nurserymen, or in one pound, half, and fourth pound cakes, for retailing

F TROWBRIDGE.
Milford, Conn.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c, to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of "The People's Literary Companion"—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 32 13

Large Elm and Mulberry Trees.

Those who desire to secure Superior Sized SHADE TREES of either the ELM or ASH, should call and look at the samples we have on sale.

The MULBERRY also will grow to a large tree, and is a fine Summer shade tree, with its large spreading foliage.

For either of these kinds, apply at the

FARMER OFFICE,
32-24 320 Clay street.

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

WE have received an Invoice of Italian Chestnuts in Very Superior order fresh and in the best condition for planting.

We have them put up in Packages of One Dollar each, Mailed free to purchasers.

WARREN & Co., Farmer Office,
320 Clay Stree

Advertising Abroad!

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural Men, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the Pacific Coast, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all Human Enterprises, the Pacific Railroad, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely advertise now, will be the first to secure it, and when once secured, they can hold on to it.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable Implements, Manufactures, Inventions, Books, Paintings, etc. to the Columns of the California Farmer, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt.

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop'rs.

Home Miscellany.

DON'T STAY LATE TONIGHT.

The hearth of home is beaming
With rays of rosy light;
And lovely eyes are gleaming,
As falls the shades of night;
And while thy steps are leaving
The circle pure and bright,
A tender voice, half grieving,
Says, "Don't stay late tonight."

The world in which thou movest
Is busy, brave, and wide;
The world of her thou lovest
Is on the ingle side.
She waits for thy warm greeting;
Thy smile is her delight;
Her gentle voice entreating,
Says, "Don't stay late tonight."

The world is cold, inhuman.
Will spurn thee in thy fall;
The love of one pure woman
Outlasts and shames them all.
Thy children will cling around thee,
Let fate be dark or bright;
At home no shaft will wound thee;
Then, "Don't stay late tonight."

THE TIN-BUCKET AND WILLOW-BASKET BRIGADES.

BY ROBERT H. THOMPSON.

Have you seen as I have seen in the early morning gray,
Ere the sunbeams kissed the mountain tops, the workman on his way
To his busy scenes of labor, armed with trowel or with spade?
He's one of Heaven's nobility, and belongs to the brigade.

While the merchant in his palace in dreams gloats o'er his gold,
While the loafer in the market house lies slumbering in the cold,
Our hero with his bucket bright goes whistling to his trade:
God bless him, and all noble men who belong to the brigade.

Then in the early morning gray, when laggards lie in bed,
The maid with basket on her arm goes forth to earn her bread;
Her modest mien commands respect, though in calico arrayed—
What a noble wife she'll make for him who belongs to to the brigade.

God bless the honest sons of toil, who with the lark arise,
And hasten to their labor, ere the sun illumes the skies;
God bless the modest maidens fair, who ply their daily trade—
If I were searching for a wife, 'twould be in this brigade.

OUR PLATFORM.

God has so created and related Man to Life on Earth, that—casualties aside—in order to live free from Sickness and die of Old Age, he needs only to understand and obey the Laws upon which Life and Health depend. Therefore as Christians, as well as advocates of a new Medical Philosophy we insist

1. That Sickness is no more necessary than Sin.

2. That the gospel demands that Human beings should live healthfully as well as righteously.

3. That within the sphere in which they are designed to operate, Physical Laws are as sacred as Moral Laws are, and that mankind are truly bound to obey them.

4. That obedience to Physical Laws would do away with Disease, and that instead of dying of an uncountable number of ailments, which smite them all along from infancy to mature manhood, —casualties aside—persons would die of Old Age.

5. That in order to be cured of any disease—no matter what—one needs simply to be brought within the range of operation of the Laws of his Organism, and to be so related to them that they can work unobstructedly, and he cannot fail to get well.

6. That, therefore, the only sound philosophy upon which to proceed to treat the Sick with a view to their restoration to Health, is to employ such means and such only as had they been properly used would have kept them from getting sick.

7. That the right to use one's powers and faculties neither originates in nor depends upon sex, but upon the possession of an intellectual and moral nature, and inasmuch as woman possesses this as truly as man does, her right to use whatever powers and faculties belong to her is equal with man's.

8. Hence we advocate such reformation in our Government as will place woman in all respects on an equality with man before the law.

Such are our Principles and we respectfully commend them to the candid consideration of the People, and entreat the Wise and Good to assist us in their promulgation.

"Home on the Hill Side."
Dansville College, N. Y.

Tom Thumb has brought suit against the Adams Express Company to recover the value of a quantity of photographs lost in transportation.

Probably the reason of their loss was, Tommy's Photographs were so small.

MY WIFE'S NEW DISPENSATION.

BY A GENTLEMAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

My wife and I have lived together a greater number of years than many people live at all in this world. We are old people. The shadows of life we dwell in now. No matter at what time of the day the sun shines, if we walk out we cast long shadows. We are on the downhill slope, going down slowly, because we take life easy.

But a curious thing has occured with a little time with my wife. She has been brought into a new dispensation. All her life long until latterly, she has been conservative—careful in her views and very discreet in her bearing, manners and conduct—never catching or clutching at new things. The old paths have always seemed smiled to her feet. She had trodden them so many years that she knew the uneven and rugged as well as the smooth and level places in them. But the pestiferous "Woman Question," which proposes to reconstruct all the social relations of mankind, having got up to the surface somehow and secured a hearing, has got hold of her. She has read Susan B. Anthony's Revolution and now is ready to swear by it and walk the up and down paths of life for the little while remaining, lightened by its brilliancy and warmed by its glow.

It is something new for me to find my conservative wife out-radicalizing me altogether. I have always been a radical. I never wanted to preserve hardly anything, because from my point of view I never saw much that was worth preserving. I have always labored to tear down things. Not maliciously, not to gratify my destructiveness, but to gratify my constructiveness. I wanted rubbish removed, and quicksand out of the way until society could touch solid rock, whereon it could build superstructures which, when the winds should blow and the floods should come, would stand, because they were founded on a rock. I wanted society should become Christianized; and hence I have labored and prayed to induce my fellow men to accept the sayings of Jesus Christ and regulate their lives by them.

I have had to be patient with my companion, and it seems so strange to me that now, in her old age, the Spirit of the Lord, through the "Woman Question," should come upon her, and she should be ready, either by day or by night, to prophesy and to speak with the gift of tongues. Heretofore she has always been so untalkative, reticent lady. Now, she will talk from morning until night upon the cruelties of men, the necessity of re-organizing society, the corruptions of politics, the extravagance of government, the want of spirituality in the church, the unhappiness of the married relation, and many other kindred topics. I sit in my arm chair and look at her and wonder if she is not renewing her youth like the eagle's, so that hereafter she is to run and not be weary, walk and not faint. But I have my little pleasantries with her. She has not only become radical in her ideas, but she has become quite as much so in her activities. The ballot, to her, is the cynosure to strength and greatness. She talks about the ballot. She constructs ballads about the ballot and sings them when asleep; and I should not wonder, if the truth could be got at, if she carries her idealisms about the ballot into her closet exercises. For it seems to me that every thing she does is done with an impression upon her mind that by the doing of it she is helping to bring about the day when, if she does not live to enjoy it, other women will exercise the privilege of voting. So, as I said, I have my little pleasantries with her. She is trying to learn to do a great many things that she never knew how to do before. I see her attempting to be self helpful.—Whereas formerly she would ask me to drive a nail, she gets the hammer and tries to drive it herself. Whereas formerly she would ask me to whittle a bit of pine to make the fire, or mend the broken pail-bail, or fix a hen coop, or dig a hole in the lawn for a flower bulb, she now does it herself. And as she is very awkward about it, but, will not let me do it for her, I have nothing left but to say,—"Now if you only had the ballot, you would be all right." And sometimes she looks gay, and at other times she looks grave and says, "That is just exactly what I believe. The ballot will do more for woman than every other instrumentality in this country." It does no good to argue with her, she will quote "the Revolution," and that is the upshot of all argument with her

Sometimes I try in a pleasant way to make her see that the ballot in the hands of men has not worked such wonders. But the answer to that is men are not women, never were and never will be. The salvatory power to human kind, she says, is organized into, and therefore must be drawn out of the womanhood of mankind. I am rather, on the whole, delighted to find myself having so bold and so brave a leader, and take the position of the leader with great satisfaction. can lie abed in the morning and have no care about the management of home affairs. Do not have to look after even the necessary funds wherewith to meet the family expenses She is up and active and energetic and while she makes a good many blunders, she really, on the whole, has put out immense resource and power that I never dreamed she possessed. So I take matters very lovingly and quietly, thinking that if an old woman like her can be so revived and made energetic by a great idea and a new revelation, what may we not expect of the girls of the rising generation when they, having become twenty-one years old, shall feel this divine afflatus and be inspired to self-help, self-maintenance and self-government.

BE KIND.

A reverend gentleman in the Allord district, Scotland, who habitually exercises a kindness to birds and animals, receives a daily visit from a robin red-breast. The other day, the bird, as usual, entered his apartment, hopped on to a book in which he was writing, and seized hold of his pen, holding it till writing had to be given up, and some attention paid to the little visitor.

A PLEA FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Don't expect too much of them; it has taken forty years, it may be, to make you what you are, with all their lessons of experience; and I will dare say you are a faulty being at best. Above all, don't expect judgment in a child, or patience under trials. Sympathize in the mistakes and troubles, don't ridicule them.

Remember not to measure a child's trials by our standard. "As one whom his mother comforteth," said the inspired writer, and beautifully does he convey to us the deep, faithful love that ought to be found in every woman's heart, the unfailing sympathy with all her children's griefs. When I see children going to their father for comfort, I am sure there is something wrong with their mother.

Let the memories of their childhood be as bright as you can make them. Grant them every innocent pleasure in your power. We have often felt our temper rise to see how carelessly their plans were thwarted by older persons, when a little trouble on their part would have given the child pleasure, the memory of which would last a lifetime.

Lastly, don't think a child hopeless because it betrays some very bad habits. We have known children that seemed to have been born thieves and liars, so early did they display these undesirable traits, yet we have lived to see those same children become noble men and women, and ornaments to society. We must confess they had wise, affectionate parents. And whatever else you may be compelled to deny your child by your circumstances in life, give it what it most values —plenty of love.

HOW TO TREAT THE SICK WITHOUT MEDICINE

Mrs. Barclay, the distinguished health lecturer says, "Just the one article on drunkenness in the book, 'How to Treat the Sick without Medicine,' I regard as the greatest production on the subject ever written. Dr. Jackson has, in my opinion, immortalized himself by it."

Mrs. Everett also, so favorably known to the public as a successful lecturer, says, "The beauty of the work is in its tendency to inspire the reader with the determination to get well, and a belief that the beautiful, symmetrical life herein depicted is the only one worth struggling for.—Dr. Jackson has evidently put some of his magnetism into the volume."

We very often receive from those who have purchased the book and put its teaching in practice, assurances of its great value to them on account of its availability in home practice. Every mother who does not want to give her children medicines when they get sick, should have this book. Its value in the family cannot be over estimated. It contains over 500 pages, and costs, sent by mail, $3 25. Very liberal allowances made to agents.

We copy this notice from the *Law of Life*, and we endorse every word of it, this Book should be in every family. Send to Dansville, N. Y., for the book.

A WOMAN'S SERMON.

Dear friends, there are three things I very much wonder at. The first is, that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones and brickbats and clubs into fruit-trees, to knock down the fruit; if they would let it alone, it would fall itself.—The second is, that men should be so foolish and even so wicked as to go to war and kill one another; if they would only let each other alone, they would die of themselves. And the third and last thing I wonder at is, that young men should be so unwise as to go after the young women; if they would only stay at home, the young women would come after them.—[And we guess she is right, in the last at least.—Ed.]

THE ARTS.

BRONZING PORCELAIN.—Böttger gives a simple process for bronzing porcelain, stonewares, and composition picture frames, which consists in covering the articles with a thin solution of waterglass, applied with a soft brush, and then sprinkling the surface with bronze powder. The article is next heated, and when the silicate of soda or water glass is dry the bronze will become firmly attached, and may then be polished or burnished with agate tools.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on THURSDAY August 19th, 1869

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments, Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of ten months.....$250

For farther information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

34-3 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President.

A Live Young Man Wanted.

AN ACTIVE energetic, thinking, Young Man, from 14 to 18 years of age who writes a good hand, and is quick in figures. One who is orderly in his habits, free from irregularities, and can produce unexceptionable Testimonials of Character, can find permanent employment in the Business Office, and Reading Room of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

A GOOD YOUNG MAN can find where he can win steady preferment for years. None need apply without the best of references. Apply only between 4 and 6 P. M., at 320 Clay Street., up stairs.

33-1 FARMER OFFICE.

$200,000 WORTH

...OF...

NEW DRY GOODS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

—OF—

Dry Goods

IN SAN FRANCISCO,

IS OFFERED BY

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING LIST

Dress Goods.

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
100 pieces Check Mohair	$0 50	$0 25
50 pieces Check, extra wide	62	37
20 pieces Heavy Stripe Poplin	62	37
20 pieces Satin Stripe Poplinette	75	50
30 pieces Extra Wide Stripe Poplin	75	50
50 pieces Norwich Poplin	1 00	50
75 pieces Plaid Ottoman	87	50
50 pieces Plaid and Figured Ottoman	87	50
40 pieces Changeable Poplin	87—	50
50 pieces Plaid Epingline	87—	62—
20 pieces Stripe Wool Poplin	87—	62—
16 pieces English Serge, new colors	1 00	75
46 pieces Glace Silk and Wool Poplin	1 37—	1 00
75 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 00	75
50 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 15	87—
100 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 25	1 00
100 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid, ex wide	1 75	1 25
100 pieces Empress, all the new shades	1 00	75
50 pieces Empress	1 25	87—
50 pieces Empress, extra super	1 37—	1 00
100 pieces Gordon's Scotch Gingham	87	25
100 pieces 4-4 French Calico	37—	25
100 pieces Best Quality French Calico	62—	37—
150 pieces Pim's Irish Poplin, all the new colors.		

Silks! Silks!

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
15 pieces Heavy Black Silk	$2 75	$2 00
19 pieces Heavy Black Silk	3 00	[illegible]
10 pieces Extra Heavy Black Silk	2 25	[illegible]
10 pieces Ex. Heavy and Wide Black Silk	4 00	3 25
25 pieces Stripe Silk	2 00	1 25
75 Dresses, Heavy Stripe Silk	35 00	25 00
25 Dresses, Stripes and Figured	35 00	25 00
30 Dresses, Chene Silk	40 00	30 00
25 Dresses, Broche Silk	45 00	30 00
50 Dresses, Changeable Silk	45 00	30 00
20 Dresses, Very Rich Silk	60 00	45 00
50 Pieces Sonnet's Black Silk, made expressly for our H[illegible]		

AN IMMENSE STOCK

...OF...

Wool and Cashmere Shawls,

All at reduced Prices.

THE LATEST STYLES

...IN...

Cloaks, Suits and Jackets,

All at Greatly Reduced Rates.

HANDKERCHIEFS!

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
250 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	$1 75	$1 25
200 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	2 00	1 50
300 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	2 50	1 75
150 dozen Men's Linen Cambric Hdkfs	3 50	2 50
200 dozen Men's Linen Cambric Hdkfs	4 00	3 00
1000 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs at LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.		

FLANNELS.

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
50 pieces Shaker Flannel	$0 37	$0 25
30 pieces Shaker Flannel, Extra	53	40
10 pieces Shaker Flannel, 4-4	75	50
50 pieces Ballardvale Flannel	40	30
25 pieces Ballardvale Flannel	50	40
100 pieces 4-4 Ballardvale Flannel	69	40
40 pieces 4-4 Ballardvale Flannel	75	50

And all their grades at equally reduced rates. Our whole stock of HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR at a reduction of 25 per cent.

ALL THE LEADING BRANDS IN

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS

Positively at Less than Wholesale Prices.

A LARGE LOT OF

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

JUST RECEIVED.

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN

Ladies', Gents' and Misses'

Genuine Alexandre's Kid Gloves

At Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE—This is not a Clearing Out Sale of Old Goods. Having increased facilities for buying, and being now within seven days of the Eastern Markets, we are enabled to purchase Goods at much lower rates than formerly, and will give our customers and the public generally the benefit thereof, by reducing the prices of ALL our goods

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

32-13 No. 7 Montgomery Street

New Advertisements.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.

PIONEER

FURNITURE

AND

Upholstery Warerooms

MANUFACTURERS

AND

IMPORTERS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST 31-13

NEW

Russian, Turkish & Roman BATH HOUSE.

No 524 TO 528 PACIFIC STREET,

DR. ZEILE INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT his New Bath House is now open for the accommodation of patrons. Neither pains nor expense have been spared to make this the best and most commodious establishment of the kind, either in Europe or America.

Convenient and separate apartments are afforded for the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air, and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms, where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. 31-13

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW-YEARS!

COME AND SEE

The Largest House and the Finest Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES

In the United States.

No. 432 PINE Street,

BOWEN BROS. 32-13

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS.

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds, In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL FARMER.

Preserve Your Sight!

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Mounted in fine gold, Steel and Shell Frames, accurately adapted to the various conditions of sight Those in need of Spectacles will find my assortment the most extensive, and receive the attention of one skilled in his profession.

C. MULLER, Optician,

7 1 No. 205 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Miscellany.

ANIMALCULE.

If some hay is placed in a glass of pure rain water, and allowed to soak for a few days in a sunny place, and if it be then removed, the water will be found, under a powerful microscope, to contain many very small moving things, which are called infusoria, from their being produced after infusing the hay. The eggs which were on the hay bred there myriads of small things, which often have a very beautiful coat of transparent flint or silica. If the water is kept clean, and is not allowed to decompose or smell, generation after generation of the infusoria live, die and fall to the bottom of the glass. They form a very delicate film there, and minute portions of it, when examined under a high magnifying power, show the siliceous skeletons or shells very distinctly.

Now, many strata in the earth are formed entirely of the remains of infusoria, and a very familiar example is the Tripoli powder from the polishing slate of Bilin, in Bohemia. A single grain of Tripoli powder contains no fewer than 187,000,000 of the transparent flinty skeletons of dead animalcules; yet the layers of earth which are made of them at Bilin extend for miles. In the harbor of Wismar, in the Baltic, they increase and multiply at a great rate, for 17,496 cubic feet of mud, are formed every year there, and every grain of it contains 1,000,000,000 of the beautiful siliceous remains of the infusoria. In the Island of Barbadoes there is a thick mass of the most beautiful flinty sea animalcules, and they are in such numbers that it must be supposed the dead minute things were constantly falling in showers from the sea to the bottom.

A Pack of Troubles.

A locomotive scared a Massachusetts horse to such an extent that he bolted overboard into a pond among the cakes of ice. A Boston Philanthropist, passing that way, strove to extricate the reckless beast, and tumbled in himself; several bystanders formed a line stretching to the brink of the ice, effected a connection with the struggling youth, and undertook to drag him out, but his weight proved too much for their aggregate friction, and the whole party slid off, and disappeared beneath the flowing wave. The horse, at this period of the melee, put his foot in the pocket of the benevolent Bostonian, completely carrying away the receptacle, and adding to the consternation which ruled the scene. As soon as the bystanders could control themselves they formed a longer and stronger line, and the entire party was safely rescued, the horse silently and composedly bringing up the rear.

The Road to Ruin.

Gambling.—To every young man who indulges in the least form of gambling, I raise a warning voice. Under the specious name of amusement, you are laying the foundation of gambling. It is the light wind that brings the storm. It is the white frost which prelude the winter. You mistaken, however, in supposing that it is harmless. Its terrible blight belongs, doubtless, to a later stage; but its consumption of time, its destruction of industry, its distaste for the calmer pleasures of life, belong to the very beginning. You will begin to play with every generous emotion.—Amusement will be the plea. At the beginning the game will excite enthusiasm, pride and skill, the love of mastery, and love of money. The love of money, at first almost imperceptible, will rule out all the rest—like Aaron's rod—a serpent.—Generosity, enthusiasm, pride of skill, love of mastery, will be absorbed in one mighty feeling—the savage lust of lucre.—*Butcher.*

CLIPPINGS.

A Connecticut paper reports that Decius Lattimer, who lives in Simsbury, has a shepherd dog which acts as newspaper carrier. The paper is thrown off from the train by the baggage master, at the crossing, and the dog never fails to be on hand to take it and carry it to his master's house. Ten trains a day pass this point, but it is only when the right train comes that he scampers down to the track and receives his daily newspaper.

A knowing dog that; wonder if he will know when "George Francis Train" comes?

Since 1807 a family of owls have occupied an old Sycamore tree, near Burlington, N. J. They have been protected by the owner of the land on which it stands, and each night at dark the paternal owl pays a visit to his benefactor, perching himself on a tree near the house, and giving forth melodious notes of gratitude.

An owl'd bird that.

At a meeting of the Social Science Association, in Albany, N. Y., the following statement was made: "In New York alone, $32,000,000 worth of meat annually is consumed, besides 3,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at $33,000,000; 72,000,000, pounds of cheese, valued at $14,000,000—a total of $79,000,000.

Thirsty individuals in New Bedford, Mass., are compelled to knock at seven doors seven times before they can obtain admission to an attic where the prohibited liquor is sold.

Probably they think they should be forgiven for their sin of drinking, as they have repeated seven times seven.

The Superintendent of Street Cleaning, in New York, in his Annual Report, says that the sums heretofore paid are insufficient, and that $1,000,000 per annum is necessary for a thorough work.

Not so in good old Boston; there they make money by keeping the streets clean.

The sale of pews for Beecher's church, last Tuesday evening, realized $57,000; a considerable increase over last year.

New Advertisements.

MERCHANTS'

GARGLING OIL

IS THE

BEST LINIMENT

IN THE WORLD

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

36 Years in Use.

Q

Is good for Rheumatism, Chilblains, Corns, Whitlows, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cramps, Colts, Bites of Animals Weakness of the Joints, Contractions of the Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Frost Bites, Painful Nervous Affections, Chapped Hands, Lame side Pain in the Side, Swellings, Tumors, Tooth Ache, Old Sores, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Flesh wounds, Galls of all kinds

P

Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Poll evil, Wind galls, Callous, Spavin, Sweeney, Fistula, Stifast, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Springhalt, Sand Cracks, Lame ness, Strains, Founded Foot, Mange, Horn Distempers, Garget in Cows, Cracked Teats, Foot Rot in Sheep, and many other diseases incident to Man and Beast.

R

R. D. Taylor, of Concord, Ky., says the Gargling Oil cured a horse of his, injured while plowing by attempting to step over a stump, almost severing the thigh from the body; also that he has used it in his family for fifteen years, and is the best remedy for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Frost Bites, Strains, Rheumatism, etc., he ever used.

G

From Crump & Bros., Lochrane Landing, Ohio, Nov. 29th, 1856—We are pleased with your medicines. It has been the means of curing a great number of different diseases upon persons, as also upon horses. We think it cures all you recommend it to do. We want you to send us the larger proportion of the variety for "Family Use," in small bottles.

L

From Dr. J. P. Terrell, Warren, Ind., March 3d, 1856—I am engaged in the practice of medicine, and find your Gargling Oil an extremely efficient remedy in all cases where an external application is indicated.

From Dr. G. B. Neal, Burris, Iowa, 1855—I have practiced medicine in this county seventy years, and cheerfully recommend your Gargling Oil as the best liniment in use.

E

From Dr. T. W. Ellis, Troupville Ga., Jan. 5th, 1856—If I could receive both boxes of the Gargling Oil it would not be too much, as I think I could soon find sale for it all, the inquiry being frequent since it is supposed that I have it for sale

From Dr. Wm S McCall, Chamois, Mo., Mar. 9th, 1859—Your Gargling Oil is taking the shine off from all liniments of the day. If you desired them I could procure dozens of certificates from the best citizens of the county.

N

Messrs McLain & Bros., Wholesale Druggists, Wheeling Va., say, under date of July 24th, 1858 that they can safely recommend the Gargling Oil for more diseases than it is recommended for.

From J. R. Fisher, Uniontown, Pa., June 31st, 1857—Your Gargling Oil is doing much better here than formerly, since its virtues have become known—and the bottles put up for Family Use, without Stain, are much sought for.

Q

Extract of a letter from Hon. Nathan Lindsey, County Judge of Shelby county, Iowa, dated Harlan, April 18th, 1857, It is decidedly preferred to any other liniment sold in this section.

Extract of a letter from Samuel S. Hupp, dated Fallsburg, Ohio, July 17th, 1856—In June last, Henry Baffle had a yearling colt that had what was supposed to be Diphtheria, for more than ten days, so that it could not eat, and the throat swollen almost shut, and by the use of three or four applications of the dollar bottles, did the desired effect.

From A. G. Nial, Lewisville, Cochocton county, Iowa, March 1856—I have used your Gargling Oil for the scratches on my horse, and it cured it with the first application

O

From Enos Mather, Middleport, N. Y., July 23d, 1856—I purchased a bottle of your Gargling Oil of your Agent, A. S. Baker, at Middleport, and as yet have used but half of it. I think it has given me more relief in a case of severe rheumatism of long standing, than anything I have ever used before.

M

Extract of a letter from J. O. Pratt, dated Quincy, Chautauque county, N. Y., August 12, 1854—I have been acquainted with your medicine, (Gargling Oil) for the last fourteen years. It has proved to be a sure cure for Foot Rot in Sheep, for which I have sold the last bottle, and have calls almost daily for more. Please forward as soon as convenient.

T

Always enquire for MERCHANTS' CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL, and take no other.

Retail price, $1 00, 50 cents, and 25 cents.

Shake well before using, and rub on thoroughly before the fire or some warm substance.

The Gargling Oil has been used as a liniment for thirty six years. All we ask is a fair TRIAL, but be sure and follow the directions.

Ask your nearest druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and Vade Mecums, and read what the people say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the United States and other countries.

Our testimonials date from 1833 to 1863, and are unsolicited Use the Gargling Oil and tell your neighbors what good it has done.

We deal fair and liberal with all and defy contradic

Manufactured at LOCKPORT, N. Y.,

.....BY.....

Merchants' Gargling Oil Company,

JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

32-17

Miscellaneous

LINFORTH, KELLOG & RAIL,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS.

Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1861.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

☞ Agents wanted for this Coast County Rights for sale.

30-6 3m

TO THE PUBLIC!!!

THE

SAN FRANCISCO

PACKAGE EXPRESS

COMPANY.

CAPITAL..... $100,000

IS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYing Passengers, Baggage, Packages, and Parcels from the different Railroad and Steamboat Lines, and delivering the same to any part of the City.

To our friends from the Country this system presents itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc. to our Messengers on the Cars and Boats and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Hackmen or Job Wagons.

The Street Cars run from all Depots to the different Hotels.

Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care will be promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid

Mark Care of

"S. F. Package Express Company."

Commissions for the purchase of goods in this City especially solicited, and articles forwarded as directed.

This Company commends itself to the General Public. The same system has been long in operation in Eastern Cities with great success.

GENERAL OFFICE:

211 and 213 California St., near Battery.

D. V. B. HENARIE, Pres.,

T. A. MUDGE, Secy. and Treas.,

H. E. MURRAY, Supt.

31-19

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT,

CHEAP,

and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

33-1 Proprietors.

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men.*

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us

Miscellaneous.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL..... $750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st..... 363,852 82

CASH ASSETS..... $1,113,852 82

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE

OCEAN,

MARINE,

INLAND

INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston,
A. L. Tubbs,
Wm. Alvord,
Jonathan Hunt,
A. B. Forbes,
A. G. Stiles,
A. Seligman,
L. B. Benchley,
Wm. Sherman,
L. Sachs,
Jas. De Fremery,
J. G. Gray,
David Stern,
D. O. Mills,
I. Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H. M. Newhall,
G. T. Lawton,
Myles D. Sweeny,
Chas. Mayne,
S. L. Goldstein,
J. O. Earl,
Lloyd Tevis,
Thos. H. Selby,
Adam Grant,
Alphons Bull,
S. M. Wilson,
D. J. Oliver,
W. Schulte,
Thos. Brown,
Chas. Main,
Chas. S. Peters,
Oliver Eldridge,
J. B. Roberts,
J. C. Wilmerding,
P. L. Weaver,
Wm. Hooper,
J. D. Fry,
A. Hayward,
T. I. Barker,
Alex. Weill,
Chas. Meyer.
Chas. E. McLane,
M. Rosenbaum
A. J. Ralston.
T. Lommen Meyer.
Geo. O Hickox.
NEW YORK:
Louis McLane,
Frederick Billings,
James Lees,
J. G. Kellogg.
Wm. T. Coleman
Moses Hills,
SACRAMENTO
Edgar Mills,
G. W. Mowe,
C. T. Wheeler.
MARYSVILLE:
J. H. Jewett.
SAN JOSE:
R. McLaughlin.
PORTLAND, OREGON:
W. S. Ladd.
Jacob Kamm.
VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
Wm. Sharon

Officers:

JONATHAN HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary,
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.
T. C. GRANT, J. E. BIGELOW, } Local Agents. 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum;

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the antifriction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

Hck&Lbt

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

146 Natoma street, San Francisco.

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers

PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of Paper made to order.

Warehouse, 319½ & 321½ Clay Street

Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862; and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the lands by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. his three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

Valuable Patents FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics' to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

REAL ESTATE at SACRAMENTO

TEN TO TWENTY BLOCKS,

Well situated in the suburbs of the City in entire Blocks, with Twenty or Thirty Lots seperate, singly, or more, all desirably located for Building Lots. Will be sold at reasonable rates, if applied for soon to

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office,

Or GEN. JOSIAH HOWELL, Sacramento City.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Enoch Pardee.]

San Francisco, Feb. 3d.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

From all parts of our own country and from Europe we have accounts of an abundance of Breadstuffs, and the low price of Wheat and Flour. New York and Chicago quote the lowest rates for many years, and the Liverpool quotations have not been so low for many years. The Telegraph gives Wheat at only 9s, which at the present and unprecedented low price of Freight, that too, lower than ever before known here will not allow a margin of profit to any export to Europe, and the consequences there are no orders, while the grain still accumulates in the Warehouses and at landings, and much wheat that was kept back for a rise, now shows itself. In addition to this the desire to sell, on the part of those who were among the "hold on'rs," is now frustrated by the low state of the rivers. This desire to sell now before the new harvest, shows that we have a much larger surplus than was anticipated, hence a lower rate must yet be had.

How unfortunate for this State is it that so much Grain has been kept on hand, its value now in Gold would have been a great relief to our State in its present depression.

When will our Farmers learn that there is but one sure and safe course, and that is to "SELL AT HARVEST."

The large amount of poor grain the past year, grain that was raised upon *worn out land*, land half plowed, sown late, or poor seed, has also injured the general prospects, by giving a much less return in amount for the bushels raised than ever before. We do not ever remember of so wide a margin on wheat as the present year, being from $1 to $1 60, per cental—this is a wide margin, yet only in keeping with the quality of the wheat raised.

Wheat, California, ₱ 100 lbs	$1 25	@ 1 40
do Extra	1 40	@ 1 45
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 15	@ 1 22
Barley, old, for brewing	1 20	@ 1 25
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@ 2 50
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@ 1 35
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	1 10	@ 1 25
Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl	4 00	@ 4 50
do Extra	4 75	@ 5 50
Extra Family Flour	5 00	@ 5 50
Oregon Superfine	$ 00	@ 4 25
do Extra for shipping	4 5	@ 5 25
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@ 3 00
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@ 3 50
Bran ₱ ton	16 00	@12 00
Middlings ₱ ton	22 50	@30 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		@25 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@ 3 00
Potatoes Humboldt	25	@ 1 00
Potatoes, Bedegas	75	@ 85
do sweet	1 00	@ 1 20
Onions	1 50	@ 2 00
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	16 00	@17 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	10 00	@11 00
Straw ₱ ton	7 00	@ 8 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Our Fruit assortment has not improved any since our last—the stocks remain low of all sorts, save apples.

Apples, ₱ box	1 25	@ 2 75
Apples, ₱ lb	4	@ 10
Pears, green, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Plums, ₱ lb	—	@ —
do Large	—	@ —
Peaches, ₱ lb	15	@ 25
do Dried	—	@ —
Nectarines, ₱ lb		@ —
Apricots, ₱ lb	—	@ —
Cherries, ₱ lb		@ —
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb		@
Black foreign Grapes		@
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	—	@ —
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	15	@ 25
Melons, green flesh	30	@ 50
Watermelons	30	@ 50
Quinces, ₱ box	1 50	@ 2 00
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	15	@ 25
do Fresh, Malaga new, dry ₱ lb		@ 37
Strawberries, ₱ lb	25	@ 50
Raspberries, ₱ lb	—	@ —
Blackberries, wild ₱ lb	—	@ —
Gooseberries ₱ lb	—	@ —
Currants, ₱ lb	75	@ 1 00
Lemons, ₱ doz	50	@ 75
Oranges, ₱ doz	15	@ 25
Limes, ₱ doz	75	@ 1 00
California Lemons, ₱ doz	40	@ 50
do Oranges, ₱ doz		@
Pine Apples, per doz	2 00	@ 3 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@ 5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb		@ 25
California Almonds, green	8	@ 15
Cal. do dried		@ 25

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Vegetables are abundant, fine and low in price. We have in our Markets all that any good housewife would ask to make a *desert* of Vegetables.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	—	@ 75
do green	—	@ —
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	50	@1 00
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Beets, ₱ doz	—	@ 25
Broccoli, ₱ doz	75	@ 1 00
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	1 00	@ 1 50
Cabbage, ₱ doz	75	@ 1 00
Carrots, ₱ doz	—	@ 25
Celery, ₱ bunch	10	@ 15
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches		@ 25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz		@
Cranberries, ₱ gall	90	@ 1 00
new canary, ₱ gal	1 00	@ 1 25
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@ 50
Egg Plant	10	@ 15
Garlic, new	15	@ 20
Green Peas, ₱ lb new		@
Green Corn, ₱ doz ears		@
Sugar Peas	10	@ 12
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@ 37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	12½	@ 25
do cultivated		@ 75
Onions, ₱ lb	3	@ 5
Horseradish	12	@ 20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	37	@ 50
do green, ₱ lb	—	@ —
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 00	@ 1 25
do do new ₱ lb	3	@ 5
do Sweet	12	@ 15
Pumpkins	—	@ —
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	—	@ —
Parsley	50	@ 75
Pickles in jars, each	—	@ —
Rhubarb ₱ lb	—	@ —
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	—	@ —
do yellow	25	@ 25
do black, ₱ bunch		@
Green Peppers	15	@ 20
do Red	4	@ 6
Squash, Summer		@
do Marrowfat		@
do Hubbard		@
Beans, String	10	@ 12
Green Limas, shelled	—	@ 25
Spinage, ₱ basket	75	@ —
Salsify, ₱ bunch	10	@ 15
Turnips, ₱ doz	25	@ 25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	30	@ 35
Garlic	20	@ 25

FISH.

[H. S. Barr.]

The Fish market is good, a very general display of all kinds that are desirable, no better Fish Market in our country than San Francisco.

Salmon, ₱ lb	—	@ 12
do smoked, new	15	@ 25
do pickled, ₱ bbl		@ 12
Salmon Trout	—	@ 37
Perch		@ 10
Bass		@ 10
Flounder		@ 12
Cod, dry	—	@ 15
Smelts, fresh	6	@ 8
Herring, fresh		@
Herring, smoked ₱ 100		@ 1 00
Codfish	—	@ 25
Halibut, fresh	—	@ 10
Sturgeon		@ 30
Crabs large ₱ doz	—	@ 1
do small	—	@ 25
do soft	—	@ 50
Terrapin, ₱ doz	20	@ 25
Mackerel, pickled, each	—	@ 1 00
do fresh	10	@ 12
Shrimps, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Flounders		@
Sea Bass	—	@ 75
Halibut, rare		@ 5
Sturgeon		@
Oysters, ₱	100	@
Lobsters, ₱ lb Eastern	—	@ 37
Turbot	—	@ —
Pompone		@ —
Eels		@ —

MEATS.

The meat department is getting better, Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb and Pork, all show good keeping and make as good a show as any market in any country.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	18	@ 25
do sirloin and rib pieces	18	@ 25
do corned	10	@ 12
do smoked	15	@ 16
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@ 15
do chops	12	@ 15
Veal, ₱ lb	15	@ 25
do quilet	10	@ 12
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	—	@ 12
do leg	12	@ 20
Lamb, ₱ lb	62	@ 75
Beef tongues, each	—	@ 15
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@ 10
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@ 20
do Oregon	—	@ —
do smoked	16	@ 20
Hams, California and Oregon		@ 22
Cross' Sugar Cured	—	@ 30
Choice Hams Duffie'd		@

POULTRY AND GAME.

Game and Poultry are more plenty, and prices much lower by reason of more competition in this line. Many new Eastern men going into that business of late, the consequence is more abundance and less prices.

Ducks, wild ₱ pair	75	@ 1 00
do tame	75	@ 1 00
do Mallard	1 00	@ 1 25
do Teal, ₱ doz	—	@ 1 50
Geese wild, ₱ each	75	@ 1 25
do tame	2 50	@ 3 00
Chickens, Young, each	87	@ 1 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Hens, each	87	@ 1 00
Snipe, ₱ doz	1 50	@ 2 00
do English	3 00	@ 4 00
Venison, ₱ lb	15	@ 25
Quails, ₱ doz	1 25	@ 1 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@ 4 00
do wild		@ —
Hares, each	40	@ 50
Rabbits, tame	50	@ 1 00
do wild, per doz	—	@ 2 00
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@ 50

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₱ doz	8 50	@ 10 00
Spring Chickens	7 50	@ 9 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	20	@ 22
Ducks, tame, per doz	10 00	@ 12 00
do wild	1 50	@ 3 50
do Mallard	2 50	@ 4 00
English Snipe	2 50	@ 3 00
Geese, tame, per pair	2 50	@ 3 50
do wild ₱ doz	6 00	@ 8 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@ 2 50
do wild	75	@ 1 00
Quail, ₱ doz	1 00	@ 1 25
Venison	10	@ 12
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@ 3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

(M. B. French & Co.)

Butter, Eggs, and Cheese are more plenty. Butter and Eggs growing more plenty still, and therefore lower in price.

As this Journal has said for the last year, our Dairy men would find that new comers would be in the business this year, and prices would be lower, this is so, new men, and business enlarged, business better managed, has been the means of checking any rise, and also knocked prices down.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	40	@ 50
do do packed	35	@ 45
do Oregon packed	30	@ 35
do Eastern	40	@ 50
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	35	@ 50
Duck eggs	—	@ —
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@ —
Cheese, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Lard, Eastern	17	@ 20
do Oregon	—	@ 20
Honey, new	25	@ 30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	—	@ 30

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb	35	@ 40
do do packed	30	@ 35
do Eastern (new)	35	@ 35
Cheese, California	17	@ 23
Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@ 35
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@ —
Lard, ₱ lb	14	@ 15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ lb	3½	@ 5
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	6	@ 10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@ 4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	2 00	@ 2 50
Hops, California	10	@ 15
do. Imported	30	@ 40
Mustard Seed	3½	@ 5
Canary Seed	8	@ 10
Broom Corn	8	@ 12

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Wool, Fall clip	12@14
do extra	16@18
Medium	10@12
do burry	10@12
do fall clip	8@10
Wool-sacks, new	60@80
do second hand	40@50
Dry hides, ₱ lb	14½@16½
Green salted, ₱ lb	7@7½
Deer Skins	20@22
Sheep skins, wool on	30@40
do do plain	15@20
Goat skins, each	2@50
Rendered Tallow	10@11

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality,	10½@	12c ₱ lb
do. 2d do.	7 @	9c. "
do. 3d do.	6 @	8c. "
Mutton—	8 @	9c. "
Lamb—	10 @	12c. "
Pork—undressed,	5½@	6½c "
" dressed,	8 @	9c. "
Veal—	10 @	12½c "

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will alway be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

331 PROPRIETOR

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time Schedule, January 12, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Wedn'sy	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 a m	8.00 a m	4 00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	8 45 "		4.50 "
Stockton	"	12 15 "		8 35 "
Sacramento	Ar	2.00 p m		10.30 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2 20 "	2 20 p m	4 30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6 05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.00 "		9 15 "
Colfax	Lv	5-50 "		11.45 "
Cisco	"	8 35 "		4 55 p m
Reno	"	1 15 a m	1.15 a m	10.45 a m
Wadsworth	"	3.05 "		2.00 p m
Winnemucca	"	10 15 "		2.45 a m
Argenta	"	2.05 p m		9.37 "
Carlin	"	5.10		7 15 p m
Elko	"	6 25		9 40 "
Ogden	Ar	7 10 a m	7.10 a m	1.30 "

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Saturday	Emigrant and Fr't Daily
Ogden	Lv	6 00 p m	6 00 p m	1 45 p m
Elko	"	9 00 a m		4 15 "
Carlin	"	10.25 "		8.40 "
Argenta	"	1.10 p m		1 10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4 50 "		8 15 "
Wadsworth	"	12 05 a m		8 15 p m
Reno	"	2 10 "	2.10 a m	11 05 "
Cisco	"	6 40 "		7 55 a m
Colfax	"	9 20 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	9 15 "		1 00 p m
Junction	"	12 15 p m		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.10 "		6 45 "
				Mail.
Sacramento	Lv	1.30 "	1.30 p m	6 30 a m
Stockton	"	3.25 "		8 25 "
San Jose	Ar	6 50 "		12.40 p m
Oak'land	"	7.00 "		12 10 "
San Francisco	"	7 30 "	7.30 "	12 40 "

Local Trains.

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	FROM SAN ANTONIO.
6:50 A. M.	5:40 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
8 00*	6:55	6:45 "
9.00	8 00	7 50 "
10.00*	9 00	
11 00 "	10 00 "	9 50 "
12 00* M.	11 00 "	
2 00 P. M.	12 05 P. M.	11 55
3 00* "	2 00 "	2 50 P. M
4 00 "	3 00 "	
5 15 "	4 00 "	
6 30 "	5 10 "	5 00 "
11 30 P. M.	6 50 P. M.	6 40 P. M
SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
7 15† A. M.	5 36 A. M.	4 45† A M.
9 00† "	7 30 "	6 50† "
9 30‡ "	9 02† "	8 15 "
11 30‡ "	9 42 "	9 00‡ "
1 30 P. M.	11 45† "	11 00† "
4 00 "	1 41 P. M	1 00 P. M.
5 15 "	4 11 "	3 30 "

*To Oakland only. ‡Sundays excepted. † Sundays only

Creek Route.

San Antonio.	FROM Oakland.	San Francisco.
7 35 A M.	9 00 A M.	10 00 A M.
11 45	12 00 M	3 00 P M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. 32-20.

Shade Trees! Shade Trees!!

ORNAMENTAL & SHADE TREES

LARGE COLLECTION OF TREES.

EXTRA SIZE SHADE TREES.

Elm and Ash Trees.

of very choice and large size ELM and ASH Trees, for PUBLIC SQARES, and STREETS, will be offered in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Mulberry Trees.

Large size Mulberry Trees, White Rod, and MOLUS MULTICAULIS, of all sizes, suitable for planting out as Shade or Ornamental Trees, and also as Fruit Bearing, or for feeding the Silk Worm.

The Mulberry Tree makes a handsome Shade Tree, and is an Ornamental and Fruit Tree combined.

These Trees will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

OSAGE ORANGE TREES.

A few lots of Osage Orange Trees, for setting out as Ornamental Trees. Also

SILK WORM EGGS:

Of the FRENCH ANNUAL SPECIES, for sale.

The above will be sold on the best of terms.

P. S.—Orders addressed to A. P. Smith, will be promptly attended to.

Sample Trees can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE, where information of the quality of the Trees and the price can be had.

A. P. SMITH.

Of the well known SMITH'S GARDENS,

Sacramento City, Cal.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM — AND — Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash, or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE.

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR MEADOW-LAND.

PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREE SEEDS.

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December.

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates:

50	Packets choicest and best	$10 00
25	do do do	5 00
12	do do do	3 00
50	Packets Good Selected	6 00
25	do do do	3 00
12	do do do	1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops, Very Choice Gladioli,

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards,

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.,

Farmers' Headquarters. 320 Clay Street, upstairs.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS!! 1870!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR

AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

"California Farmer."

With the New Volume in January we begin our SEVENTEENTH YEAR of Labor with this Journal.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER PREMIUMS.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER will club with the following Magazines and Journals, and furnish them for the year 1870 at the following rates.

The New York Independent,

PREMIUM ENGRAVINGS,

The California Farmer and the Independent both for $7 50, and to present them with Richie's splendid steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, the price of which is $2 each, thus giving them these two Splendid and Popular Pictures worth $4, and both these Papers for $7 50.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Christian Union, new series, Edited by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, $7 50.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Harper's Monthly, Weekly and Bazar, $14,00.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and either of Harper's Magazines delivered post paid $8,50.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Weekly Tribune, $6,50.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Agriculturist, $3,00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Monthly Horticulturist with extra Steel Engravings of "Country Life," $7,00.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Phrenological Journal of New York now in its 50th Volume, $7,00.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Stock Journal, $5,50.

We shall add others with our next issue.

Any other Journal or Periodical desired we will furnish with the FARMER on the most liberal terms when desired.

The Terms of the FARMER will remain the same—$5 per year, $3 for six months, (gold price,) and $1 extra when payments have been delayed, and these terms are unchangeable. A liberal allowance for clubs; when five copies are paid for, six copies will be furnished.

We call attention to the Premiums offered, and the Union of other Journals with ours.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,

320 *Clay St.*, San Francisco.

GYPSUM.

(Sulphate of Lime.)

This well known but most wonderful fertilizer has not yet been practically introduced into the Agricultural interests or before the minds of our California cultivators, for the reason that there was no supply, and because it was hard to make them believe our lands needed manuring.

The time, however, has arrived when, by the admitted fact of the deterioration of our soil and the lessening of crops, something must be done to restore the soil and bring it into that state of fertility necessary to make it profitable to cultivate the soil.

Gypsum is a compound of Sulphuric Acid and Lime, and the object of this fertilizer is the fixing of Ammonia, thus making it the direct food of plants, either by supplying the Sulphate of Lime or by its decomposition, affording the Sulphur so necessary to the due development of certain plants.

Sprengel's Analyses shows the quantity of Lime and Magnesia, Sulphuric and Phosphoric Acids to be very large in the following plants, and for them this fertilizer has no superior:

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Cabbage, Swedish Turnips, Clover, Beets, Turnips, and root crops generally; thus ensuring to a certainty its great importance to the Farmers.

Liebig's Natural Laws of Husbandry gives conclusive proofs of its superiority as a fertiliser on Clover and Grasses, furnishing details of experiments made by distinguished men in various parts of Europe.

According to the experiments made by Backholts, Gypsum is composed of *thirty-three* parts of Lime, *forty-three* of Sulphuric Acid, and *twenty-four* of the water of crystallization.

Gypsum is often called Plaster of Paris, but this is wrong—it only takes that name and character when it has been deprived of its water of crystalization by fire; there it becomes *Calcined Gypsum* or Plaster.

Gypsum for Dry Countries like California, will prove immensely valuable, as when used as a fertilizer in our hot and dry soil, its waters of crystalization are seperated by means of our hot climate and go at once to benefit the plants, while the Acids and Sulphate of Lime is taken up by the soil, enriching it to a very great degree.

The undersigned is now prepared to furnish this valuable fertilizer by the quantity to all who desire to try its well attested virtues.

CHAS. J. JANSON,

222 BATTERY STREET.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR STATE and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merit of the H. & L AXLE GREASE over all imitators, have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their Premium, their article having stood the test for over Sixteen years. They are now prepared to sell their well known Axle Grease at as low a price as any other in the market, New York and Chicago not excepted

P. S.—To consumers—Don't trust to the red cover ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE

Manufactory, No. 144 Natoma street, } Depot 316 320 Jackson street. }

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1870. NUMBER 4.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—*No 330 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery* SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By mail, for one year, $5; for six months, $3 For a Club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis When payments are delayed six months $1 additional per year will be charged, and $1 each year also for every year delayed City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number or $6 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & Co. PUBLISHERS San Francisco, Cal

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WHITE & BAUER, *Washington street*, San Francisco
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J. E. CHITTENDEN, Stockton.
PATRICK McELROY, Vallejo.
G. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row New York.
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W. B. BANCROFT, Bookseller, New San Diego.

EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, January 1st, 1870.

GAME LAWS OF AUSTRIA.

In Austria the game laws, are the subject of much contention on the part of the farmer. In 1849, the law abolished the feudal conditions, by which one man had the right, to hunt or shoot over the property of another—a law which originated with the French Revolution of 1789. The law of 1849, however, allowed the townlands to unite together, and "let" the right to hunt over the lands to proper persons, crowned with this the Farmers who had suffered much by the depredations of hares and roebuck "let" their own lands to themselves for sporting purposes, and soon not a specimen of any kind of game was to be found. In the presence of this possible extinction of game, the government in 1852, deprived the Farmer of the right to hunt or shoot over his property, and limited the privilege to those chosen by the administration, that is, the landed proprietor or the nobles. The Farmers are now agitating for a return to the old law, which limits, as in France, the right of hunting or shooting over a property, other than one's own.

INQUIRIES ABOUT AGRICULTURE.

Some four years ago, the government issued a commission of Inquiry into the state of French Agriculture. The report of the Commissioners, has not yet seen daylight—and possibly never will. Agriculture, through the medium of the Agriculturists' Society of France, is about making an inquiry into the grievances of the Farmers, itself. The Society in question, under the auspices of M. Drouyn De Shuys, has issued a series of five questions, bearing on the economic condition of wool, meat, wine, sugar, and alcohol. These questions will be addressed to every person of note, connected with Agriculture. A great meeting will discuss their replies in February, and the conclusions must have a great weight, in directing the policy of the Government.

ANALYSES OF SOILS AND PLANTS.

That scientific-Revolutionist, M. Ville, does not let the grass grow under his feet. He has just brought out a new work of 400 pages, wherein he discourses on three groups of plants, cultivated respectively for oil, sugar or fecula. The able author opens by asserting his theory, that nitrogen, phosphoric acid, lime and potash, are the active agents, of manures; and that the water, woody matters, and secondary minerals, which enter into the composition of Farm-yard manure, are only so much "leather and pronels." The water only augments the carriage, and increases the difficulty of working—the woody fibre is useless, and the secondary minerals, exist in sufficient quantity already in the soil, that to add to these, would be something like bringing coals to Newcastle. The able Chemist, seeks by analysis what is the predominating element in each plant, and prescribe such accordingly, reducing the dose of the other three elements proportionately. In turnips, for an example, it is phosphate of lime, which is the predominating element. In sugar plants, phosphate of lime is the ruling element, but it produces not the same action. Swedish turnips contain 1 per cent of sugar, but the latter being in a glucose state, could never serve for the fabrication of sugar, like beet root, where it exists as cane sugar. It could be distilled however.—Well, sulphate of lime, increases the produce of turnips, not the sugar, the same salt, in the case of beet, increases the sugar, but not the produce, while in regard to the sugar cane, it affects both the sugar and the yield. The battle is becoming very general on the subject of its mineral nutrition of plants. The analytical tables of the celebrated German chemist Wolff, are accepted by all parties, as the basis of their arguments. These tables, contains the mean of thousands of analysis made on all cultivated plants, so that by their aid, it is easy to calculate the quantity of matters abstracted from the soil by such a harvest, and reciprocally, to establish the nutritive value of any chemical manure. The "mineral theory" was first prominently advocated by Liebeg in 1840, in his "Agricultural Chemistry," but as early as 1563, Bernard Paling, in his treaties on "various salts, and Agriculture," clearly broached the subject.

STEAM PLOW, MANURES, BOOKS ETC.

The hatters of Paris buy up nearly all the Rabbit skins offered for sale, and these are numerous as Rabbits are largely bred for the markets. The parings of the skins, the ears etc., are sold for 8 fr, the cwt., and are employed for manuring the Orange groves at Nice.

An enterprizing committee of Farmers subscribed for a Steam Plough, and have been making money by it. Not only has the implement done their own work, but they hired it out and it has paid its cost, and now brings in a profit to the owners, the idea is spreading.

I have observed a very useful article for watering fruit trees, with the view of destroying noxious insects, and where the ordinary "can," falls short. The new watering pot is light, and fitted with a piston pump, that the finger can work, and of sufficient force to throw a jet of water ten yards high.

I regret to say, that an extensive trade is being carried on in the rearing of game cocks for the Belgian market. The "sport" is prohibited in France, but the "fancy," can do as they like in Belgium. One "rearer," has the pedigree of his birds for several years back.

Count de Beauvoir, has published a very interesting, readable book, on the Agriculture of Australia—on the cattle and sheep stations, squatter life, etc. He states that the law of New South Wales, prohibits the importation of any rare Stallion or Mares, that has not won a "blue ribbon" in England.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHEST.

This is a very important meeting, and we take pleasure in giving publicity to this gathering of business men who are now interested in our "Textile Fabrics."

The meeting will undoubtedly be a very large one. Persons will attend from all the regions round about. We sincerely hope that California will be represented, for our State must wake up to the importance of our producing all the material we need for manufactures of all kinds, and we must *have* the manufactories also.

Let California see that she is well represented at this important meeting. There is ample time to do so, as the Pacific Railroad gives a speedy trip to Chicago.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest will be held at the Tremont House, in this city, on Thursday, February 17th, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The business to be transacted will be the election of officers for the ensuing year; the consideration of propositions for the location of the next annual exposition; the discussion of questions of material interest to manufacturers; and of several amendments and changes in the constitution of the association, the most important being such changes in the name and plan of operations as will include manufactures of cotton, silk, flax and hemp. The name proposed to be substituted is "The Textile Manufacturers' Association of the West and South," in accordance with joint resolutions adopted at the annual exposition held in Cincinnati. Manufacturers and producers of staples interested are cordially invited to be present and take part in the discussions and deliberations.

GEO. S. BOWEN, *President.* JESSE McALLISTER, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO, Jan. 25th, 1870.

DIRECTORS OF WELLS FARGO & CO'S., EXPRESS.

At the Annual Meeting of this powerful Company, held in New York, *Nine Directors* were chosen, of which Five were original Sacramentians. All the corporators of the Central Pacific Rail Road. Pres. Stanford, C. P. Huntington, D. O. Mills, Lloyd Tevis, M. S. Latham.

Thus these great enterprises are in unison in action, to advance the State of California.

OLE BULL AMONG HIS COUNTRYMEN.

The "Angel of the Violin," as Ole Bull has been named, is now again with us, and those who have ever heard him once, will be sure to hear him again, for his magic Instrument has an electric power that is most potent, it follows you and speaks to you in dreams.

As there are suggestions now before the public relative to colonizing Scandinavians in California, we have selected a sketch of the early visit of this wonderful Artist, from *Putnam's Magazine*, of May "68"—the sketch is deeply interesting, and by reason of his presence again with us in San Francisco, we give it to our readers.

What this stalwart race has done for other states may be inferred from the article below.

Many among us still remember the triumphal progress of this "true son of Nature and the North" through the country in the years 1844-'45, when Chicago was a mere village, and Wisconsin had not found a place in the galaxy of States.—Returning again in 1852, he received an appreciative welcome, not only from the musical public but from a host of personal friends. And now the "Angel with the violin" has again appeared among us, descending this time into the Western metropolis, or rather taking that on his way into *Norsk* America.

The counties of Rock and Dane, Wisconsin, excel in fertility and picturesqueness, and early attracted large numbers of Scandinavian emigrants. Before they were penetrated by Railroads, long wagon trains brought the advance guard of settlers to the openings of Rock River and Four Lakes. The ancient hunting grounds of Black Hawk became the portion of a race almost as primitive in manners as the original owners of the soil

But the essential difference between Norsk and Normad was quickly seen. The rude huts, or excavations in the sides of the bluffs, which often gave temporary shelter to the first settlers, were soon exchanged for comfortable log houses, wide spaces of "breaking" showed the tender green of the young wheat, and the tinkle of cow bells in the unfenced openings gave cheering promise of approaching civilization.

Travelling through Wisconsin in the summer of 1852, we came upon several large parties of Norwegian emigrants who had landed in Milwaukee, and were making their way on foot into the interior of the State. Half a dozen ox-teams, loaded with the great brass or iron bound chests in which were stored the goods of perhaps a hundred families, led the strangest procession, our eyes had ever seen.

Women in coarse blue woolen petticoats, with kerchiefs on their heads, led or carried children; men strolled along, chatting and smoking under a variety of burdens; the little boys, quaintly dressed in leather caps and trouses, had the elfish look of dwarfed men; and aged couples plodded more slowly their path to the promised land. Their faces had neither the stolidity of the German peasants, nor the vivacity of those of southern Europe; they seemed to us full of patience, like the faces of some of the animals. We welcomed these hardy travellers in the few Norsk words at our command, and the "Bravet Folk" cheerily responded in praises of the country. Exchanging our "Adje's" and "Farvels," one saucy "dutterin" called after us, "*Norye* er et smukt Land," with such emphasis that we could but believe there was the pain of a lost love in her heart.

Ten years later, a stage ride from Madison southward took us again through the region where we had met the emigrant trains. After riding for miles through an unbroken stretch of wheat and corn fields, we were enjoying the grateful shadows of a vista overarched with foliage, when suddenly we reached a section-mark, and turned a square corner *out* of the woods. "There," said our driver, in unmistakable American, as we rose to the top of a ridge, "now we're in Christian-sy!"

If he had told us we were in the land of Beulah, we should have believed him.

A miracle had been wrought under our very eyes, and nothing in the way of faith seemed too mighty for us. Below us swelled the green billows of the prairie-sea, covered with the ripening harvest, and dotted here and there with flocks and herds. The houses were so hidden in orchards and plantations that their effect was altogether lost in the landscape; the blue expanse of Lake Koshkonong gleamed in the distance, and directly before us, crowning a beautiful knoll, stood the Norwegian Church. The foreign architecture of the building, the solid stone wall which enclosed it and protected the "God's acre" from profanation, the path leading from the gate to the Church door between grass-grown graves, together with the absolute quiet of the place, gave an air of unreality to the scene. This picture, cut from a transatlantic canvas, was Christiania.

"Looks lively 'nuff raound here Sunday," remarked Jehu; "that ar' perrary's fairly peppered with folks" And so we afterwards saw it, riding many miles on Sabbath mornings to enjoy the sight, and to join in the simple service of the Lutheran Church.

There are many such Churches and rural congregations in Wisconsin, many populous townships where Norsk is almost the only spoken language; and the value of this industrious and thrifty element to the State can hardly be overrated. At the outbreak of the rebellion, there sprung from it one of the best regiments sent into the field—a regiment without a drafted man, upon which fell some of the most important service of the war. From Island No. 10, through Western Tennessee to Alabama, and thence back to Stone River, its path was marked by excessive labors and serious loss; at Chickamauga their brave Col. Hans Heg perished; at Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw, and Atlanta, the story of their unflinching patriotism was written in blood. When mustered out, "the lion with an ax on a red field," was laid away with the other tattered battle-flags in the Capitol, and these foreign born volunteers went back to their homes to exercise with greater intelligence and zeal their well earned rights of citizenship.

We read the above with a thrill of pleasure as we recalled this wonderful man as we have seen him both in Europe, in Boston, New York, and also in California, clasping the Instrument that speaks the music that his own soul knows, and few others like him. We give this sketch as a tribute of respect, and as he will now speak with his instrumental song to us, we know there is an intellectual feast for all those who can enjoy it.

Ole Bull will appear in our City tomorrow evening, and Saturday evening at Oakland, and over our State at an early day.

Home Correspondence,

[For the "California Farmer."]

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

"Behold the day of promise comes,
Full of inspiration,
The blessed day by prophets sung,
For the healing of the Nation.

Old midnight errors flee away,
They *soon* will all be *gone*,
While heavenly angels seem to say,
The good time's coming on."

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY SONGS.

Grand old "Hutchinson Family!" How well we remember the first time we heard these *prophetic* words flow from their lips, in strains of glorious, indescribable harmony, such as we had never before (or since) listened to, little dreaming we should live to see the dawning of this triumphant day of Reformation.

Thank heaven, the veil of bigotry and false education has been "rent in twain," and through the opening we catch the golden rays of "the good time coming" which was foretold by these men of Genius, and of Song. Though many of them for years have slept the sleep that knows no waking, yet, we believe, in happy homes above they rejoice to see the fulfillment of their inspired poesy.

Sacred their memory, and the spot that marks their resting place in the Old Granite State. Have not "midnight errors" been chased away by the rising sun of Progression?—have not angels of Light and Mercy sang the song of Redemption to *millions* who were sitting in darkness and in chains?—have not harps been taken from the willows, and tuned anew to echo the anthems of hearts shouting praise to God, for Liberty? And furthermore, have we not beheld in the past few weeks something that speaks of *still greater victories?*—something that tells of a kingdom being overthrown, even the royal kingdom of *man*, for the hand of long silenced Justice has written upon those once impenetrable walls of skepticism these fiery words, "thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."

No wonder the glittering cup of self inflation falls from trembling hands, and their eyes appear like sightless orbs, so fearful is the transition from *absolute monarchy* to that of *social equality*; aye, and *that* equality *woman*, once the subject of kingly pity or derisive scorn.

Ah! Belshazzar has held his *last* banquet; the Medes and Persians can no longer quote their laws *immutable*, and while they find themselves defeated can only vent their rage *behind* the backs of their conquerors, or report the battle through *insignificant* papers, clothed in language the *Police Gazette* would blush to see in its columns. For proof of this, remember their statement in regard to the Woman Suffrage Convention held at Dashaway Hall, January 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th.

Noble representatives of the sterner sex! In vain we search to find that which the Creator breathed into inanimate clay and called the *soul*—a microscope of the largest magnitude would fail to discover it, while on the other hand it would not be required to show the true spirit of woman, struggling against *Wrongs*, and fighting for the Right—*that* and nothing more.

WOMANS' SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The Convention we are proud to say was a *success*, conducted with *energy* and *dignity* seldom excelled by our political opponents, entirely devoid of wrangling, and the services of the *star dignitaries* were not called into requisition to quell disturbances or arrest any of its members for making "night hideous" by their bacchanalian revelries.

Most of the speeches made gave evidence of serious thought and study, proving to the audience this suffrage question now being agitated is no child's dream, or one to be lightly spoken of and then thrown aside, but that the women of free America are in *earnest*, and determined "to fight it out on this line"

A great amount of work was accomplished and many good Resolutions adopted, all tending towards advancing the object for which they were convened.

When the hour arrived for the election of officers, Mrs. A. A. Haskell, of Petaluma, was unanimously chosen President of the Woman-Suffrage State Society.

For Vice Presidents—Mrs. Denio, Solano County; Mrs. Eddy, Nevada County; Mrs. Kingsbury, San Diego County; Mrs. Lewis, Sacramento County; Mrs. E. D. Hall, Los Angeles County; Miss Kirby, Santa Cruz County; Mrs. Mc Comb, San Francisco; Miss Magie Eagar, Alameda County; Miss Watkins, Santa Clara County; Miss S. P. Latimer, Sonoma County.

Mrs. Minnie Mc Kee, Recording Secretary.

After short speeches, they adjourned to meet in San Francisco, January, 1871.

The Convention was one to make us more faithful to the cause, and more hopeful for the future, feeling that God will hear our petitions knowing they are only for equal justice, not vain glory.

We do not expect *elevation* by way of the ballot, but we seek to *elevate* the politician by smoothing the rugged way, through the gentle influences that belong to womanhood, infusing the spirit of Truth, Honesty, and moral worth, at the same time receive our *just* dues through the *same* agency that made *them* the arbitrators of our privileges in days gone by.

As Paul stood before King Agrippa, pleading for himself and his people, so will you unconverted to Woman-Suffrage, plead for *her* when the scales of unbelief shall have fallen from your eyes, and you behold the *narrow* limits you once prescribed to woman's high and holy mission.

If woman was considered pure enough to be made the mother of Him whose advent was hailed with joy by Seraphs that surround the throne of the Eternal City, saying "Peace on earth, good will towards man," may she not in this day of christian civilization, be capable of *assisting* in framing laws to govern *him* who was only the *instrument* of prophecy, foretelling that through *her* the world should be redeemed *from* sin?

Thank God the great brotherhood of man are not all Medes and Persians, but many of them converted Pauls who now give their time, money, and labor, to help us on in this gigantic work. As a co-worker we may rest assured the Editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER—Col. Warren—will ever lend us his aid and sympathy in all our trials and triumphs.

ZORA.

San Francisco, February 5th, 1870.

STATE FAIR OF LOUISIANA.

We have received the handsome Illustrated Volume of this State Society, containing the "*List of Premiums*" for the State Fair, which is to be held in the Extensive Grounds of the Association, in the City of New Orleans, commencing April 23, and continuing eight days, including the May-day Festival.

The Volume sent us is of 100 pages, giving the Premiums and $6,000 additional not specified in their List, but all of the most liberal character—embracing every Department of Agriculture, Horticultural, Floriculture, Stock, Manufactures, Mechanic Arts, Household Manufactures and Skill,—Premiums being of Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals, many of them of high value. Every branch of Industry, Art and Science is most honorably noticed and encouraged.

Eminent men—men of distinction, govern the Society:

J. N. Marks, Esq., President.

C. N. Slocum, N. E. Bailey and James Jackson, Esqrs., Vice Presidents.

Salter Holmes, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer,—to whom we return thanks for the courtesy of the Volume sent.

DUTCH FLAT WAGON ROAD.

The Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad have, with a commendable liberality, presented *this celebrated road* to the several Counties through which it passes.

We presume the Counties will now make it a *Free* Turnpike. This will be good news for the ALTA; it can now have a *Free Pass*.

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER FOUR.

I write mainly for beginners—for young persons and some not so young, who are looking to farming as the vocation to which their future years are to be given, by which their living is to be gained. In this chapter, I would counsel young men, who, not having been reared in personal contact with the daily and yearly round of a farmer's cares and duties, purpose henceforth to live by farming.

To these I would earnestly say, "No haste!" Our boys are in too great hurry to be men. They want to be bosses before they have qualified themselves to be efficient journeymen. I have personally known several instances of young men, fresh from school or from some city vocation, buying or hiring a farm and undertaking to work it; and I cannot now recall a single instance in which the attempt has succeeded; while speedy failure has been the usual result. The assumption that farming is a rude, simple matter, requiring little intellect and less experience, has buried many a well-meaning youth under debts which the best efforts of several subsequent years will barely enable him to pay off. In my opinion, half our farmers now living would say, if questioned, that they might better have waited longer before buying or hiring a farm.

When I was ten years old, my father took a job of clearing off the mainly fallen and partially rotten timber—largely White Pine and Black Ash—from fifty acres of level and then swampy land; and he and his two boys gave most of the two ensuing years (1821-2) to the rugged task. When it was finished, I—a boy of twelve years—could have taken just such a tract of half-burned primitive forest as that was when we took hold of it, and cleared it by an expenditure of seventy to eighty per cent. of the labor we actually bestowed upon that. I had learned, in clearing this, how to economize labor in any future undertaking of the kind; and so every one learns by experience who steadily observes and reflects. He must have been a very good farmer at the start, or a very poor one afterward, who cannot grow a thousand bushels of grain much cheaper at thirty years of age than he could at twenty.

To every young man who has had no farming experience, or very little, yet who means to make farming his vocation, I say, Hire out, for the coming year, to the very best farmer who will give you anything like the value of your labor. Buy a very few choice books, (if you have them not already,) which treat of Geology, Chemistry, Botany, and the application of their truths in Practical Agriculture; give to these the close and thoughtful attention of your few leisure hours; keep your eyes wide open, and set down in a note-book or pocket-diary each night a minute of whatever has been done on the farm that day, making a note of each storm, shower, frost, hail, etc., and also of the date at which each planted crop requires tillage or is ripe enough to harvest, and ascertaining, so far as possible, what each crop produced on the farm has cost, and which of them all are produced at a profit, and which at a loss. At the year's end hire again to the same or another good farmer and pursue the same course; and so do till you shall be twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, which is young enough to marry, and quite young enough to undertake the management of a farm. By this time, if you have carefully saved and wisely invested your earnings, you will have several hundred dollars; and, if you do not choose to migrate to some region where land is very cheap, you will have found some one willing to sell you a small farm on credit, taking a long mortgage as security. Your money—assuming that you have only what you will have earned—will all be wanted to fix up your buildings, buy a team and cow, with the few implements needed, and supply you with provisions till you can grow some. If you can begin thus experienced and full handed, you may, by diligence combined with good fortune, begin to make payments on your mortgage at the close of your second year.

I hate debt as profoundly as any one can but I do not consider this really running into debt—One has more land than he needs, and does not need his pay for it forthwith; another wants land, but lacks the means of present payment. They two enter into an agreement mutually advantageous, whereby the poorer has the present use and ultimate fee simple of the farm in question, in consideration of the payment of certain sums as duly stipulated. Technically, the buyer becomes a debtor; practically, I do not regard him as such, until payments fall due which he is unable promptly to meet. Let him rigorously avoid all other debt, and he need not shrink from or be ashamed of this.

I have a high regard for scientific attainments; I wish every young man were thoroughly instructed in the sciences which underlie the art of farming. But all the learning on earth, though it may powerfully help to make a good farmer, would not of itself make one. When a young man has learned all that seminaries and lectures, books and cabinets, can teach him, he still needs practice and experience to make him a good farmer.

—"But would n't you have a young man study in order that he may become a good farmer?"

—If he has money, Yes. I believe a youth worth four or five thousand dollars may wisely spend a tenth of his means in attending lectures, and even courses of study, at any good seminary where Natural Science is taught and applied to Agriculture. But life is short at best: and he who has no means, or very little, cannot really afford to attend even an Agricultural College.—He can acquire so much of Science as is indispensable in the cheaper way I have indicated. He cannot wisely consent to spend the best years of his life in getting ready to live.

He who has already mastered the art of farming, and has adequate means, may of course buy a farm to-morrow, though he be barely or not quite of age. He has little to learn from me. Yet I think even such have often concluded, in after years that they were too hasty in buying land—that they might profitably have waited, and deliberated, and garnered the treasures of experience, before they took the grave step of buying their future homes; with regard to which, I shall make some suggestions in my next.

A FARMER'S HOME.

"*Make Home Beautiful.*"

[We give the following very happy sketch of what a Farmer's Home should be, and ask our Farmers *which picture* represents their own?

The sketch here given is from *Harper's Magazine* for February, and from the pen of Mary P. Wells, whose picture is a very truthful one. We hope all the Farmers in California will own the first picture.—ED. F.]

Early in October they were married, and moved into their new home, now hardly to be recognized in its daintiness of fresh paint, pretty papers and new furniture. It was far from being a fashionable or imposing residence; nothing Gothic, or Italian, or Elizabethan about it, unless indeed we except Laura's one extravagance—the little bow-window; but it had an eminently cozy, homelike air. The moment you stepped inside, you received a comfortable, cheerful impression, as if here were a place where people were in the habit of enjoying themselves. Entering a little square hall—on one side was the dining-room; on the other, the parlor; back of the parlor, the bedroom. The furnace imparting a summer temperature, the doors of these adjoining rooms all stood open, giving good air, and a deal of roominess for so small a house. The parlor paper was a green and gilt flower on a light drab ground; the carpet, an ingrain, small checks, green the predominant color. Through the bow-window the sun shone brightly in over Laura's plants, making a summer within, even if the ground were white with snow outside and the mercury down among the zeros. Each side of the bow-window, on little brackets, Parian busts, Eve and Psyche, wedding presents, looked out from English ivy that twined around them, and then met over the hanging basket in the middle of the window. On the walls hung two or three good engravings and photographs, over them clusters of bright autumn leaves—souvenirs of the wedding tour. A set of hanging book-shelves, bearing the united libraries of Lance and Laura, presented an odd combination of poetry and works on Agriculture and "The Horse." Then there was a lounge which *was* a lounge—not a rack contrived to exasperate the human frame to the utmost by its knobbiness—an easy-chair, a camp-chair, a shaker rocking chair, one or two cane-seated chairs, a centre-table with the big lamp, books, papers, and Laura's work-basket.

This was the family sitting-room. Looking in of an evening, you would have seen Lance one side of the table in the big easy-chair, reading his paper, or chatting with Laura, sitting opposite in her shaker rocker with her sewing. One great advantage in marrying a farmer is, that you have him at home with you evenings, provided you make yourself tolerably agreeable to him. Laura, even if she were married, still thought it worth while to fashionably arrange her hair, wear the bright bow, the dainty collar, the little et-ceteras that really add so much to woman's attractions. Lance had too much respect for Laura and himself too to sit down for the evening in his old frock, tumbled hair, overalls tucked into coarse boots, savoring strongly of the barn-yard. He brushed his hair, donned an old coat and slippers, and so, with a little trouble, gaining vastly in comfort and his wife's affections.

From their windows the light of a happy home streamed cheerfully out over the snow, a benediction to the passer-by. People were fond of dropping in there for an evening, it was "so pleasant," they said. Many a farmer's boy and girl, after an evening at Lance's, went home thinking farming wasn't so bad, after all, and they wouldn't be in such a hurry to grow old enough to leave for the city, if it could be as pleasant at home. For fashion in Knipsic Farms had ordained an entirely different order of things from that prevailing at Lance's. The parlor of every respectable farmer must contain a very hard and slippery hair-cloth sofa, six chairs, and a huge rocking-chair possessing the same qualities in even a greater degree; other furniture to correspond, arranged at stiff angles around the walls. This sacred apartment, as well as the whole main part of the house, was kept cold, dark, shut up, suggestive to the bold invader who dared penetrate their dreary shades only of funerals. The family lived mostly in the kitchen, sustained, probably, by the proud consciousness of possessing a best parlor and hair-cloth furniture. Passing by at night, you would think the house uninhabited, did not a ray of light from way back in the L reassure you. Did company come unexpectedly, so great a parade was made of building fires, opening rooms, getting out the best things, that the unfortunate guest felt he should never dare come again. So Lance and Laura were unconsciously doing missionary work that a farmer's home need not necessarily be destitute of any desirable comfort or refinement.

There have been 1,000,000 bushels of peanuts raised on the south side of James river, between Pittsburg and Norfolk, Va., this year.

THE POULTRY YARD.

The following we clip from our exchanges about *Poultry*:—

HOW FOWLS ARE MADE IMPORT.

In *Rural* of October 9th, J. P., of Michigan, complains that he does not receive genuine fancy fowls from a poultry dealer in New York. Now while I have no doubt there are dishonest men dealing in poultry, as well as in plants and seeds, J. P.'s case may be similar to one which occurred here a few years since. Somebody North had ordered some fine game fowls from a dealer in the city, and by some means they were mis-sent, and the error was not noticed until the coop arrived at this station, where it was put upon the platform to await the arrival of the first express going in the opposite direction. Some smart chaps, with a keener sense of "sport" than justice, noticing the fine points of the trio of birds, decided to divide with the owner. So they pried up a slat and substituted two common fowls for a like number of "fighters," and while they were winning many a hard-fought field, the consignee was doubtless scolding about dishonest dealers.—M. A. G., *Troy, Pa.*

EARLY LAYING CHICKENS.

I noticed a paragraph in *Rural* about Cochins laying at the age of six months. I can beat that story all to rags! April 10th I put some eggs under a hen that was sitting, and at the end of three weeks she came off with a fine brood of chicks. They grew and did well. August 20th, one of these pullets laid for the first time, and since then more have commenced to lay. They are Sicilian and Spanish; they are good winter and summer layers, but are not the hens for sitting; they are not inclined to sit at all. My old Brahmas do all the hatching.—LUCIUS RANDS.

PROFITS OF POULTRY.

Benjamin P. Wertsner, Evergreen Farm, Montgomery County, Pa., writes us he purchased a Buff Cochin rooster at the late Poultry Exhibition of John M'Gowan, for the purpose of crossing, and that his experience is, decidedly, that poultry-raising is one of the most profitable branches of the farmer. He says, "I have 150 hens, and am getting 70 eggs daily. By calculation, I find they are paying $2 per day, clear of feed at this time. I am now setting hens, and will be ready to send chickens to market as soon as spring chickens are in demand."

IMPROVED VS. COMMON FOWLS.

Thomas B. Smith, Stony Brook, N. Y., writes us that from twelve Black Spanish hens he obtained in 365 days, 2,832 eggs, or an average of 237 each. He fed with corn, meat, scraps and vegetables.—He urges that those who have common barn-yard fowls which they want to compare with improved breeds, should keep a record of their product the season through, and not select three of the best laying months in the year. So say we.

ASHES ON FRUIT TREES.

I often make use of ashes round my trees, certainly as often as once a year, and believe it to be of great benefit to them. But, like some of your other correspondents, I have learned not to apply it in contact with the bark of the trees as they become moistened and form lye often too strong for the growing wood. I generally use about one quart of ashes to a tree, scattering it around them as far as the roots are supposed to extend underneath. My large trees, in bearing ten or twelve years, receive an application of from six to eight quarts of unleached ashes to each tree, scattered in the same manner. I never permit the ashes to lie under the ground in any place more than one inch in depth.—*Cor. N. E Farmer.*

FATAL DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

We regret to hear that a new and strange disease has appeared among horses in and around Woodland, in Yolo county, and from reports from that section we hear that the disease is *fatal in a few hours.* All horses that have been taken with this malady have died.

Where are the Veterinary Surgeons?—they should go and learn the nature of this disease and devise a remedy for it?

GYPSUM.

We earnestly advise all who are Cultivators of the Soil to make careful experiments with the Gypsum, on *Orchard*, Vineyard, and Garden. It is a good *fertilizer*, acts well in the soil by fixing and retaining the Amonia, and in the dry season the moisture also.

Sulphuric Acid being a constituent of Gypsum, it is what will prove greatly advantageous to the soil, to trees, vines and plants.

Gypsum kills the Pear Slug, Slugs in Garden soil, and Vermin. Half a ton to an acre of Vines will do good, and a little strewn over Garden soil and spaded in will do great good.

AN EXAMPLE.

Francis Hill, of Exetar (Maine), a man now about eighty years old, took up wild land and began farming about sixty years ago. He lives on the same farm to-day, and in that time has never bought a pound of flour or meal of any kind, a kernel of corn or grain, a potato or apple, a pound of butter or cheese, of pork, beef or mutton, or any other nameable thing which farmers in Maine ordinarily produce from their farms. He has one of the best farms in his town, and works it yet himself.

Will California farmers read and reflect upon the above?

☞ The MOBILE WEEKLY REGISTER, the oldest Democratic paper in the South, is said to have reached a larger circulation than was ever attained by any Journal South of Mason and Dixon's line. It is full of interesting varied matter having an able Agricultural Department, presided over by the veteran Ed and successful Agriculturist, Hon. C. C. Langdon. Its General Literature, Poetry, Stories, etc., make it highly acceptable to the Ladies.

The coming year will open with a new continued story, of deep interest, by one of the most distinguished writers of the day. The price was recently reduced to $3,00 per year which for so large a paper, (12 pages,) is extremely cheap.

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MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

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108 and 110 Front Street.

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GENUINE MOLINE PLOW,

MADE BY

JOHN DEERE, Moline, Illinois.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

EUREKA GANG-PLOW,

With CAST CAST STEEL Bottoms, both Hand-raising and Self-raising—the STRONGEST and BEST Plow in the States.

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BURDICK'S NATIONAL FEED CUTTER,

Patented in 1867, and Superior to any Feed Cutter in use.

ALSO FOR SALE

COLLINS' CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS,

ALL SIZES.

Improved Peoria Plows, all sizes,

Boston Clipper Plows, all sizes,

Cast-Iron Plows, all sizes,

HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, &C.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER.

32-14 108 and 110 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

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WALTER BROWN. HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK.

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

21-22-1y

CAST-STEEL DAIRY KNIVES

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. C. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,

"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,

and to which was awarded by the Committee

HE FIRST PREMIUM,

is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

FLAX! FLAX! FLAX!

THE OAKLAND

Cotton Manufacturing Company

Have commenced operations with their new Burlap Machinery, and are prepared to

BUY FLAX,

either in the straw or broken, in any quantity offered.

All communications concerning the sale of Flax, or the Cultivation of it, to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company, PH. SUSMANN.

32-13 5 Sansome St., San Francisco.

PLOWS!

PLOWS!!

PLOWS!!!

HAWLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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OFFER THE PRESENT SEASON

THE CELEBRATED

MOLINE PLOW!

This famous and highly approved Plow we can offer

of all sizes, to cut from 8 to 16 inches.

...ALSO...

PEORIA STEEL PLOWS,

COLLINS' CAST-STEEL PLOWS,

And all the Best Plows known, with

Agricultural Implements

AND

HARDWARE GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAWLEY & CO.

S. E. Corner California and Battery Streets.

32-14

Horticulture.

SOWING SEEDS AND TRANSPLANTING.

[We invite special attention from all who cultivate *Flowers*, to the chapter on floral matters which we give from the little book of James Vick, Esq., the well known Rochester Florist.

The facts here given though the same we have often published coming form the source named, will, we hope, awaken a fresh thought to those who wish a prosperous garden. There are facts here given which it is important should be strongly impressed on all who have their little "Home Garden," for as we pass around our City, we see too many little "*Parterre*" that might be very beautiful, left in a poor, desolate, and neglected condition.—Ed. F.]

The selection of seeds is a matter of great importance, and on the wisdom of the choice, success or failure may in a great measure depend. The seed should be such as will grow readily, and the choicest of their kind. If it is an Aster, Stock or Zinnia, or any other variety, it should be the very choicest, producing a large per centage of perfectly double flowers. This, of course, depends mainly upon the skill, experience and integrity of the seedsman. Then they should be adapted to the purpose for which they are designed, and receive proper care from the cultivator. If you wish a climber to cover a fence or trellis, the Morning Glory, the Climbing Nasturtion, and similar strong growing vines, will answer the purpose and give good satisfaction; while some of the more tender climbers would not be likely to come up if planted in such a situation as this, and if they did happen to grow, would not cover the place designed for them, and disappointment would be the result. If the object is a brilliant, showy bed on the lawn, or in the border, the Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Verbenas, &c., will meet your wishes; while a bed of Mignonette, or any of the smaller or less showy flowers would be entirely out of place. If flowers of taller growth are desired for a showy bed more in the background, the Zinnia, the French Marigold, the Gladioli, &c., are admirably adapted to the purpose, while some very beautiful, low, modest flowers would be worthless. In the descriptions, we have given the height the plants attain, so as to aid as far as possible in a proper selection. This subject is mentioned because I have reason to know that grave errors are sometimes made, and good flowers condemned merely because they are out of their proper place. For instance, I have known customers to sow Calceolaria and Cineraria, and other delicate seeds, in the open ground and in soils where a cabbage would hardly condescend to grow, while they require the most careful treatment in the house, and sometimes tax the skill even of the professional florist. While I shall faithfully endeavor to do my part well, I desire to give such information as will enable my customers to meet their share of the responsibility, and then success will be almost certain, and failure all but impossible. No one can hope to become very expert in the culture of flowers in one season, yet with proper attention to the instructions given no one need fail; observation and experience, however, are most efficient teachers.

The seedsman has his difficulties and vexations as well as the growers of flowers. Customers must not think because some variety fails to meet their just expectations that they have been deliberately cheated. No business or profession requires more intelligence, skill and care than the growing of the finer sorts of seeds. There is a constant tendency in almost all sorts to mix and degenerate, and this tendency must be understood and guarded against, and even then we find ourselves sometimes at fault just where we least expected failure. With proper experience, and the necessary convenience for potting, glass, houses, etc., failures are not common, and usually not very serious. As a general rule, good double flowers give but very few seeds, while those that are single or semi-double produce abundantly. Those of my customers who wish to save their own seed of any variety should remember this, and gather only a few of the choicest flowers.

As I design to send out only the choicest seeds, I am very anxious my customers should give them proper care, as the result will be pleasure to them and credit to me. It is possible to destroy the best seeds, and some kinds may be destroyed without much trouble. Indeed, some of the most delicate will only germinate under the most favorable circumstances. With each kind in the body of the Catalogue, and connected with the description, are very plain directions for sowing, &c., but I wish my readers to understand a little of the philosophy of vegetation. This will be of permanent value, and account for many things that heretofore have seemed mysterious. I ask attention to the following suggestions, which have been given in my Catalogue, substantially, in previous years. I would like to make them better this time, but after trying hard find I am unable to improve them.

Look to the Soil.

The Soil and its Preparation.—The best soil for most flowers, and especially for young plants, and for seed beds, is a mellow loam, containing so much sand that it will not "bake" after hard showers. If we have not such a soil, we must, of course, use the best we have. A stiff clay soil can be much improved by a little sand, or ashes and manure, and by pretty constant working. It must not, however, be handled when too wet. Always drain the flower garden so that no water will be on or near the surface. Don't try to grow flowers in a poor soil. Always have a little pile of manure in some outer corner. It is as convenient as money in the purse. Those who keep a cow or horse, will, of course, have manure enough; but those who have no such opportunity can get a load of sods from some meadow, or the sides of the road, lay them in a pile to rot, and give them a soaking with soap-suds on washing days. When the leaves fall, get all you can handily and throw them upon the pile, and no one will be able to boast of better flower-food; in fact this is the very poetry of manure.

Sowing Seed.—This is a very important matter, and one in which the young florist is the most likely to fail. Some old and professional florists make sad work here, for knowledge is not only necessary, but care and attention. One "*forgot*" may ruin a whole sowing of the choicest seeds. Last Spring, a nurseryman, with a good French propagator, obtained sixteen varieties of seeds, mostly of the choicer sorts. In a week or two he sent me a note containing a list of twelve varieties that had failed to grow, the seed "evidently being bad." I immediately took the twelve varieties that were pronounced "bad," sowed them properly in twelve pots, and in ten days sent him a note requesting him to call and see them, each being filled with young seedlings, and the twelve sorts are now growing and blooming together in my grounds. Of course, there are some kinds of seeds that are robust and will grow, no matter how they are treated, just as our weeds grow and thrive under ill treatment, but others require kind and proper treatment, just as almost everything desirable does in the animal as well as in the vegetable kingdom. How easily is the spark of life extinguished in the new-born infant, even in the feathered denizens of our poultry yard, and the sweet pets in the gilded cage. The florist must have flowers that are not natural to our climate—those that flourish in warmer climes and under more genial skies—their dazzling beauty, their delicious fragrance must be secured at almost any cost of time and labor. This is well; but having made up our minds to possess the treasure, we must pay the price—we must study their habits and treat them accordingly. None need feel alarmed at these remarks, or think themselves incompetent to the charge of such treasures without hot-beds, green-houses and professional gardners. This is not true. We have known ladies who, with but little pretensions, equaled the most distinguished florists. There seemed to be magic in their fingers, and every thing they touched flourished. I will endeavor to give some hints on the philosophy of vegetation, that I hope will be profitable. It is true that a hot-bed, if properly managed, is of great aid in effecting germination of seeds, and it is well all should know why this is so.—*Vick's Illustrated Catalogue.*

MACLURA AURANTIACA. (*Osage Orange.*)

This is a well-known hedge plant, a native of Texas and other sections of the Southwest. The seeds are usually obtained from those sections, and if fresh, there is no difficulty in making them grow when planted in Spring; but it is always best to mix them with moist sand and put them in a warm place until they begin to sprout before sowing. If the seeds are good, they will start in a few days; if not, they will become soft and rotten. By trying the seeds in this way, much labor will often be saved, as it is labor lost to sow unsound seeds. The Osage Orange seeds will keep sound for a year or two if placed under proper conditions; but this is often neglected, and much worthless seed is sold; and having had some experience in buying such, I give this hint, says Mr. Fuller, to caution the reader not to sow poor seed even if he has been so unfortunate as to purchase it. The seed may also be sown in the Fall, but in that case the sprouting must be dispensed with.

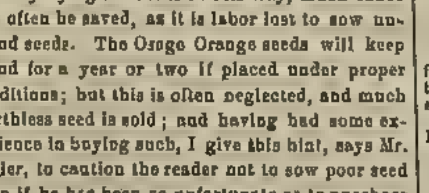
The Osage Orange makes one of the finest hedges known. When properly planted and carefully pruned, it can be made a sure protection to every kind of stock, and to all animals as small as a rabbit.

There are several very handsome and extensive hedges in our State. One at San Leandro, at the Lewellen Orchard, and one at the Alhambra Gardens, Martinez, of Dr. Strenzel. Its bright evergreen foliage makes it beautiful as well as safe.

High Colored Fruit.

A writer in the Dixie *Farmer* advocates the application of the oxide of iron to the soil about apple trees, with a view of increasing the color of the fruit. He says that very deep red clay underlies one part of his orchard; under another part the clay is not so red (the red color is certainly imparted by the oxide of iron). The fruit in the red clay is more highly colored than on the lighter. Some ten years ago he applied anvil dust, cinders, etc., to the soil under certain apple trees; the effect, for several years, was more highly colored fruit than formerly.

[Let our fruit growers try this experiment; they will find it will prove as stated above.—Ed. F.]



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Miscellaneous.

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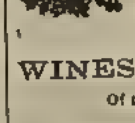

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FRESH ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

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The long experience in the business, and the large facilities which the undersigned possesses, gives him the opportunity to offer at all times the largest and best stock in the market.

A large stock will be ready for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.

Country merchants supplied.

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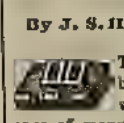
BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

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THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

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A FINE RANCH ON THE SAN ANTONIA ROAD about 12 miles from Oakland. On the Ranch is a Frame House, with ten rooms; a large Barn. There are 400 acres of land belonging to the Ranch—one acre of Vineyard—a good one; two acres of Orchard, choice trees, six years old. There are berry vines also.

There has been eighty bushels of wheat raised to the acre on this Ranch, which speaks of the quality of the land. Apply to

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Miscellaneous.

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VINEYARD WINE

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Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

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32 1

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The show bill is exceedingly beautiful and well worth examination.

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The First Edition of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Copies of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of SEEDS and FLORAL GUIDE, is published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful COLORED PLATE—consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

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It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

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The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, or TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,

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White China Hemp,

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Packet (containing about 25,000 seeds).....$1.
Six Packets for.....$5.

Full directions for sowing accompany each packet.

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A beautiful Chromo by Louis Kurtz, exactly reproducing the original painting by John Phillips. Press and People unite in pronouncing it the most desirable picture for Home adornment ever published.

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Send for circular. E. H. TRAFTON, Art Publisher Box 73, Chicago.

☞ Ask your Picture dealer for it.

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OF J. W. GURLEY, who left the States several years since, and is supposed to have become a Book-keeper and Accountant in San Francisco, Stockton or Sacramento.

Letters have been received in this city for him, and a Brother has arrived in this State, is ill, and desirous to see him. Should this meet the eye of Mr Gurley, or any one who can inform of him, this information will relieve his kindred. Address, or call on

Col. Warren, Farmer Office.

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

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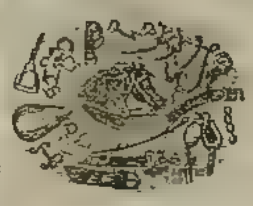

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FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

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This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and invaluable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

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☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING .....FEB. 10, 1870.

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320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

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The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

MRS. STOWE'S VINDICATION.

We have published the Letter of this distinguished Lady, whose able writings are known world-wide, (and whose honored name is as widely revered and cherished because) its words of earnest truth will carry conviction *of her being in the right all the time*, and the "Byron Matters" will assume new forms, under the light of her New Book just issued from the Press. We rejoice that this this Journal never joined the cabal against this noble Lady or ever uttered a word save in her praise.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We know our patrons will highly appreciate the excellent Essays of Hon. Horace Greeley, which we are now publishing from his *famous Tribune*, a newspaper that has *no superior* in the world for general and extensive news. These Essays we shall give every week, and *we* think these alone are worth *several times* the *cost* of the FARMER.

LETTERS ABROAD.

The very interesting Letter of our European Correspondent presents many very interesting subjects worthy the attention of our Farmers. We see by this Letter, the great interest shown by Napoleon, and European powers, for the interests of the working people.

"JENNY DARE."

We have Letter No. 16 from our correspondent, which is marked for our next. Many letters just received shall have due attention.

Woman Suffrage—We place in our columns a very interesting Report of the Womans Suffrage Convention in our City, from the pen of the ready writer "ZORA"—it will be read with interest.

Wyoming—will furnish food for thought.

"Minerva Glen," in our next.

"Going Round in a Wagon," next week.

VALENTINES DAY.

This Saint, when the day was inaugurated, never dreamed what a vast amount of Valentines would be scattered all through the streets of San Francisco, nor of the expense and trouble that would be caused to young men and maidens, and old ones too, by their various messages, tender and loving, conveyed by private hand, express, and carriers liveried for the purpose.

St. Valentine will have a great deal of trouble to answer for, and many a heavy toll to pay, for the Voices are now in the air, like the Wind spirits at Music Hall, that toss about the musical instruments in the air And these voices say, as each messenger comes to the door with the looked for "Billet Doux,"

A Valentine! a Valentine! 'tis mine, 'tis mine,
Oh yes, Oh yes, for me a voice of thine,
It whispers, yes, but I dare not tell,
It whispers to me—'tis well, tis well.

St. Valentine's day will be observed in our State on *Monday* next, with more than usual interest. So says the news of the day.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC., BY MAIL.

The following are the rates by Law:

For all parcels of *four ounces*.....	2 cts.
" " *eight ounces*.....	8 "
" *one pound parcels*.....	8 "
" *four pound* "	32 "

No parcels to be above *four pounds*.

All parcels should be carefully done up and sealed.

It certainly is to be hoped that all persons who thus send *perishable* matter will enclose in oilcloth all parcels that are likely to cause dampness, and *never abuse* Government liberality by making the *Mail bags* like the *Steamer* or *Railway cars* the medium of *all* their business.

RAINS, DROUGHTS, ETC.

We hear (by the newspapers) of Droughts down South and in other sections of our State, and it is undoubtedly true that there is suffering in many places, and loss of Stock and of Crops.—But do we not hear the same every year? The Farmers and the Stock Raisers of our State—if they *Keep a Diary of the Seasons*, as is so strongly urged in the excellent Essays of Horace Greeley, now published weekly in *this Journal*, and as has been urged by this Journal for years—would obtain valuable guards against these events by preparing for a Dry Season.

If Stock Raisers (where herds are not too large) would raise a few acres of Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga, Sugar Cane, etc., they would be prepared for a Dry Season.

By and by our Stock Raisers will find that Stock raising can be more profitably carried on in our more moist counties, our mountain sides, and in our mountain valleys; and these hot and dry Counties down South and elsewhere should be devoted to the cultivation only of the Grape, Orange, Fig, Prune, and Date—as fruit—and to Cotton, Tobacco, the Ramie, Castor Bean, Hop, etc. These all reral in hot summers, and then, under a wise system of *deep cultivation*, they will prosper, and prosper, too, *without irrigation*.

In years to come, when our Southern Counties and all our *dry* Counties (dry by reason of shallow or no Culture) shall be built over and thoroughly cultivated, moisture will be more abundant as the result of good Cultivation.

No one assuredly can regret more deeply to hear of the loss of Stock or Crops than ourselves, but we know that most of this loss could be avoided by a more intelligent and thoughtful system of Care and Culture; and even now the total amount of any loss that can possibly occur, (for it is much exaggerated,) it cannot affect but as a drop, in the great general prosperity that must flow over our State by the abundant HARVEST OF 1870.

SILK CULTURE

We invite special attention to the interesting and valuable Letter of F. Berton, Esq., of the Banking House of Hentsch and Berton, of whose exportation of Silkworms' Eggs we spoke *two weeks since*.

Mr. Berton's ideas are sound upon this question, and we agree fully with him that the grower should depend upon his own industry for success, and not upon the State Bounties.

We also agree with him in all the leading points in his Letter. It will be remembered by our readers that it was the Firm of Hentsch and Berton that generously stepped forward and purchased the Silkworms' Eggs of 1868 for shipment alluded to, and of which we spoke, and here we take the opportunity to correct an error in our columns of two weeks ago, wherein we said this firm exported Cocoons; it was a printer's error. It was intended to say Silkworm's *Eggs*—not Cocoons.

Our State and the "Silk Growers" are much indebted to Messrs. Hentsch and Berton for aid and encouragement always liberally extended to this enterprise.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has now settled the "Currency Question." It establishes contracts, all made before the war, as payable *only in Gold*, and the issue of Greenbacks being a necessity, it does not and cannot vitiate contracts among men.

Our Specific Contract, and the general understanding among all business men, supported by this decision, is, *Gold only* is understood as legal tender.

Our neighbor of the *Alta*, in its wisdom, thinks the result of this decision will be to *depreciate* the value of Greenbacks. We believe it will be just the reverse, for this decision in our opinion makes them of more value.

The present rapid reduction of the National debt, and the certainty that the entire property of the United States is pledged for their redemption, with the knowledge that the interest on United States Bonds is always paid promptly in Gold, and always will be, and the evidence *that every dollar* of the National indebtedness will be paid in Gold, must most certainly increase their value, for there is no better security in the world than U. S. Bonds and U. S Securities.

GREAT RESULTS FROM LITTLE THINGS.

A flash of lightning, a prowling incendiary, a demented inebriate, a vindictive enemy, a dishonest neighbor, a careless employee, a forgetful servant, a negligent watchman, a thoughtless child, a defective flue, a rusty stove-pipe, a villainous illuminator, a sweeping disaster, an insidious match, an inconsiderate smoker! These are the Initiators to Fire, Disaster, Loss of Life and Ruin; and the first duty of every Parent, Housekeeper, Merchant, Business Man, Farmer, Manufacturer and Mechanic is to guard against the evil and often fatal results that flow from these "*Little Causes*."

There is but *one safe way*. Always keep fully insured and at a RESPONSIBLE OFFICE.

REMEMBER

That every day, through one of these and kindred agencies, an average of more than

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars

Is swept away by fire in the United States alone!

OVER FORTY MILLION DOLLARS
Annually!

Read the Prosperous Condition of the Pacific Insurance Company.

EARLY BLOSSOMING

By letters received we learn:

ALMONDS in blossom at *Vallecito*, February 2d.

ALMONDS in blossom at Marysville, February 3d.

BLACKBERRIES in blossom in this City, Feb. 1st.

OUR NATIONAL FLAG.

Our Stars and Stripes, long may they wave,
"O'er the Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave."

The two splendid Banners made by the Pioneer Silk Manufacturer, Neuman, are completed—the one for our STATE CAPITOL the other for our NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Thus CALIFORNIA furnishes the first two magnificent American Flags ever made in America of American Silk, reeled from Cocoons raised, and the silk spun, and flags completed by the genius and skill of Californians.

The beautiful Flags of California product are believed to be the largest and most beautiful ever made. They will do honor to our State and our Nation, as emblems of our capacity both in products, in manufacture, and in taste

These Flags are also a great credit and honor to the Neuman Brothers, who have persevered against many difficulties until now they have accomplished a most honorable testimony of their ability and skill.

The Flags are both 36 feet long by 20 feet wide: with their *seven* crimson and *six* white stripes, representing the 13 original States, and the glorious Blue head piece with the *Thirty-eight* golden stars representing the present galaxy of States.

These Flags contain each Eighty yards of the richest and heaviest silk. One hundred feet of heavy silk cord are for the Halyards. The silk for embroidering the stars required 2½ pounds each. These entire Flags, every portion of them, even to the coloring, was performed in the Manufactory of Neuman & Brother, commencing with the cocoon as it came from the silk worm

The value, intrinsically, of these two Flags, manufactured thus with extra care, as emblems for our own STATE and for our NATIONAL Capitol, is FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and we, as a citizen of California, feel proud, with thousands of others, that CALIFORNIA will thus have floating over the Dome of our National Congress such a proud emblem of California.

PACIFIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

We have received the last number of this most excellent Medical Journal, and we are pleased to know that this Journal has now fallen exclusively into the hands of Dr. Gibbons and Son, who are so well qualified to make it a success and to establish it as one of the prominent Periodicals of our State.

We herewith select the address of the Editors, and trust the appeal will be sustained.

We also select two articles from that Journal as most happy hits at the *Humbuggery* that travels around our streets, or is painted upon many a sign where Quackery prevails. Doctor G. has the power to issue another "Gibbon's Rise and Fall'—if not of the "Roman Empire," he can *of the Quackery of* 1870.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS OF THE EDITORS.

To our Patrons.

The manifestations of sympathy and cordial support which come from all quarters, on the occasion of our taking the *Journal* again under our exclusive control, are grateful to us beyond expression. So extensively have our brethren greeted us with words and deeds of encouragement as to remove all doubt of the success of our enterprise. We are more than ever proud of our profession, and we shall spare no effort to render to the patrons of the *Journal*, through its columns, a practical return for their aid and sympathy.—We think it may be safely asserted that there is not a medical journal in America of which so large a proportion of the contents are written out by the Editors, or on which a greater amount of labor is expended by them in proportion to its size. Most assuredly our endeavors to render it useful to the subscribers shall not be relaxed.

FOOL-KILLERS ON THE INCREASE.

"Doctor Doo Shou Laong" advertises in the San Francisco papers to cure "all diseases and complaints," and to give advice and medicines gratis for one week. Dr. Li po-tai has postponed his trip to Ohina, and has taken Dr. Le Ching into partnership. Precautions against impostors who style themselves Hs. doctors. Dr. Von Eisenberg, whom we pecussed in this Journal, and who subsequently disappeared in the night, has sent back his ghost in the person of Dr. ——. Dr. —— "uses all kinds of witchcraft, cures all diseases and spells, causes love, returns anything that is stolen, lost, or runaway, cures drunkards from drinking, and will give love and luck to all who want it." The *King of Knaves* has had quite a run for a month or two, and will probably run still faster in a short time.

IS IT CLASSIC OR IS IT DOMBAST?

Medical writers may be arranged in two classes—those who strive to be understood by as many readers as possible, and those who endeavor to be understood by the smallest possible number. To the latter class belongs a learned member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, who writes on "*Myxoma, or Hyperplasia of the Villi of the Chorion.*" Such flourishes of erudition always bring to our mind one of *Punch's* jokes, representing a little boy teaching his aged grandmother how to break an egg. "You see, grandma," says the urchin, "you apprehend the ovate production between the thumb and index finger of the dexter hand, and impinge the extremity against some callous body, so as to fracture the calcareous integument," etc. "Dear me!" the old lady exclaims, "in *my* day we hadn't half that bother. We just smashed it on the table, and it was done."

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

GRAND CONCERT AT SACRAMENTO.

We are always truly glad to see that our own CALIFORNIA ARTISTS are duly appreciated, even when we have in our midst some of the most renowned of the Old World.

We are glad also to know we have now a kind of Musical atmosphere prevailing around us—the distinguished "Ole Bull" and the noble and generous "Camille Urso" now preparing for the GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

These, we trust, will all have a tendency to create a better and higher appreciation of Music, the great Harmonizer of the world's discordant elements.

"There is in souls a sympathy with sounds,
And as the mind is pitch'd the ear is pleased
With melting airs or martial, brisk or grave."

Divine interpreter thou art, Oh Song!
To thee all secrets of all hearts belong.

THE LAEMLIN CONCERT.

We claim by the name of our Journal to be the advocate of Science and also of Art, therefore we feel it a duty to advance the best interests of the glorious science of Music, for it is the Voice of Nature. The *Good Book* says, "The trees break forth into singing," therefore are we in duty bound to plead for Music.

The Laemlin Sisters, who are announced to give a Grand Concert at Sacramento on the 15th, (next Tuesday) are true Californians, educated in our midst, and, for their high merit as most accomplished artists, should be nobly sustained.

We are most happy to see by the Sacramento Journals the announcement of their Concert, and also are glad to see that our Chief Magistrate, our Senators, and our Assemblymen, and the Citizens, have tendered them a Complimentary Concert. The handsome Letter Complimentary we here append:

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE MISSES EMMA AND REBECCA LAEMLIN:

It having come to our knowledge that you are about to depart from San Francisco for the East, we take this opportunity of testifying to the esteem in which we hold you as ladies and artists by requesting you to give a Concert at the City of Sacramento, during the session of the Legislature, in order that Californians may see the proficiency which young ladies, educated in California, can attain in the Science of Music.

We remain your sincere friends—

H. H. Haight, Governor of California	J. J. DeHaven
Wm. Holden	Barclay Henley
John H. Saunders	B. F. Hawley
John S. Hager	H. S Crocker & Co.
Robt. J. Beige	J J. Keegan & Co.
H. Kincaid	L. Kaplan
Thos. N. Wand	P. Foster
J. W. Mandeville	Thomas Baker
W. W. Pendegast	Samuel Frank
Geo. H. Rogers	C. B. Derby
B. D. Murphy	Joseph Crackbon
J. Naphtaly	Henry Miller
George R. B. Hayes	Frank Miller
Coas. McMillan	Robert Hamilton
H. Waldron	G. W Chesley
Frank W. Gross	P. B. Oakley
H. W. Fortune	John McNeill
S. J. Finney	L. Elkus
Charles E. Barnes	Felix Tracy
E. A. Rockwell	Josiah Howell
J. Lambert	Michael Kraker

To His Excellency, H. H. Haight—

Hon. Wm. Holden	Hon. Thos. N. Wand
Hon. J. S. Hager	Hon. E. A. Rockwell
Hon. J. H. Saunders	Hon. J. Naphtaly
Hon. R. J. Beige	Hon. S. J. Finney,
Hon. W. W. Pendegast	and others:

REPLY

San Francisco, Jan. 31, 1870.

Gentlemen—It is with a deep sense of gratitude that we undertake to reply to the kind notice you have been pleased to take of us. We realize most sensibly the honor you have shown us in the request that we give a Concert at the City of Sacramento, during the session of the Legislature, and we shall ever aim to prove ourselves worthy of your encouragement. Stimulated by your notice of us, we shall endeavor to prepare such a Concert as shall meet your approval and that of the public, and to this end we most gratefully accept your invitation, and name TUESDAY, February 15th inst., at the Congregational Church, for the Concert.

With the highest respect and consideration,

We are, most gratefully Yours,

EMMA LAEMLIN,
REBECCA LAEMLIN.

INFORMATION ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

We would suggest to many of our Eastern Journals, especially in the Rural Districts, and more particularly our Agricultural exchanges, that if they desire to enlarge the CALIFORNIA INTEREST and feeling, which is general, they can do so by giving their readers the CALIFORNIA FARMER a connection with their own paper, and thus increase their own subscription list We will offer them liberal rates in order to give this now desired interest to the many inquirers about California in all the Eastern, Middle, and Western and Southern States. We shall be glad to club with all good journals, on liberal terms. Several of our Exchanges place the FARMER on their list, and club with us.

From the *Western Agriculturist*, a live paper among our beautiful Prairies, we clip the following kind notice of the CALIFORNIA FARMER—this tells the influence of the FARMER abroad.

"The CALIFORNIA FARMER, a large, well conducted weekly, and is of unusual interest. Since the completion of the railroad to that golden country we learn more about the rich agricultural resources of that country from this paper, than from any other source."

LETTER ON THE SILK INTEREST.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 9th, 1870.

Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer:

DEAR SIR—It is nothing but justice to give you credit for your perseverance in promoting every Agricultural or Industrial Interest in this State no man has dispensed more energy since the early days of California in advocating what may prove a source of wealth to the country than yourself, so will you allow me to give you my own ideas about the silk interest, which will be in future one of the principal Industries of our people, and consequently add to the common wealth of the State.

In your issue of January 27th last, you spoke of our exportation of silk worm eggs in 1868, which proved a failure on the money question.

That is very true; but I must state, those eggs could not be imported in Europe at a worse moment. That year the French and Italian agents had exported from Japan double the quantity required by silk makers, and the eggs bought at $3 per ounce in Japan were sold in France at 25 and 30 cents per ounce, ruining the importers. It is reported that over a million of dollars were lost by them.

Our California eggs came just at that time, and not being known yet had to be sold at less, but brought even a better price than the Japanese.

Now you see the egg exportation is a very risky business, besides the risks of travel, and I would advise the raisers to hatch their eggs and make cocoons, which can always be sold at a good price in any quantity, here or in Europe, better than trying to sell their eggs on a large scale for exportation.

I think there are enough mulberry trees in the State to feed a large quantity of worms. It is a fact, that when the production is forced the quality becomes inferior. If the raiser is to make the largest quantity of eggs to sell at so much per ounce, he will neglect the proper care and the proper coupling of the butterflies, produce inferior eggs, and give a bad reputation abroad to our eggs. I have no doubt the malady which desolates the sericole countries in Europe comes not only by food but by over-production.

Let us then give all our attention to the proper care of the worms, to obtain fine silk, and export only the eggs which we cannot hatch for want of food or accommodations.

When this industry will be fairly established in California, this surplus of eggs will form a large item, but at present an important exportation will retard our progress as silk makers.

Let no man get into that business with speculative purposes to secure State bounties, but to promote the State's and his own interest by adding a new production to our soil, and a new source of revenue. His perseverance will be well rewarded, and in a few years California will be known as a Silk producing country.

I heard that a European Government thinks of sending proper persons here to establish this business on a large scale, and save some breeds which are dying out in Europe. It will give us a new impetus, and we can become, by-and-bye, the chief supply of sericole countries, as sickness is already prevailing in the eggs exported from Japan.

Excuse my intruding so long and taking so much space in your paper, my intention was to write you a few lines, but the subject carried me further than I thought.

I remain, Dear Col.,
Yours truly,
F. BERTON

Acknowledgements.

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

We acknowledge the Report of the Adjutant General of California, being from October 31, 1867, to November 1, 1869—embracing a complete list of all the Military Operations of our State, and all matters connected with this important protective power.

The Reports are each complete—the Volume of interest, and highly creditable for its fulness of detail. We return thanks for the courtesy.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY

With its full quota of California treasures constantly being brought out of the "mines" of California—the Gold, Silver and Precious Jewels from the mental placers and rich deposits of California, that only need *working* to prove them valuable.

THE EUROPEAN MAIL

Comes to us with all its important summary of news from all parts of the world, which we shall now regularly lay before our readers.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

An excellent Family Magazine in its *third volume*, we find a most excellent magazine worthy of universal support.

COMPLIMENTARY.

We acknowledge the receipt of Tickets to the Lecture of Mrs. M. Field, at Platt's Hall, February 15th,—the Subject: a Woman's Idea of Woman's True Position—for which we return thanks.

We have received so many of these courtesies of Cards to Readings, Lectures, &c., that it was impossible either to acknowledge all or to attend all, yet we are grateful for these courtesies.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

We have received the following:

R. H. Allen & Co.'s New Seed Catalogue, Illustrated, New York.

Thorburn & Co.'s New Seed Catalogue, Illustrated, New York.

James Vick's, New Seed Catalogue, Illustrated, Rochester, N. Y.

Dreer's New Seed Catalogue, Illustrated, Philadelphia.

J. Vanderbilt & Bro's., New Seed Catalogue, Illustrated, New York.

New Advertisements.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

CONDITION

—OF THE—

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends $696,854 80.

Assets.

Loans on first Mortgages		$562,486 61
Estimated value premises Mortgaged	$1,520,250	
Buildings on premises insured for.....	325,600	
Loans on collateral.....		494 509 60
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is		
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000.....		150,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold.....		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank.....		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank.....		41,372 90
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York.....		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued.....		145 920 73
State and Federal stamps on hand.....		4,297 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets		146,000 00
Total Assets (gold).....		$1 696,354 80

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations.....	391 013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations.....	391,013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 52
Amount received from rents.....	10,967 00
Total.....	$1,184 223 54

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,237 26
Amount paid for marine losses.....	241,374 87
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,619 96
Paid for commissions to agents.....	106,765 57
State and Federal taxes.....	42 045 63
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payments.....	117,550 79
Dividends paid stockholders.....	120,000 00
	$1 039 594 09
Net amount fire risks written during the year.....	$53 759,764 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year.....	33 428 228 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869.....	$46,282,301 00
Amount marine risks in force December 1869.....	2,971,987 00

J. HUNT, President.

A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 4.

MAPLE LEAVES.

A DOMESTIC MAGAZINE OF USEFUL INFORMATION AND AMUSEMENT.

The BEST

The MOST Popular,

The Cheapest.

MAPLE LEAVES, is the Largest Circulating Monthly of its class in the World In variety of Practical, Useful, and Entertaining Reading, it has no equal; its ample pages comprising various Departments, including Agriculture, Useful and Scientific Articles; Domestic Economy, with Papers on Social Subjects, etc, etc.

With many Illustrations, Tales, Sketches, Enigmas, Rebuses, etc, etc.

MAPLE LEAVES is a NATIONAL MAGAZINE—read and admired by Men, Women, and Children, in Country, Village and City. It is ably Edited, neatly Printed and well Illustrated AND ADAPTED TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY. The constant aim is to render it unequalled in both Contents and Appearance.

Each Number contains Twenty-Four Quarto Pages, Printed on a Superior Paper and Illustrated by the best Artists.

TERMS—Only Fifty Cents per Year.

Specimen Copies and Premium List, sent on receipt of Six Cents.

O. A. ROORBACH, Publisher.

22-3 m. No. 102 Nassau St, New York.

JOHN VANDERBILT & BRO'S.

Agricultural Implements,

Seeds, Fertilizers & Plants,

NO. 23, FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

Garden and Flower Seed,

Choice and Reliable,

SENT POSTAGE PAID.

☞ Send for a Priced Catalogue. Farm and Garden Implements of every variety. Guano, Bone Dust and other Fertilizers, Trees, Plants, Etc., all at Very low prices.

JOHN VANDERBILT & BROTHERS.

4. No. 23, Fulton, Street, New York.

IMPROVED STOCK.

Premium Chester White Swine.

Pure Breed Poultry, Etc., Etc.

BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular.

THOMAS B. SMITH & Co, Plantsville, Conn. 4.

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*, Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the

FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

OIL CAKE MEAL!

THE BEST FEE KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz. Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 25 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock [illegible] and to sudden changes of weather or over-driving! [illegible] equal

For MILCH COWS particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving it a quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the meal of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase the bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and gloss of the hair

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality

At present price ($25 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold; at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meat from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 8 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

3218 San Francisco.

Jackson Michigan

WAGONS.

The subscribers are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of the above WAGONS.

ONE HUNDRED

IRON AXEL, size 1½-2-2½-2½-

SHELL SKEIN, " 3½-3½-4-inch.

The JACKSON WAGONS have been sold by us for years, and with increased reputation.

The MANUFACTORY being one of the LARGEST in the United States—are enabled to keep a stock of TIMBER seasoning for years, the low cost of which, makes it no inducement to work in any imperfect material.

These WAGONS are the best and cheapest FARM and TEAM Wagons ever sold in this Market—can be used as HEADER WAGONS.

We will guarantee them to stand in any climate.

ALSO—FOR SALE

The SEYMOUR and MORGAN, or NEW YORK REAPER, which has stood the test for twelve years —the Strongest and Best Reaper in use.

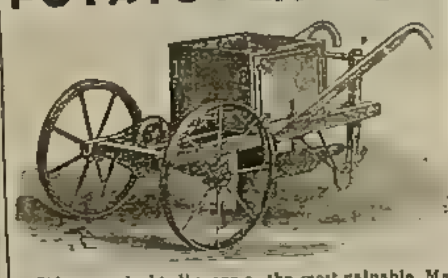
—ALSO—

PLOWS of all kinds. CULTIVATORS—HOES RAKES—HARROWS, Etc., Etc., all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents.

3 tf. Cor. California & Davis Sts.

TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER,



This is, undoubtedly, one o the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value; because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay street, up stairs.

TYPE FOR SALE.

The Type which now prints the FARMER will be offered for sale, as we intend to print on NEW CALIFORNIA TYPE.

The quality of the Type can be seen by reading the FARMER. Any one wishing a good bargain can have one by calling at once at our office, or addressing EDITOR FARMER

Miscellaneous.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE.

☞ Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33 1

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

A Splendid lot of these,

Best of all Early Potatoes,

And raised here in California can be had at the

New York Prices.

We invite all Potatoe growers to call and see them at our office, where we can show them a sufficient number of testimonials as to their Quality and Productiveness to convince all that the EARLY ROSE is the very

BEST EARLY POTATOE KNOWN

One of the grand features of this wonderful Potatoe is that it succeeds most admirably in high, dry lands—Some grand results we have here in reports now to be published.

Those who want Pure Seed of California growth, and at New York rates or what it would cost to bring them here, can have larger, fairer and fresher Seed than any that can be imported.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

IMPORTANT

—TO—

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

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Miscellaneous.

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IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and to which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

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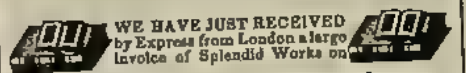

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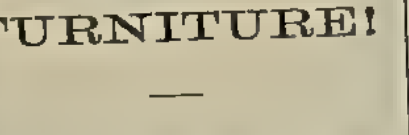

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Adapted to this Climate.

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

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to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

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The MULBERRY also will grow to a large tree, and is a fine Summer shade tree, with its large spreading foliage.

For either of these kinds, apply at the

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The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTIONS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt.

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop's.

Home Miscellany.

"THE BLESSED BABY."

Do you think if I'd a baby
That I'd let him pull my hair?
Do you think I'd put on collars
Just for him to soil and tear?
Do you think I'd call it pretty
When he bit his little toe?
Yet I've known some silly mothers
With their babies do just so.
Do you think I'd set him crying
Just to see his cunning frown?
Do you think I'd set him walking
Just to see him tumble down?
Would I call my baby pretty
When he'd neither teeth nor hair?
Yet I know some silly mothers
Think their babies wondrous fair.

THE SKEIN.

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Slip, yes, slip your skein, my Kitty,
O'er my hands, and wind and wind,
All the while, with little pity.
Tangling, tangling heart and mind;
Kitty! eyes upon the wool!
Not on me, my beautiful!

Now you droop your eyes completely,
Winding, winding dreamily;
Wherefore, wherefore smile so sweetly
On a thing that cannot see?
If you must smile, smile this way—
I will bear it as I may.

Ah! the rosebud fingers flitting
Swift about the colored ball!
How my heart beats time while sitting!
Still I try to bear it all.
Kitty, do you know or care,
'Tis my heart you're winding there?

Kitty, I am in a vision!
All the world to mist doth die;
Only, in an air Elysian,
Little fairy fingers fly:
Surely, if they flit too near,
I shall catch and kiss them, dear.

Tangled! pout not, fret not, Kitty!
Though I gladly bear the pain;
For your anger is so pretty,
It may make me sin again.
There! 'tis well. Now, wind and wind,
Tangling further heart and mind.

Now, 'tis done! the last thread lingers
Sadly from me, slow to part:
Canst thou see that in my fingers
I am holding up my heart?
Wind and wind: I do not care!
Smile or frown—and I will bear

Ah! so fast and quick you wind it
I no more can keep it mine;
Do you wonder that you find it
Throbbing now, close, close to thine?
Tangled, tangled are the twain;
Kiss, kiss, kiss them free again!

WYOMING.

"The old maids of New England, who are raving about Suffrage, had better go out to Wyoming."

Thus says a contemporary. The suggestion, though a sneer, is a good hint which may be without sacrifice of dignity, accepted.

Why should not hundreds of hard-working, poorly paid women, who have few family ties here go there, and make to themselves homes and positions for the future? A home is the very first requisite for a woman; it is not the women or girls who have homes who fall into vice. By a home, we do not mean merely four walls and a roof, but a real home, with all its harmonious, loving surroundings. Books, pictures, flowers, music, and last, though by no means least, children. All pictures are not on canvass; the sun throws many beautiful ones on our walls, and the birds are everywhere, so are homeless children.

Why not go to this new territory, take up land enough for a home where just and equal laws invite, where you will be at once citizens with all the honors and functions of citizens

A lady who visited the territory last summer reports it as one of the most delightful portions of our country. Lofty mountains, rich valleys, pure water, and an equable climate.

A hundred or two of women, with good practical talents, neither ashamed nor afraid to turn their hands to any kind of work, would be a blessing there. And when their homes are ready let them send on for the orphan children that are pining and dying in orphan asylums, because they are not homes, because there is not mother's love enough for all; their little hearts, sensitive and tender, yearn for more love than a Matron, however kind, can give to the great numbers that must change often. Indeed, it is a study not to love too much where the intercourse must be broken up and is uncertain of a month's continuance.

Let the great beautiful West be enriched by sending to them noble women and loving children. Let them find homes there, and feel that this new land, which has just and equal laws, is theirs for an inheritance. Let the Women's Mutual Aid Societies forming think of these suggestions.—P. W. D., in *Revolution*.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks Amherst will be the first of the Massachusetts colleges to admit women as students, and that their names may appear in the next years catalogue.

MRS. STOWE'S VINDICATION.

The interval since my publication of "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life" has been one of stormy discussion and much invective.

I have not thought it necessary to disturb my spirit and confuse my sense of right by even an attempt at reading the many abusive articles that both here and in England have followed that disclosure. Friends have undertaken the task for me, giving me from time to time the substance of anything really worthy of attention which came to view in the tumult.

It appeared to me essential that this first excitement should in a measure spend itself before there would be a possibility of speaking to any purpose. Now, when all would seem to have spoken who could speak, and, it is to be hoped, having said the utmost they can say, there seems to be a propriety in listening calmly, if that be possible, to what I have to say in reply.

And, first why have I made this disclosure at all?

To this, I answer briefly, because I considered it my duty to make it.

I made it in defense of a beloved, revered friend whose memory stood forth in the eyes of the civilized world charged with most repulsive crimes, of which I *certainly* knew her innocent.

I claim, and shall prove, that Lady Byron's reputation has been the victim of a concerted attack, begun by her husband during her lifetime, and coming to its climax over her grave. I claim and shall prove, that it was not I who stirred up this controversy in this year 1869. I shall show *who did do it*, and who is responsible for bringing on me that hard duty of making these disclosures, which it appears to me ought to have been made by others.

I claim that these facts were given to me unguarded by any promise or seal of secrecy, expressed or implied, that they were lodged with me as one sister rests her story with another for sympathy, for counsel, for defense. *Never* did I suppose the day would come that I should be obliged to so cruel an anguish as this use of them has been to me. Never did I suppose that—when those kind hands, that had shed nothing but blessings, were lying in the helplessness of death—when that gentle heart so sorely tried and to the last so full of love, was lying cold in the tomb—a countryman in England could be found to cast the foulest slanders on her grave, and not one in all England to raise an effective voice in her defense.

I admit the feebleness of my plea, in point of execution. It was written in a state of exhausted health, when no labor of the kind was safe for me—when my hand had not strength to hold the pen, and I was forced to dictate to another.

I have been told that I have no reason to congratulate myself on it as a literary effort. O my brothers and sisters! is there then nothing in this world to think of but literary efforts? I ask any man with a heart in his bosom, if he had been obliged to tell a story so cruel, because his mother's grave gave no rest from slander—I ask any woman who had been forced to such a disclosure to free a dead sister's name from grossest insults, whether she would have thought of making this work of bitterness a literary success?

Are the cries of the oppressed, the gasps of the dying, the last prayers of mothers—are *any* words wrung like drops of blood from the human heart to be judged as literary efforts?

My fellow countrymen of America, men of the press, I have done you one act of justice—of all your bitter articles, I have read not one. I shall never be troubled in the future time by the remembrance of any unkind word you have said of me, for at this moment I recollect not one. I had such faith in you, such pride in my countrymen, as men whom, above all others, the cause of woman was safe and sacred, that I was at first astonished and incredulous at what I heard of the course of the American press, and was silent, not merely from the impossibility of being heard, but from grief and shame. But reflection convinces me that you were, in many cases, acting from a misunderstanding of facts and through misguided honorable feeling, and I still feel courage, therefore to ask from you a fair hearing. Now, as I have done you this justice, will you also do me the justice to hear me seriously and candidly?

What interest have you or I, my brother and my sister, in this short life of ours, to utter anything but the truth? Is not truth between man and man and between man and woman, the foundation on which all things rest? Have you not every individual of you, who must hereafter give an account yourself alone to God, an interest to know the exact truth in this matter, and a duty to perform as respects that truth? Hear me then while I tell you the position in which I stood, and what was my course in relation to it.

A shameless attack on my friend's memory had appeared in the *Blackwood* of July, 1869, branding Lady Byron as he vilest of criminals, and recommending the Guiccioli book to a Christian public as interesting from the very fact that it was the avowed production of Lord Byron's mistress. No efficient protest was made against this outrage in England and *Little's Living Age* reprinted the Blackwood article, and the Harpers, the largest publishing house in America, perhaps in the world, republished the book.

Its statements—with shots of the *Blackwood*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and other English periodicals—were being propagated through all the young reading and writing world of America. I was meeting them advertised in dailies, and made up into articles in magazines, and thus the generation of to-day, who had no means of judging Lady Byron but by the fables of her slanderers, were being fully deceived. The friends who knew her personally were a small select circle in England, whom death is every day reducing. They were few in number compared with the great world, and were *silent*. I saw these foul slanders crystallizing into history uncontradicted by friends who knew her personally, who, firm in their own knowledge of her virtues and limited in views as aristocratic circles generally are, had no idea of the width of the world they were living in, and the exigency of the crisis. When time passed on and no voice was raised, I spoke. I gave at first a simple story, for I knew instinctively that whoever put the first steel point of truth into this dark cloud of slander must wait for the storm to spend itself. I must say the storm exceeded my expectations, and has raged loud and long. But now that there is comparative stillness, I shall proceed, first to prove what I have just been asserting, and, second, to add to my true story such facts and incidents as I did not think proper at first to state.

HE COULD BE TRUSTED.

AN EXAMPLE FOR BOYS.

Alfred was missing one night about sunset.—Mother was getting anxious, for she always wished him to be home. A neighbor, coming in, said a number of boys had gone to the river to swim, and he thought Alfred was safe enough to be with them.

"No," said the mother, "he promised me he would not go there without my leave, and he *always* keeps his word. He never told me a lie."

But seven o'clock came, then eight, and mother was still watching and listening for the step of Alfred; but it was half-past eight before his merry shouts and whistle was heard, when he ran into the gate.

"Confess, now," said the neighbor, "that you have been to the river with the other boys, and so kept away till late."

How the boy's eye flashed, and the crimson mounted to the cheeks!

"No, sir! I told my mother I would never go there without her leave, and *do you think I would tell a lie?* I helped James to find the cows which had strayed in the woods, and did not think I should be so late."

James, coming up the street just then, came in to tell us he was afraid we had been alarmed; they had been so far in the woods it made them late in getting home.

"I think," said the neighbor, turning to the mother as he took his hat to go home, "there is comfort in store for you, madam. Such a boy as that will make a noble man."—*Children's Guest.*

HOW TO GO TO BED IN FREEZING WINTER

Do it in a hurry if there is no fire in the room, and there ought not to be unless you are an invalid.

But if a person is not in good health it is best to undress by a good fire; warm and dry the feet well, draw on the stockings again; run into the room without fire; jump into bed, cuddle up, with head and ears under cover for a minute or more until you feel a little warmth, then uncover your head; next draw off your stockings, straighten out, turn over on your right side and go to sleep.

If a sense of chilliness comes over you on getting into bed it will always do an injury, and repetition increases the ill effects, without having any tendency to "harden" you. Nature abhors violence. We are never shocked into health.—Hard usage makes no garments last longer. —*Dr Hall.*

DRUNK BUT ONCE.

"You have but five minutes to live," said the sheriff; "if you have anything to say, speak now." The young man said: "I have to die. I had one little brother. He had beautiful eyes and flaxen hair, and I loved him. One day I got drunk—the last time in my life—and coming home, I found my little brother getting berries in the garden, and I became angry without a cause, and I killed him with one blow of the rake. I did not know anything about it till next day, when I awoke and found myself bound and guarded, and was told my little brother was found dead.—Whisky had done it. It had ruined me. I never was drunk but once. I have only one more word to say, and then I am going to my Judge. I say to young persons, never, never touch anything that can intoxicate." In another moment the young man was ushered into the presence of God.

No person ever got stung by hornets who kept away from where they were. It is just so with bad habits. No person ever became a drunkard who did not visit a grog shop or drink a glass of strong drink.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

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TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of ten months,.....$35

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

91-3 REV. A. VARSI, S J. President.

A Live Young Man Wanted.

AN ACTIVE energetic, thinking, Young Man, from 14 to 18 years of age who writes a good hand, and is quick in figures. One who is orderly in his habits, free from irregularities, and can produce unexceptionable Testimonials of Character, can find permanent employment in the Business Office, and Reading Room of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

A GOOD YOUNG MAN can find where he can win steady preferment for years. None need apply without the best of references. Apply only between 4 and 6 P. M., at 320 Clay Street., up stairs.

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AT EASTERN PRICES.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING LIST

Dress Goods.

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
100 pieces Check Mohair	$0 60	$0 25
50 pieces Check, extra wide	62	37
200 pieces Heavy Stripe Poplin	62	37
200 pieces Satin Stripe Poplinette	75	50
200 pieces Extra Wide Stripe Poplin	75	50
50 pieces Norwich Poplin	1 00	50
75 pieces Plaid Ottoman	87	50
50 pieces Plaid and Figured Ottoman	87	50
40 pieces Changeable Poplin	87—	60
60 pieces Plaid Epingline	87—	62—
20 pieces Stripe Wool Poplin	87—	63—
16 pieces English Serge, new colors	1 00	75
48 pieces Check Silk and Wool Poplin	1 37—	1 00
75 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 00	75
50 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 15	87—
100 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 25	1 00
100 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid, ex wide	1 75	1 25
100 pieces Empress, all the new shades	1 00	75
50 pieces Empress	1 25	87—
50 pieces Empress, extra super	1 37—	1 00
100 pieces Gordon's Scotch Gingham	37	25
100 pieces 4-4 French Calico	37—	25
100 pieces Best Quality French Calico	62—	37—
150 pieces Pim's Irish Poplin, all the new colors.		

Silks! Silks!

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
15 pieces Heavy Black Silk	$3 75	$2 00
19 pieces Heavy Black Silk	3 00	2 25
10 pieces Extra Heavy Black Silk	2 25	2 50
10 pieces Ex. Heavy and Wide Black Silk	4 00	3 25
25 pieces Stripe Silk	2 00	1 25
75 Dresses, Heavy Stripe Silk	35 00	25 00
25 Dresses, Stripes and Figured	35 00	25 00
30 Dresses, Chene Silk	40 00	30 00
25 Dresses, Brocke Silk	45 00	30 00
50 Dresses, Changeable Silk	45 00	30 00
20 Dresses, Very Rich Silk	60 00	45 00

150 Pieces Bonnet's Black Silk, made expressly for our House

AN IMMENSE STOCK

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All at reduced Prices.

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Cloaks, Suits and Jackets,

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	Former Price.	Reduced to.
250 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	$2 75	$1 25
200 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	3 00	1 50
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150 dozen Men's Linen Cambric Hdkfs	3 50	2 50
200 dozen Men's Linen Cambric Hdkfs	4 00	3 00

1000 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs at LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

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	Former Price.	Reduced to.
50 pieces Shaker Flannel	$0 35	$0 25
30 pieces Shaker Flannel, Extra	55	40
10 pieces Shaker Flannel, 4-4	75	50
50 pieces Ballardvale Flannel	40	30
25 pieces Ballardvale Flannel	50	40
100 pieces 4-4 Ballardvale Flannel	62	40
40 pieces 4-4 Ballardvale Flannel	75	50

And all finer grades at equally reduced rates. Our whole stock of HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR at a reduction of 25 per cent.

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Positively at Less than Wholesale Prices.

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PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

JUST RECEIVED.

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN

Ladies', Gents' and Misses'

Genuine Alexandre's Kid Gloves

At Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE—This is not a Clearing Out Sale of Old Goods. Having increased facilities for buying, and being now within seven days of the Eastern Markets, we are enabled to purchase Goods at much lower rates than formerly, and will give our customers and the public generally the benefit thereof, by reducing the prices of ALL our goods.

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ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST 31-13

NEW

Russian, Turkish & Roman BATH HOUSE,

No 524 TO 528 PACIFIC STREET,

DR. ZEILE INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT his New Bath House is now open for the accommodation of patrons. Neither pains nor expense have been spared to make this the best and most commodious establishment of the kind, either in Europe or America.

Convenient and separate apartments are afforded for the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air, and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms, where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. 31 23

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW-YEARS!!

COME AND SEE

The Largest House and the Finest Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

In the United States.

No. 432 PINE Street,

BOWEN BROS.

32-21

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS.

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making Scrap Books, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds; In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age; also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

Preserve Your Sight!

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES!

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES!

Mounted in fine Gold, Steel and Shell Frames, accurately adapted to the various conditions of sight. Those in need of Spectacles will find my assortment the most extensive, and receive the attention of one skilled in his profession.

7-1 C. MULLER, Optician, No. 203 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Miscellany.

DENNIS O'RAFFERTY'S OPINION OF FAYMALE SUFFRAGE.

Och, he is a baste who opposes the right
Of a faymale to vote whenever she plazes:
For myself, I look forth to the day wid delight
When the polls will appear like a meadow of daisies.

I said to me Kathleen, when from the convention
She came wid a beautiful smile on her face,
Ye'll soon be a lady, and ivery attention
Be shown yez by those who have power and place.

Mrs. Gunnybags thin on yerself will be dotin'
And sayin' yees up to her house, never fear;
And thin in her carriage, when faymales are votin',
Ye'll sit by her side, och! Kathleen, me dear.

It is said that this life, after all, is no bubble.
But not so to me, a thrue son of the sod;
For the years have been joyous, and free from all throuble.
While mixin' the mortar and carryin' me hod.

And I am not jealous, oh, no, not at all!
But welcome from Erin each strong-minded daughter.
To climb up the ladders and walk on the wall,
And share all the joys of the bricks and the mortar.

A FAMOUS SHIP.

Hero, king of Syracuse, built a ship, which, in several points, may have surpassed some of our model floating palaces. The celebrated geometrician, Archimedes, superintended the construction. It had only twenty banks of oars; but we can gain a better idea of the size of the ship, as compared with those common in that age, from the fact that the timber for it would have been sufficient for sixty triremes—the most common ships of war, with three banks of oars. Various kinds of wood, and other articles for finishing, were brought from Gaul, Spain, and Italy. The floors of several of the rooms were composed of all kinds of stones inlaid; and on this mosaic the whole story of the Iliad was depicted in a marvellous manner. "In the furniture, the ceilings, and the doors, everything," says the historian, "was finished in the same admirable manner."

Then there was a gymnasium, and walks, and a garden with all sorts of plants, and a temple with a floor of agate and other most beautiful stones, and with doors of citron wood and ivory, while the adornment was completed with pictures and statues. The drawing-rooms and bathing-rooms were beautifully variegated with Tauromenian marble. The arrangements for various kinds of freight and for engines of war were ample. They put on board sixty thousand measures of corn, ten thousand jars of Sicilian salt fish, twenty thousand talents' weight of wool,—nearly six hundred tons,—and of other cargo twenty thousand talents' weight also. Besides this, there were provisions for the crew.—*Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

A DARK STORY WELL TOLD.

A Situation Open.

The romance of the runaway darkey was quite played out after the people of the North and South had pecked their flints for the final shot.—Once in a while, however, there comes a reminiscence which shows Sambo's native humor, and how irresistible was his hankering for the "boon of freedom." Before the war there came into the bar-room of a hotel in Canada, near the frontier, a bright looking negro, who was thus addressed by one of the eminent persons usually found in such resorts:

"I s'pose you're a runaway slave," said one, looking sharply at the new comer.

Feeling that he was pretty well away from bondage, the darkey responded that he was.

"Ah, indeed; well, we're glad of it; but you don't seem to look very poor—have good clothes down South?"

"Certainly," said the darkey, with some pride. "Same clothes as my master."

"But you got many a good thrashing, eh?"

"Never had a whipping in my life."

"Never thrashed!" said another; "well, but you niggers don't always get enough to eat, do you?"

"Always had enough, gemmen; never went hungry."

"What!" said the interrogator, "good clothes no punishment, plenty to eat. Now," said he, turning to the group, "only think of it!—this fellow has left a position where he enjoys all these privileges for an uncertainty."

"Gemmen," said the darkey, "all I'se got to say respectin' dem privileges is, dat if any wants to avail bisse'f of 'em, *de situation am still open!*—Editor's Drawer, in *Harper's Magazine* for Feb.

WARING THE PANTS.

The following is a "stanzer" from a recent production of the husband of the redoubtable Dr. Mary Walker:

The bird calls from its gilded cage,
Its mate far in the wild wood:
And so my soul still wails for thee,
Bright angel of my childhood.

But if our fate, a cruel lot,
Hath cut our hearts asunder,
Why, Mary—bring my trowsers back!
And then go vote forever!

NEURALGIA.

A new remedy for this distressing disease is announced. It is simply lemon juice taken without sugar—one lemon a day being said to cure the most obstinate cases. How sure the cure is can only be known by experiment, but the medicine is easily obtained, and not "bad to take."

VINEGAR. HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASSES, OR SORGHUM, in Ten Hours, without using drugs. For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

MERCHANTS'

GARGLING OIL

IS THE

BEST LINIMENT

IN THE WORLD

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

36 Years in Use.

Is good for Rheum tism, Chilblains, Corns, Whitlows, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cramps, Colls, Bites of Animals Weakness of the Joints, Contractions of the Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Frost Bites, Painful Nervous Affections, Chapped Hands, Lame ack Pain in the Side, Swellings, Tumors, Tooth Ache, Old Sores, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Flesh wounds, Galls of all kinds.

Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Poll evil, Wind galls, Callous, Spavin, Sweeney, Fistula, Shiest, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Springhalt, Sand Cracks, Lameness, Strains, Founded Feet, Mange, Horn Distempers, Garget in Cows, Cracked Teats, Foot Rot in Sheep, and many other diseases incident to Man and Beast.

R. D. Taylor, of Concord, Ky., says the Gargling Oil cured a horse of his, injured while plowing by attempting to step over a stump, almost severing the thigh from the body; also that he has used it in his family for fifteen years, and is the best remedy for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Frost Bites, Strains, Rheumatism, etc., he ever used.

From Crump & Bros., Lochrane Landing, Ohio, Nov. 29th, 1856—We are pleased with your medicines. It has been the means of curing a great number of different diseases upon persons, as also upon horses. We think it cures all you recommend it to do. We want you to send us the larger proportion of the variety for "Family Use," in small bottles.

From Dr. J. P. Torrell, Warren, Ind., March 3d, 1856—I am engaged in the practice of medicine, and find your Gargling Oil an extremely efficient remedy in all cases where an external application is indicated.

From Dr. O. B. Neal, Burris, Iowa, 1855—I have practiced medicine in this county seventy years, and cheerfully recommend your Gargling Oil as the best liniment in use.

From Dr. T. W. Ellis, Troupville Ga., Jan. 6th, 1856—If I could receive both boxes of the Gargling Oil it would not be too much, as I think I could soon find sale for it all, the inquiry being frequent since it is supposed that I have it for sale.

From Dr. Wm S McCall, Chamois, Mo., Nov. 9th, 1859—Your Gargling Oil is taking the shine off from all liniments of the day. If you desired them I could procure dozens of certificates from the best citizens of the county.

Messrs. McLain & Bros., Wholesale Druggists, Wheeling Va., say, under date of July 24th, 1856 that they can safely recommend the Gargling Oil for more diseases than it is recommended for.

From J. R. Fisher, Uniontown, Pa., June 31st, 1857—Your Gargling Oil is doing much better here than formerly, since its virtues have become known—and the bottles put up for Family Use, without Stain, are much sought for.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Nathan Lindsey, County Judge of Shelby county, Iowa, dated Harlan, April 18th, 1857. It is decidedly preferred to any other liniment sold in this section.

Extract of a letter from Samuel S. Hupp, dated Fellsburg, Ohio, July 17th, 1856—In June last, Henry Sallie had a yearling colt that had what was supposed to be Diphtheria, for more than ten days, so that it could not eat, and the throat swollen almost shut, and by the use of three or four applications of the dollar bottles, did the desired effect.

From A. G. Nisl, Lewisville, Coshocton county, Iowa, March 1852—I have used your Gargling Oil for the scratches on my horse, and it cured it with the first application.

From Enos Mather, Middleport, N. Y., July 22d, 1850—I purchased a bottle of your Gargling Oil of your Agent, A. S. Baker, at Middleport, and as yet have used but half of it. I think it has given me more relief in a case of severe rheumatism of long standing, than anything I have ever used before.

Extract of a letter from J. O. Pratt, dated Quincy, Chautauque county, N. Y., August 12, 1854—I have been acquainted with your medicine, (Gargling Oil) for the last fourteen years. It has proved to be a sure cure for Foot Rot in Sheep, for which I have sold the last bottle, and have calls almost daily for more. Please forward as soon as convenient.

Always enquire for MERCHANTS' CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL, and take no other.

Retail price, $1 00, 50 cents, and 25 cents.

Shake well before using, and rub on thoroughly before the fire or some warm substance.

The Gargling Oil has been used as a liniment for thirty six years. All we ask is a fair trial, but be sure and follow the directions.

Ask your nearest druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and Vade Mecums, and read what the people say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the United States and other countries.

Our testimonials date from 1833 to 1858, and are unsolicited. Use the Gargling Oil and tell your neighbors what good it has done.

We deal fair and liberal with all and defy contradic

Manufactured at LOCKPORT, N. Y.,

.....BY.....

Merchants' Gargling Oil Company,

JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

32-17

Miscellaneous.

LINFORTH, KELLOG & RAIL,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS.

Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1857.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

Agents wanted for this Coast, County Rights for sale.

30-6 3m

TO THE PUBLIC!!!

THE

SAN FRANCISCO

PACKAGE EXPRESS

COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

IS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYing Passengers, Baggage, Packages, and Parcels from the different Railroad and Steamboat Lines, and delivering the same to any part of the City.

To our friends from the Country this system presents itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc. to our Messengers on the Cars and Boats and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Hackmen or Job Wagons.

The Street Cars run from all Depots to the different Hotels.

Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care will be promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid.

Mark Care of

"S. F. Package Express Company,"

Commissions for the purchase of goods in this City especially solicited, and articles forwarded as directed.

This Company commends itself to the General Public. The same system has been long in operation in Eastern Cities with great success.

GENERAL OFFICE:

211 and 213 California St., near Battery.

D. V. B. HENARIE, Pres.,

T. A. MUDGE, Secy. and Treas.,

H. B. MURRAY, Supt.

31-19

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT,

CHEAP,

and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

33-1 Proprietors.

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men.*

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us

Miscellaneous.

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 486 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st.....363,862 82

CASH ASSETS.....$1,113,862 82

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE

OCEAN,

MARINE,

INLAND

INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston, A. L. Tubbs, Wm. Alvord, Jonathan Hunt, A. B. Forbes, A. G. Stiles, A. Seligman, L. B. Benchley, Wm. Sherman, L. Sachs, Jas. De Fremery, J. G. Bray, David Stern, D. O. Mills, I. Friedlander, Moses Heller, H. M Newhall, G. T. Lawton, Myles D. Sweeny, Chas. Mayne, E. L. Goldstein, J. O. Earl, Lloyd Tevis, Thos. H. Selby, Adam Grant, Alpheus Bull, S. M. Wilson, D. J. Oliver, W. Scholle, Thos. Brown, Chas. Main, Chas. R. Peters, Oliver Eldridge, J. B. Roberts, J. C. Wilmerding, P. L. Wright, Wm. Hooper, J. D. Fry, A. Hayward, T. L. Barker, Alex. Weill, Chas. Meyer, Chas. E. McLane, M. Rosenbaum, A. J Ralston, T. Lemmon Meyer, Geo. C. Hickox.

NEW YORK:
Louis McLane, Frederick Billings, James Lees, J. G. Kellogg, Wm. T. Coleman, Moses Ellis,

SACRAMENTO
Edgar Mills, G. W. Mowe, C. T. Wheeler.

MARYSVILLE:
J. H. Jewett.

SAN JOSE:
E. McLaughlin.

PORTLAND, OREGON:
W. S. Ladd, Jacob Kamm.

VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
Wm. Sharon

Officers:

JONATHAN HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.

T. O. GRANT, J. E. BIGELOW, } Local Agents. 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

Hucks
Lamb

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

146 Natoma street, San Francisco.

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers

PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of Paper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street

Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. His three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

Valuable Patents

FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics' to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same.

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

REAL ESTATE at SACRAMENTO

TEN TO TWENTY BLOCKS,

Well situated in the suburbs of the City in entire Blocks, with Twenty or Thirty Lots seperate, singly, or more, all desirably located for Building Lots. Will be sold at reasonable rates, if applied for soon to

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office,

Or GEN. JOSIAH HOWELL, Sacramento City.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by EDITOR FARMER.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Wheat Market may be called dull, yet the price of wheat is the same as last week. The amount coming in is small by reason of low water in our rivers.

There has been a few cargoes sent to Europe, the risk of loss was ventured by reason of exceeding low rates of freight obtained.

The principal exports of Breadstuff is to China and Japan, also to the Islands.

Oregon is sending in Wheat and Flour quite lively—as soon as our streams raise, our own grain will flow in abundantly, for with the nearness to new harvest, it would be unwise to "hold on," for there is more wheat on hand in this State than is generally believed.

Whatever may be said of the drouth in some sections of our State, other and large sections promise an abundant harvest by reason of early planting on summer fallowed lands.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$1 25	@	1 40
do Extra	1 40	@	1 65
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 22
Barley, old, for brewing	1 30	@	1 35
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 50
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 25
Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
do Extra	4 75	@	5 50
Extra Family Flour	5 10	@	5 50
Oregon Superfine	4 00	@	4 25
do Extra for shipping	4 5	@	3 25
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	3 50
Bran ₱ ton	16 00	@	18 00
Middlings ₱ ton	23 50	@	30 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		@	25 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	5 00
Potatoes Humboldt	95	@	1 10
Potatoes, Bodegas	75	@	1 00
do sweet	1 00	@	1 50
Onions	2 00	@	2 50
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	16 00	@	17 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	10 00	@	11 00
Straw ₱ ton	7 00	@	8 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit Market remains the same, very little new fruit save Apples, with some Tropical fruits.

Where are our Grape growers? Why do they not study out a wise plan to preserve their best table Grapes till now, and realize 25 to 50 cents per lb., it could easily be done. Pears should be preserved also—this enterprise would pay.

Nuts of all kinds are plenty and good—California Walnuts and Almonds cannot be excelled.

Smyrna Figs are now in Market, fresh and fine.

Apples, ₱ box	1 25	@	2 75
Apples, ₱ lb	4	@	10
Pears, green, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Plums, ₱ lb		@	
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₱ lb		@	
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Apricots, ₱ lb		@	—
Cherries, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	—	@	
Grapes, white sweet water, ₱ lb		@	—
Melons, green flesh	15	@	25
Watermelons	30	@	50
Quinces, ₱ box	1 50	@	2 50
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	15	@	25
do Fresh, Malaga new, dry ₱ lb		@	25
Strawberries, ₱ lb	25	@	50
Raspberries, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Blackberries, wild ₱ lb	—	@	—
Gooseberries ₱ lb	—	@	—
Currants, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₱ doz	15	@	25
California Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
do Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	9 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb		@	35
California Almonds, green	8	@	15
Cal do dried		@	25

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Vegetable Market is always good with us—plenty in supply always fresh. Asparagus comes to market and brings high prices. New Potatoes, Green Peas and other luxuries can be had for a price.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	—	@	75
do green	—	@	—
Artichokes, (Fr) ₱ doz	50	@1	00
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beets, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbage, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Carots, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz		@	
Cranberries, ₱ gall	90	@	1 00
new eastern, ₱ gal	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₱ lb new	15	@	20
Green Corn, ₱ doz ears		@	
Sugar Peas	10	@	12
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	12½	@	25
do cultivated		@	75
Onions, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Horseradish	12	@	20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	37	@	50
do green, ₱ lb	—	@	
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 00	@	1 50
do do new ₱ lb	8	@	12½
do Sweet	2	@	5
Pumpkins	12	@	25
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	—	@	25
Parsley	—	@	25
Pickles in jars, each	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	—	@	—
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	—	@	25
do yellow	—	@	—
do black, ₱ bunch	25	@	25
Green Peppers		@	
do Red	15	@	20
Squash, Summer	4	@	8
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String	10	@	12
Green Lima, shelled	—	@	25
Spinage, ₱ basket	75	@	—
Salsify, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Turnips, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	30	@	35
Garlic	20	@	25

FISH.

[H. S. Burr.]

Fish of all kinds are A No. 1. Salmon, Halibut, Mackerel, Trout of superior size and quality, all these luxuries can be always found at the stand of H. S Burr, California Market.

Salmon, ₱ lb	—	@	12
do smoked, new	15	@	25
do pickled, ₱ bbl		@	12
Salmon Trout	—	@	37
Smelts		@	10
Perch		@	10
Rockfish		@	12
Codfish, dry		@	15
Herring, fresh	6	@	
do smoked ₱ 100		@	1 00
Tomcod	—	@	25
Sardines, fresh	—	@	12
Solefish	—	@	
Crabs large ₱ doz	—	@	1
do small		@	
do soft	—	@	
Terrapin, ₱ doz		@	6 00
Mackerel, pickled, each	20	@	25
do fresh	—	@	1 00
Shrimps, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass		@	
Halibut, rare	—	@	75
Sturgeon		@	5
Oysters, ₱	100	@	
Lobsters, ₱ lb Eastern	—	@	37
Turbot	—	@	—
Pompono		@	
Eels		@	—

MEATS.

All the varieties of Meats are at high rates. Choice cuts of Beef steaks etc., are 25 to 30 cents—unusual for our Market. We need more cattle fatters—that pays—see rates below.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	25
do corned	12	@	15
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@	15
do chops	12	@	15
Veal, ₱ lb	15	@	25
do cutlet		@	
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	15
do leg	15	@	20
Lamb, ₱ lb	62	@	75
Beef tongues, each	—	@	15
Pigs' Tongues, each		@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	18
do Oregon		@	20
do smoked	—	@	—
Hams, California and Oregon	18	@	20
Cross' Sugar Cured		@	22
Choice Hams Duffield	—	@	30

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry remains steady; some kinds a little higher, others lower; markets well supplied.

Ducks, wild ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
do tame "	2 00	@	2 50
do Mallard "	75	@	1 00
do Teal, ₱ doz	—	@	1 50
Geese wild, ₱ each	75	@	1 25
do tame	2 00	@	3 50
Chickens, Young, each	87	@	1 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	25	@	30
Hens, each	87	@	1 00
Snipe, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do English	3 00	@	4 00
Venison, ₱ lb	15	@	25
Quails, ₱ doz	1 25	@	1 75
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@	4 00
do wild		@	—
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame	50	@	1 00
do wild, per doz	—	@	2 00
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	50

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₱ doz	8 50	@	10 00
Spring Chickens	7 50	@	9 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	22	@	25
Ducks, tame, per doz	10 00	@	12 00
do wild,	1 50	@	3 00
do Mallard	2 50	@	3 00
English snipe,	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 50	@	3 50
do wild ₱ doz	6 00	@	8 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@	2 50
do wild	75	@	1 00
Quail, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 25
Venison	10	@	12
Hares ₱ doz	2 00	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

(M. B. French & Co.)

The Dairy products are lower. Butter of all kinds lower 5 to 10 cents per pound. Eggs lower, and prospect of much lower rates still.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	35	@	45
do do packed	—	@	45
do Oregon packed	—	@	35
do Eastern	35	@	40
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	—	@	40
Duck-eggs	—	@	—
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Cheese, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Lard, Eastern	17	@	20
do Oregon	—	@	20
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	—	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb	25	@	32½
do do packed	30	@	35
do Eastern (new)	25	@	35
Cheese, California	17	@	20
Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	30
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Lard, ₱ lb	14	@	15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ lb	3½	@	5
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	10	@	12
do Imported	27	@	30
Mustard Seed	3½	@	5
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	8	@	12

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Wool, Fall clip	12	@	14
do extra	15	@	16
Medium	10	@	12
do burry	10	@	13
do fall clip	8	@	10
Wool-sacks, new	60	@	80
do second hand	40	@	50
Dry hides, ₱ lb	15	@	17
Green salted, ₱ lb	7	@	7½
Deer Skins	20	@	22
Sheep skins, wool on	30	@	40
do do plain	15	@	30
Goat skins, each	25	@	50
Refined Tallow	10	@	11

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	10½	@	12c ₱ lb
do. 2d do.	7	@	9c. "
do. 3d do.	6	@	8c. "
MUTTON—	8	@	9c. "
LAMB—	10	@	12c. "
PORK—undressed,	5½	@	6½c "
" dressed,	8	@	9c. "
VEAL—	10	@	12½c "

PREMIUMS.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATOE.

The wonderful celebrity which is now being attained by the unprecedented excellence of the "Early Rose Potatoe," its great productiveness beyond that of any other potatoe known, its early maturity (7, 8 and 9 weeks) surpassing all others, and its great superiority in *quality*, induces us to try to spread its culture as widely as possible.

We therefore will now offer to every *new subscriber* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, from the commencement of our new Volume, Four pounds of the "Early Rose Potatoe," mailed to them *free of cost*, as a PREMIUM for 1870. This will give them seed for another year, equal to 200 to 300 lbs.

P. S. All new subscribers to our present Volume who kindly sent their names before this, if they will send us word they will use this seed they shall have the parcel mailed to them free.

RARE FLOWER SEEDS.

We have several fine collections of new and choice Flower Seeds from the well known Florists, "Dreer" of Philadelphia, and James Vick of Rochester N. Y. Those who wish "Gems in Flora," will find them at our Office, No. 320 Clay Street

JOHN VANDERBILT & BRO'S.

NO. 23, FULTON STREET,

(NEAR FULTON MARKET.) New York,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

AND MACHINES.

Garden, Field, Grass, Bird and Flower Seeds, Guano, Bone Dust, and other Fertilizers. Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Roots Etc. 4.

Central and Western

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time, Schedule, January 12, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Epress Train Daily.	Hotel every Wedn'sy	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	Le	9.00 a m	9 00 a m	4 00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	8.45 "		4.50 "
Stockton	"	12 15 "		8.35 "
Sacramento	Ar	2.00 p m		10.30 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2 20 "	2 20 p m	4 30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6 05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		10 30 "
Colfax	Lv	6.56 "		11.45 "
Cisco	"	9 16 "		4 30 p m
Reno	"	1 45 a m	1.45 a m	12.15 a m
Wadsworth	"	3.35 "		6 15 p m
Winnemucca	"	10 35 "		7.15 a m
Argenta	"	2.20 p m		1.20 "
Carlin	"			7.16 p m
Elko	"			9.30 "
Ogden	Ar	8.30 a m	6 30 a m	1 00 "

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily	Hotel every Sator'y	Emigrant and Fr't Daily
Ogden	Lv	6 00 p m	6 00 p m	6 05 p m
Elko	"	9 00 a m		6 20 "
Carlin	"	1.10 p m		9.10 "
Argenta	"	4.50 "		12 10 a m
Winnemucca	"	12 00 a m		7 45 "
Wadsworth	"	2.05 "	2 05 a m	8 15 p m
Reno	"	6 45 "		11 45 "
Cisco	"	9 20 "		7 55 a m
Colfax	"	10 40 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	12 15 p m		1 00 p m
Junction	"	1.10 "		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar			5 45 "
				Mail.
Sacramento	Lv	1 30 "	1.30 p m	6 30 a m
Stockton	"	3.20 "		8 25 "
San Jose	Ar	6 20 "		12 40 p m
Oakland	"	7 00 "		1 10 "
San Francisco	"	7 30 "	7 30 "	1 40 "

Local Trains.

FROM

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
6.50 A. M.	5.40 A. M.	5 30 A. M.
8 00* "	6.55 "	6 15 "
9 00 "	8 50 "	7 50 "
10,00* "	9 50 "	
11 00 "	10 00 "	9 50 "
12 00* M.	11 00 "	
2 00 P. M.	12 05 P. M.	11 15
3 00* "	2 00 "	
4 00 "	3 00 "	2 50 P. M
5 15 "	4 00 "	
6 30 "	5 10 "	5 00 "
11 30 P. M.	6 50 P. M.	6 40 P. M
SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
7 15† A. M	6 36 A. M	4 45† A. M
9 00† "	7 30 "	6 50† "
9 30† "	9 02† "	8 15 "
11 30† "	9 42 "	9 00† "
1 30 P. M	11 45† "	11 00† "
4 00 "	1 41 P. M	1 00 P. M.
5 15 "	4 11 "	3 30 "

*To Oakland only † Sundays only

‡Sundays excepted

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. 32-20

Shade Trees! Shade Trees!!

ORNAMENTAL & SHADE TREES

LARGE COLLECTION OF TREES.

EXTRA SIZE SHADE TREES.

Elm and Ash Trees.

A splendid lot of very choice and large size ELM and ASH Trees, for PUBLIC SQARES, and STREETS, will be offered in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Mulberry Trees.

Large size Mulberry Trees, White, Red, and MORUS MULTICAULIS, of all sizes, suitable for planting out as Shade or Ornamental Trees, and also as Fruit Bearing, or for feeding the Silk Worm.

The Mulberry Tree makes a handsome Shade Tree, and is an Ornamental and Fruit Tree combined.

These Trees will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

OSAGE ORANGE TREES.

A few lots of Osage Orange Trees for setting out as Ornamental Trees. Also

SILK WORM EGGS

Of the FRENCH ANNUAL SPECIES, for sale.

The above will be sold on the best of terms.

P. S.—Orders addressed to A. P. Smith, will be promptly attended to.

Sample Trees can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE, where information of the quality of the Trees and the price can be had.

A. P. SMITH.

Of the well known SMITH'S GARDENS,

[Sacramento City, Cal.

COMMISSION

SALES-ROOM

— AND —

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash, or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE,

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms.

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now offering have been selected with the greatest care, their purity we can confidently affirm with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES

FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES

FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS

FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR MEADOW-LAND.

PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,

ITALIAN RYE GRASS,

EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,

PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,

ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREE SEEDS.

TOBACCO SEED,

COTTON SEED,

COFFEE SEED,

TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December.

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates

50 Packets choicest and best		$10 00
25 do	do do	5 00
12 do	do do	3 00
50 Packets Good Selected		6 00
25 do	do do	3 00
12 do	do do	1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

Silk Culture.

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony, Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops,

Very Choice Gladioli,

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

Pearhes, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.,

Farmers' Headquarters. 320 Clay Street, up-stairs.

SPLENDID

PREMIUMS!

1870!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR

AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

"California Farmer."

With the New Volume in January we begin the SEVENTEENTH YEAR of LABOR with this Journal

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

PREMIUMS.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER will club with the following Magazines and Journals, and furnish them for the year 1870 at the following rates.

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The California Farmer and the Independent for $7 50, and to present them with Richie's splendid steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, price of which is $2 each, thus giving them the two Splendid and Popular Pictures worth $4, and both these Papers for $7 50

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The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Phrenological Journal of New York now in its 50th Volume, $3

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Stock Journal, $5

We shall add others with our next issue.

Any other Journal or Periodical desired we will furnish with the FARMER on the most liberal terms when desired.

The Terms of the FARMER will remain the same—$5 per year, $3 for six months, (gold price) and $1 extra when payments have been delayed and these terms are unchangeable. A liberal allowance for clubs; when five copies are paid for six copies will be furnished.

We call attention to the Premiums offered, and the Union of other Journals with ours.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers

320 *Clay St.*, San Francisco

GYPSUM.

(Sulphate of Lime.)

This well known but most wonderful fertilizer has not yet been practically introduced into the Agricultural interests or before the minds of the California cultivators, for the reason that there was no supply, and because it was hard to make them believe our lands needed manuring.

The time, however, has arrived when, by the admitted fact of the deterioration of our soil and the lessening of crops, something must be done to restore the soil and bring it into that state of fertility necessary to make it profitable to cultivate the soil.

Gypsum is a compound of Sulphuric Acid and Lime, and the object of this fertilizer is the Acid of Ammonia, thus making it the direct food of plants, either by supplying the Sulphate of Lime or by its decomposition, affording the Sulphuric necessary to the due development of certain plants.

Sprengel's Analyses shows the quantity of Lime and Magnesia, Sulphuric and Phosphoric Acids to be very large in the following plants, and for them this fertilizer has no superior:

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Cabbage, Swedish Turnips, Clover, Beets, Turnips, and root crops generally; thus ensuring to a certainty its great importance to the Farmers.

Liebig's Natural Laws of Husbandry gives conclusive proofs of its superiority as a fertilizer for Clover and Grasses, furnishing details of experiments made by distinguished men in various parts of Europe.

According to the experiments made by Berthollts, Gypsum is composed of *thirty-three* parts of Lime, *forty-three* of Sulphuric Acid, and *twenty-four* of the water of crystallization.

Gypsum is often called Plaster of Paris, but this is wrong—it only takes that name and character when it has been deprived of its water of crystallization by fire; there it becomes *Calcined Gypsum* or Plaster.

Gypsum for Dry Countries like California, will prove immensely valuable, as when used as a fertilizer in our hot and dry soil, its waters of crystallization are seperated by means of our hot climate and go at once to benefit the plants, while the Acids and Sulphate of Lime is taken up by the soil, enriching it to a very great degree.

The undersigned is now prepared to furnish this valuable fertilizer by the quantity to all who desire to try its well attested virtues.

CHAS. J. JANSON,

222 BATTERY STREET

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR STATE and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merits of the H. & L AXLE GREASE over all imitators, have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their Premium, their article having stood the test for over fifteen years. They are now prepared to sell their well known Axle Grease at as low a price as any other in the market, New York and Chicago not excepted.

P. S.—To consumers—Don't trust to the 1st person you ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE Depot & Manufactory, No. 144] Natoma Street. 320 Jackson street.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1870. NUMBER 5.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—No 320 *Clay street (up stairs), below Battery* SAN FRANCISCO.

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☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & Co. PUBLISHERS.

San Francisco, Cal.

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W. B. BANCROFT, Bookseller, New San Diego.

Home Correspondence,

OIL-CAKE MEAL AS FEED.

We take pleasure in giving the following letter from Hon. Thomas G. Phelps, upon Stock Feed. Although a private letter to the Directors of the Linseed Oil Factory, it has been kindly sent us, and we feel that, coming from so high a source, this important information will be acted on by our Dairymen and Stockmen.

BELMONT, February 1, 1870.

To the Directors of the P. L. O. and L. W.:

Gents—You ask some questions in regard to my knowledge of the use of Oil cake Meal. I am forced to answer briefly and in haste. I was well acquainted with its use when a boy, and my experience with it for the past two years has confirmed my earlier impressions. For fattening neat Cattle it is superior, pound for pound, to any feed with which I am acquainted. For this purpose, I estimate its value at double that of Wheat Flour. For milk, it is of more than double the value of Middlings which, as all Dairymen understand, are of little value except for keeping the Cows in condition. I regard it as four or five times the value of Bran; this, however, is too large an estimate, if the quantity, and not the quality, of milk is the object sought.

My feed for the past three months has been Hay, Beets, Bran, Middlings, and Oil-cake Meal. At first, I fed only Hay, Beets, Bran, and Middlings. I then added the Oil-cake Meal, and found it largely increased the amount of butter. I afterwards left off the Bran—with scarcely a perceptible falling-off in butter. Getting out of Oil-cake Meal, I directed the dairyman to increase the amount of Middlings to the extent, in pounds, of the Meal he had been feeding, and the result was a falling-off of more than 10 per cent. in the butter. I then directed him to return to the Oil-cake Meal—to feed a slightly increased quantity, but to drop the Middlings, when it was found the amount of butter made came up again to the old standard. Since then, I have fed only Hay, Beets, and Oil-cake Meal. I should state, in this connection, that I do not feed heavily. My impression is, for butter—a Cow should not be fed more than three or four pounds per day (I feed two), which should be soaked in at least three pails of water, for twenty-four hours, at the end of which time it will become a thick mucilage.

For young Calves there is, I think, no feed equal to it. It may be mixed with their food at any time after they are three days' old, and, after three months' old, may be fed dry or wet, and thrown on Hay. For Horses, it is a healthy and strong food, giving to the hair great softness and brightness, but they will not eat it readily at first, though in time they become very fond of it.

With its use for fattening Hogs, I have had no experience, but I think pork made from it would be soft and inferior, though beef made from it is very superior.

Very truly yours,

T. G. PHELPS.

THE POTATOE PLANTER.

We call the special attention of all who plant Potatoes largely, to the far famed POTATOE PLANTER now on Exhibition at our Reading Rooms.

Persons who plant any number of acres of Potatoes should by all means see this great labor saving machine, as its great excellence would convince them at once of its utility and economy. For particulars of its merits, see the advertisement in our columns.

MINERVA GLEN, February 4th, 1870.

LETTER NUMBER 3.

COL. WARREN:

Dear Sir—"Jenny Dare," your lady correspondent, thinks "Daisy Earl" is a Mormon because the latter says, "The best rights that wives and mothers have, is to be good and dutiful housekeepers, and to make their husbands and children happy." If "Jenny" includes all wives and mothers who think as "Daisy" does, then *Mormonism*, in her estimation, must be a flourishing institution indeed. Said Bonaparte, "What France needs to make good citizens is good mothers."—Another wise man once said, "That every man has engraven upon his heart the image of some woman."

I could quote other sayings of wise men in proof that it has ever been the opinion of the great, that where men are not, they should be, under the influence of good women, but the above will suffice for the present.

By giving the ballot to women it cannot add to her facilities to acquire the ability to educate her sons.

It cannot purify politics, because women are as much, if not more, susceptable to influences than men.

What then will it do? It will lay the foundations for a bitter antagonism between the sexes, endanger the family circle, and pave an approach to the basis of those tender relations ordained by the Creator for the perpetuation of the human race.

Your correspondent, in referring to those thirty thousand females in the State of Massachusetts, says, "they will have to go to Utah to get their best rights," why made she no mention of other States where men are in excess, and where there are plenty of bachelors (as there are also in the "Bay State"), and tell us why they don't seek the women and reduce the disparity.

I am acquainted with a score or more of old bachelors, and from the tenor of their conversations on the subject of marriage, I am satisfied that they feel that the antagonistic element has already commenced with the opposite sex, and that gentle, loving, dependent being, pictured in the dreams of their youth, they see merging into an opponent who could not increase their happiness or add to their peace of mind, and hence they prefer the single state.

The custom of saluting each other in passing is common among men, and means "*We are brothers.*" This is not the case with women. In their walks they seldom notice any one, but pass on, head up and eyes straight, to the front.

This is worse than barbarism. It is a species of contemptuous dignity, the legitimate results of ignorance, folly and bad education. The indifference of American women to their fellow men has contributed much towards this celibacy, and the immorality of many a young man. I do not say that ladies should salute or acknowledge the presence of every "rough," but I *do* say that, if they would use their moral powers with proper discretion, they could reclaim many who are almost lost, and prevent thousands from falling at all,—changing, eventually, the harsh and uncharitable features of modern society altogether to something better. But do that which will make enemies between the sexes, destroy the romance of love and courtship, and you will convert the world into a madhouse.

Allow me to say, in conclusion, that I have not penned these thoughts for the purpose of stirring up angry arguments, but for the impartial consideration of those who are so earnestly engaged in the work of placing women in the political ranks.

The time is coming when the question will be submitted to the "voice of the people." Let us all look at both sides fairly.

Yours truly, A. K.

[The above letter we commend most earnestly to all our readers of both sexes. There are good Home truths well and happily told, and "A. K." has *hit the nail on the head.* He has shown the *cause* of Bachelorism. Let women—by their courteous, social demeanor, draw good, industrious young men towards them and they will soon change the whole face of society. True, that every good man has the image of some woman engraven upon his heart, unless he has become corrupt. Other suggestions of "A. K." are excell[illegible] we hope to hear from him often]

OUR AGENCY—NEW SAN DIEGO.

We hereby appoint W. B. Bancroft, Bookseller at New San Diego, our agent for all that region of rich country now rapidly filling up with a Rural population.

We invite the cultivators of the soil to call at the Bookstore of Mr. Bancroft and examine THE CALIFORNIA FARMER, which they will find a great aid to them in their agricultural pursuits.

We are also glad to recommend this Bookstore to their special attention, where they can always have their minds improved with good books, and all their wants in the Stationary line supplied also.

[Written for the CALIFORNIA FARMER.]

GOING AROUND IN A WAGON.

COL. WARREN—DEAR SIR:

In these days of Railroads and Steamboats, we seem to have almost forgotten that much may be seen and learned by the old fashioned way of "Going around in a Wagon," yet we believe more real knowledge of the country can be obtained in one week in this way, than by being whirled from place to place in our fiery chariots and four. True, we can go and return, and do what we have to do in much less time, but what have we seen? Simply here and there, and, like the Irishman, we almost feel provoked to think it was done so quickly, when he said "If he had knew he could come so quick he would have come *a fut.*"

Nearly twenty-five years ago we had occasion to start out for a trip through the country to try and if possible make a few sales, and collect some outstanding accounts.

We were engaged in the Nursery business in Springfield, Mass., at the time, and having had what we considered rather a poor Fall trade, and Spring that had been rather backward began to come on apace, and the rapidly swelling buds admonished us that whatever we expected to do must be done quickly or our Spring trade would be a failure.

So putting up a few trees and plants as samples, and taking a few changes of linen for ourselves, and a plenty of Catalogues for distribution on our journey, with plenty of oats for "Old Bill"—that was the horse—(we had an Uncle by the same name, but they were not at all related.) After breakfast we got under way and brought up about eleven o'clock A. M some fifteen miles East of the City, where we happened to meet an old customer who was very glad to see us, and kindly invited us to stop and dine with him which we were very glad to do. Our dinner consisted of boiled beef and pork, with such vegetables as are kept through the Winter, viz., cabbage, turnips, beets, potatoes, &c. We must have enjoyed it for we were exceedingly hungry—we only remember that the beef was exceedingly salt. Our dinner was embellished by six small children (not cooked), and the good woman, the mother, who might if she continued on long enough, walk up to Heaven on the heads of her children, so regular and stair-like they ascended. After dinner the worthy Sire gave me his history, which was that he was born there and had lived there ever since, and had been to Springfield a number of times, but never any further from home. We asked him if he had not some curiosity to see the outside world, and was told that once he did wish to go to Boston, but since he was married he had never had time. He lived where his father lived before him, but in a new house, and never did we witness a more perfect picture of contentment. When we were about to take our leave he filled a small sack with oats, and putting them in the seat of our vehicle bid us God speed.

Our next place of rest was at a small village some twelve miles further on, where we met an intelligent man to whom we sold by Catalogue and sample quite a bill of trees, which he said he needed very much, but he really had no time to go to town for them. We remained all night with him and were well entertained, learning the route of travel where we should be most likely to find customers, when he said many like himself would be glad to get the trees, but really the time and trouble going for them was so great that they did not have time. We found his advice good, and travelled the next day with good success, getting a good dinner, but our chances began to look slim for supper and lodging being twice denied. We hit upon a plan at last that was a perfect success. Seeing a man come out of a field into the road with a nice looking pair of cattle, we asked him if they were for sale? Well, he guessed he would sell them, but as cattle had been selling thereabout he thought we might think the price rather high, but he knew what they were and would not sell unless he got his price, which was really much more than we thought they were worth, but as we did not want them the price was no object. However, he said, it was getting dark, and if we had no place to stop for the night we could stay at his house and we could see them better in the morning.

We thanked him, accepting his offer, congratulating ourselves on the little ruse, for it was doubtless in the hope of making a good sale of the cattle that he offered the hospitalities. In the morning we looked at the cattle, which were full fed and looked somewhat improved from the night before, but we told him we were going on to Belchertown and would think it over, at the same time giving him one of our catalogues, with a gentle hint that his soil was adapted for the growth of certain kinds of fruit trees, which was a fact. He said he had tried some the year before but they did not do well; so we concluded to look at them and give some suggestions. We found them planted in a meadow, with tough sward close about what few roots they had, and certainly looking anything but thrifty. We volunteered to put out others in their places that should live and thrive, and he could pay one-half when they were put out and the remainder in the fall—to which he consented. From there we went to Belchertown where, it appeared to us, that every other building was a carriage factory and those between blacksmith shops. We made some excellent sales among the workmen, who had small gardens, to be paid for on delivery. At one shop alone we took ten orders. It was just dinner time, and when we got through we went to the hotel and had an excellent dinner ourselves, well satisfied with our morning's work. The afternoon was nearly as good and, remembering our dinner, we determined to try a supper at the same house, which we did, and had no cause to change our mind. The next day we started for Ware, stopping at a small village on the way that supported a doctor who, a man told us, would be likely to buy some trees or shrubbery of some kind. We hauled up to him and commenced our siege. He asked what we had; we told him. Then if we had so-and-so; yes; then did we have such an apple, and how did it thrive with us—all of which we answered with a glow of selling. So he questioned us until we were beginning to get out of patience, and at last we were told that he did not own a foot of land, but always took a great interest in fruit growing. We had found the wrong doctor, but the grounds of the other were supplied so we did not attack him.

When we reached Ware, which we did in the afternoon, we were invited to go to the house of a friend, an overseer on one of the mills. He was an old friend, and assisted us a great deal in disposing of trees and shrubbery; he even purchased some himself, though living in a rented house.—A friend asked him why he set out trees on another man's land when he was liable to be discharged at any time by his employers. He said he liked to see them grow; and we have often thought of his remark, and wonder who does not like to "see them grow."

From Ware we directed our course towards Enfield where we, without any unusual incident, arrived, and making a fair show, moved on towards Amherst, reaching there the day following, late in the afternoon. We remember to have passed many little school houses and small churches here and there, but we did not do a satisfactory business.

(Continued.)

LETTER ON INSURANCE.

Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer:

Dear Sir—The absorbing interest with which our Agricultural Industries are now regarded by the general public, suggests that they are vitally connected with the general prosperity. The anxieties of the present season, regarding the Agricultural prospects of the coming year, are shared by our whole population; and the same concern would not be inappropriate in other subjects which affect the Farmer's individual welfare.

Every one is familiar with your disinterested efforts at all times, through your columns, to advise and assist Farmers to reap every advantage their position affords.

It has occurred to the writer that, among the many valuable suggestions which you have made for the Farmer's benefit, the one of Fire Insurance upon Farm dwellings and buildings, has not, perhaps, been made sufficiently important.

The object of this communication is, to ask—Whether, from your observation, which must be quite extended, our Farmers are generally prudent enough to insure their property against fire? A moment's reflection seems to show, conclusively, that where, in most cases, a Farmer's all is invested in his improvements and first year's crops, it would be gross negligence on his part to tempt financial ruin by failing to insure both.—This argument might not have equal force with Farmers of extended means, but prudence would also suggest to them an indemnity secured at such a trifling cost as present Fire Insurance.

Your remarks on this interesting topic I feel would be appreciated by a large class of your readers, who have failed heretofore to understand a subject of so much individual importance.

Yours, respectfully,

FARMER

We feel gratified to receive the above Letter upon the subject of *Insurance among our Farmers.* We had already written upon this subject before this Letter was received. Our remarks are in our Editorial on Festival Week.

We, however, feel that it is one of the greatest moment to our Farmers; a little annual expenditure and they are above calamity. We regret to know that *too many* of our farmers run the risk, and peril all. We hope this Letter from a Farmer will arouse them to the duty they owe to their families, and secure a Policy of Insurance before *it is too late.*

OLE BULL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

[*Editorial Column.*]

Those who enjoyed the rich feast of Music last week, on Friday evening, at Platt's Hall, at the first Concert of this justly-famed Violinist, since his return to California, will hail with delight the announcement made in our columns of his THREE CONCERTS, at *Platt's Hall*, during Festival Week, for these will add greatly to the general enjoyment of the thousands that will be in our City; and this opportunity, we know, will be gladly improved as far as the capacity of the Hall will admit.

We wish it were in our power to express in *words* the sense of pleasure enjoyed under the Music of this "Angel of the Violin." He bows his head to the Violin as it were to hold conference with it, and it seems almost to speak in silent response, for his countenance shines with joy in token of a recognition of power over it;—then his touch, and his closed eye is the signal for Music, such as the seraphs heard,—sounds

"As sweet and musical
As bright Apollo's lute, strung with hair."

Such Music is rare, and the present opportunity should not be lost, for in all probability it is the last time we on the Pacific Coast will ever enjoy his presence. He is on a goodly mission in behalf of his native land, and he labors to complete his work; of this we shall speak in our next.

The Concerts of Ole Bull are most happily arranged, the variety most excellent and complete and the Artists of his Company are of the highest merit.

Mr. Edward Hoffman, as a Pianist, merits and receives great applause.

Mr. Macdonald has a fine voice, and meets with most hearty approval from every audience.

Miss Safford must ever be a great favorite wherever her Queenlike form, rich voice, and truly beautiful smile shall greet an audience, her songs captivate and her smiles charm. We esteem this happy Musical Quartette a most wonderful band, and feel confident that every audience realize not only pleasure, but real lasting happiness, by such a feast as will be presented at Ole Bull's Concerts.

The Second Series of Concerts were given at Sacramento, in the Congregational Church; we were so fortunate as to enjoy them there. A crowded house, a delighted audience greeted with unbounded applause this Gifted Man. It was a glorious and successful Concert that will long be remembered. Sixteen years ago we heard him a Sacramento, and many present remembered him well.

CALIFORNIA FARMER IN THE OLD STATES.

As we are constantly receiving orders for our Journal from the Old States, for the purpose of learning about the Resources of California, we feel disposed to aid in this enterprise, and to this end we say to all our friends in the old States that we will receive from *them their own currency* in payment for the FARMER. We offer this as a *Premium* to our distant friends who send us their names as subscribers.

We also invite Californians who wish to send the FARMER to the Old States, to call and subscribe to our NEW VOLUME and thus furnish them with California Progress and Prosperity, for all subscribers in the Old States we will receive Greenbacks at PAR. This is done to advance the best interest of our State, giving to each subscriber the Agents commission as a Premium.

THE GLORIOUS RAINS.

This Journal it will be recollected has during the summer and autumn, always prophesied Rain, and that too in plenty, or rather in generous quantity.

We are now in receipt of Letters from all parts of the State, even down South, giving us the gratifying accounts of generous rains. And from our Counties in this vicinity we have assurance of the most promising crops ever known.

From Napa, Sonoma, Solano, Petaluma, etc., and from Sacramento region, as well as around the Bay, San Jose, Santa Clara, etc., there is every prospect of abundant crops and a general feeling of satisfaction and joy at the prospect before Farmers of these regions.

ALWAYS WELCOME!

Our Editorial Brethren on the Pacific Coast, and from any other part of the world, are always bid Welcome to our Editorial Rooms, to our Reading Room, Library and Museum. We shall always feel happy to receive a call from them, here they will find a large collection of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Valuable Publications from all parts of the world, together with an Agricultural and Mechanical Library and Books of reference, with valuable specimens in Agricultural Science, and Models of Implements. They will also find conveniences for writing their letters while in our city, and we shall always be happy to make their call pleasant and agreeable as well as useful to themselves. We repeat, they shall always be WELCOME.

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER FIVE.

BUYING A FARM.

No one need be told at this day that good land is cheaper than poor—that the former may be bought more cheaply than it can be made. Yet this, like most truths, may be given undue emphasis. It should be considered in the light of the less obvious truth that *Every Farmer may make advantageous use of* SOME *poor land*. The smallest farm should have its strip or belt of forest; the larger should have an abundance and variety of trees; and sterile, stony land grows many if not most trees thrifty. Even at the risk of arousing Western prejudice, I maintain the New England, and all broken, hilly, rocky countries, have a decided advantage (abundantly counterbalanced, no doubt) over regions of great fertility and nearly uniform facility, in that human stupidity and mole-eyed greed can never wholly divest them of forests—that their sterile crags and steep acclivities must mainly be left to wood forever. Avarice may strip them of their covering of to day; but, defying the plow and the spade, they cannot be so denuded that they will not be speedily reclothed with trees and foliage.

I am not a believer that "Five Acres" or "Ten Acres" suffice for a farm. I know where money is made on even fewer than five acres: but they who do it are few, and men of exceptional capacity and diligence. Their achievements are necessarily confined to the vicinage of cities or manufacturing villages. The great majority of all who live by Agriculture want room to turn upon—want to grow grass and keep stock—and, for such, no mere garden or potato patch will answer. They want genuine farms.

Yet, go where you may in this country, you will hear a farmer saying of his neighbor. "He has too much land," even where the criticism might justly be reciprocated. We cannot all be mistaken on this head.

There are men who can each manage thousands of acres of tillage, just as there are those who can skillfully wield an army of a hundred thousand men. Napoleon said there were two of this class in the Europe of his day. There are others who cannot handle a hundred acres, so that nothing is lost through neglect or oversight. Rules must be adapted to average capacities and circumstances. He who expects to live by cattle rearing needs many more acres than he who is intent on grain growing; while he who contemplates vegetable, root, and fruit culture, needs fewer acres still.—As to the direction of his efforts, each will be a law unto himself.

If I were asked by a young man intent on farming to indicate the proper area for him, I would say, *Buy just so large a farm as half your means will pay for*. In other words, "If you are worth $20,000, invest half of it in land, the residue in stock, tools, etc., and observe the same rule of proportion, whether you be worth $1,000,000 or only $1,000. If you are worth just nothing at all, would invest in land the half of that, and no more. In other words, I would either wait to earn $500 or over, or push Westward till I found land that costs practically nothing."

This, then, I take to be the gist of the popular criticism on our farmers as having unduly enlarged their borders: They have more land than they have capital to stock and till to the best advantage. He who has but fifty acres has too much if he lets part of his land lie idle and unproductive for lack of team or hands to till it efficiently; while he who has a thousand acres has none too much if he has the means and talents wherewith to make the best of it all.

I have said that I consider the soil of New England as cheap, all things considered, for him who is able to buy and work it, as that of Minnesota or Arkansas—that I urge migration to the West only upon those who cannot pay for farms in the older States. I doubt whether the farmers of any other section have, in the average, done better, throughout the last two years, than the butter makers of Vermont, the cheese dairymen of this State.—And yet there is, in the ridgy, rocky, patch character of most of our Eastern farms, an insuperable barrier to the most economic, effective cultivation. If the ridges further apart—if each rocky or gravelly knoll were not in close proximity to a strip of bog or morass—it would be different. But the genius of our age points unmistakably to cultivation by steam or some other mechanical application of power; and this requires spacious fields, with few or no obstacles to the equable progress of the plow. I apprehend that, for this reason, the growth of bread-corn eastward o the Hudson can never more be considerably extended, so long as the boundless, fertile prairies can so easily pour their exhaustless supplies upon us. Fruits, Vegetables, Roots and Grass, we must continue to grow, probably in ever-increasing abundance; but we of the East will buy our bread-corn largely if not mainly from the West.

He, therefore, who buys land in the Eastern States should regard primarily its capacity to produce those crops in which the East can never be supplanted—Grass, Fruits, Vegetables, Timber—If a farm will also produce good Corn or Wheat, that is a recommendation; but let him place a higher value on those capacities which will be more generally required and drawn upon.

In the West, the case is different; for, though Wheat culture still recedes before the footsteps of advancing population, and Minnesota may soon cease to grow for others, as Western New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Northern Illinois, have already done, yet Indian Corn, being the basis of Beef and Pork, will long hold its own in the Valley of the Ohio and in that of Upper Mississippi. As it recedes slowly Westward, Clover and Timothy, Butter and Cheese, will press closely on its footsteps.

Good neighbors, good roads, good schools, good mechanics at hand, and a good church within reach, will always be valued and sought: few farmers are likely to disregard them. Let whoever buys a farm whereon to live resolve to buy once for all, and let him not forget that health is not only wealth but happiness—that an eligible location and a beautiful prospect are elements of enjoyment not only for ourselves but our friends; let him not fancy that all the land will soon be gobbled up and held at exorbitant prices, but believe that money will almost always command money's worth of whatever may be needed, so that he need not embarrass himself to-day through fear that he may not be able to find sellers to-morrow, and he can hardly fail to buy judiciously and thus escape that worst species of homesickness—sickness of home.

CULTIVATION OF OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

[We give the annexed Letter entire, upon the Osage Orange, from the *Kansas Farmer*, so that those who desire to cultivate this valuable Hedge Plant may know the process of old cultivators.

It must be remembered that we have no *ice*, snow, or frozen ground to injure the plants, and therefore those portions of counsel do not apply; in all other ways the advice is excellent, and we are satisfied that this Hedge will be most admirable for California.

We would recommend, however, that it should be planted in *double rows*—plants one foot apart in each row, and the plants alternating in the row so as to break the space—thus making a *thick* hedge.—ED. F.]

EDITOR FARMER:—A subscriber of the *Farmer* requests me to give my opinion, through your paper, on the cultivation of the Osage Hedge, and asks if it is practicable to plant hedge on the open prairie, *unprotected by rail fence, &c.* He remarks that most of his neighbors inform him that the experiment will not pay—that cattle will destroy it, &c.

As the subject is one of interest and importance to the numerous settlers who have come to make Kansas a home, I willingly comply; although I know my friend might have found some one more able to instruct him.

The mode adopted by cultivators of the Osage Orange hedge is wonderfully diversified,—which proves that it may be successfully cultivated by different plans; but, as I have had some little experience, and taken some observations on the subject, I can give the writer my "opinion."

Plow a land ten or twelve feet wide, in the Fall; plow to the center, making a ridge; this keeps the water from settling in the hedge-row. In the Spring, give it another stirring; harrow it well; then roll it, as this will help the cause, and make it easier to put in the plants.

Next, put up your sight-stakes, and procure a line ten or more feet long—the longer the better. A steel dibble is the best instrument to put the plants in with, such as you find used by nurserymen; but a good and cheap substitute is a wooden one. Make it six or eight inches longer than a spade handle; round it at the point; and about twenty inches from the lower end put in a pin with a three-fourths-inch auger, as a stirrup to put your foot on to force it into the ground; then force it from you, and the hole is made.

Cut your plants an inch or so above the yellow, and be careful to press the dirt around the young plants. Many die, no doubt, from the careless manner and haste in which they are put in. This is an important item, and should not be disregarded.

The distance apart is six, eight or twelve inches. Everybody has a fancy of his own; but I think this question depends upon the care and cultivation to be bestowed on the hedge. Twelve inches is enough, if the hedge is plashed when it is two or three years old, and then kept trimmed; but I find that most farmers have something else to attend to about the time the plashing should be done, in early Spring; therefore, six inches, perhaps, is best, as a general rule. The value of a fence is the two or three feet nearest the ground; the top will extend itself without care.

I would prefer, as a general rule, to set a hedge about the time of early corn planting, although I have some that looks fine which was set out in June. Tend it as you would corn; keep all weeds from it; and in three or four years you will have a fence that will protect your crop from all outside intruders. In the Winter of 1867-8, a large amount of crops were lifted up by the frost, in other sections they were in no way injured—an evidence that the nature of the soil has considerable to do with it. To prevent this, plow in the Fall a heavy furrow to the plants; this protects them from Winter freezing.

Now for a word on the question: "Can Osage Orange hedge be grown on the open prairie?" Certainly it can. I have no doubt on that subject, for there are too many facts to corroborate the affirmative of that question. It has been satisfactorily tried in Johnson, Franklin and Anderson counties, and, I have, no doubt, in other places. Yes, sir, hundreds of acres of corn have been raised last year in fields protected from stock by an Osage hedge; and not a rail or a pound of nails used to protect the young from stock.

Last year I planted about four hundred rods of hedge on the open prairie, a part of it alongside of a public road which is considerably traveled (Lawrence and Fort Scott); and I can say that I never had a better stand. A few plants were displaced by cattle treading on them in wet weather; but even these, in most cases, did not die out. They were readily reset, and in Spring a few hours' work will supply what may be missing. Sixty acres of land enclosed with an Osage fence, which will not cost me forty dollars, including plants, putting them out, and tending for three years. This is certainly more profitable than destroying timber at an outlay of two hundred dollars for a temporary fence to protect the Osage fence. If any danger is apprehended it is the first year; for then the plants are tender, and need special attention; the second year they have taken strong root, and send forth vigorous shoots. The cattle become very sensitive how they trespass near them. In most cases the stock accustomed to graze on the ground, select a path; and it will be found that after your fence is three years old, the cattle have made a few gaps, by which they gain ingress and egress; when a few stakes will be necessary to close up, until the fence is old enough to turn stock.

I am fully aware that this project of fencing our vast prairies, will be pronounced visionary by some. Those who have been contending for a Stock Law, to prohibit cattle from roaming over the prairies, will, of course, not give it the consideration its importance deserves; for it undermines their superstructure. The owner of land contiguous to some large town or village, will not permit his vision to expand beyond a few miles from his own domicile; the hungry cattle will browse it off, and trample it in the ground.—Another will delay to plant out a hedge, because he is sceptical, and timid in breaking off from the good old way of his predecessors; and when the time comes that he no longer doubts the feasibility of the plan, then the stock of his neighbors has so multiplied, that he will again be in doubt; and then he will console himself that the time is past,—it is too late.

There are certain localities in which, perhaps, it would be injudicious to attempt this plan; but we must remember that the greater portion of our country is very thinly settled, and in most cases the new comer has but few cattle and a wide range of pasture.

What one man has accomplished, another may certainly attempt with reasonable hope of success. The cost of fencing is the most material item in a new farm. Those who have timber ask a good price for it, or will not sell at any price. In place of waiting for the Legislature to pass prohibitory laws against stock running at large, go to work in the Spring, break up a strip of ground at least a rod wide (to prevent prairie fires in the Fall); next year stir it and harrow it well; plant your hedge, and in three or four years you will have saved hundreds of dollars of unnecessary outlay, and beautified the country: Or, if you have a sub-soil plow, plant the same year.

LANE, Franklin Co., Kan., January, 1870.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF CASTOR BEANS

Those who desire to cultivate the Castor Bean will find the following directions simple, plain and reliable. The Pacific Oil and Lead Works are sending out these directions widely, and we hope it will stimulate all to a careful cultivation of this valuable and profitable crop.

This company are now prepared to contract for all the Castor Beans raised in the State for the year 1870.

"Prepare the ground as for Corn, mark out the rows six feet apart, leaving an avenue eight feet wide every eight rows, for wagons to pass through while gathering. Plant about the last part of March, three seeds in each hill, six feet apart (each way,) but leave but one plant in a hill after they get from one to three inches high, taking care not to disturb the one to be left, when pulling up the two. Cultivate precisely the same as corn, keeping the ground clean of weeds. About five pounds of seed are required to the acre, and the average crop may be stated as from 1200 to 1600 lbs. As soon as the stalks are a foot high they will outgrow any weed. The land increases in fertility by the cultivation of this crop.

GATHERING THE CROP.

When the "spikes" are fit to pick, which can be known by the color changing from red to green go through the eight foot rows with the wagon, and have plenty of men with baskets, as they get too ripe very soon after the color changes and drop from the stalk to the ground and are lost. Make a piece of ground perfectly smooth like a brick yard, and spread the beans over it about two inches deep. They will pop out from the heat of the sun, and may be cleaned with a fanning mill.

EARLY ROSE POTATOE—GREAT PRODUCT.

There can be no question but that the EARLY ROSE POTATOE is the EARLIEST, MOST PRODUCTIVE, and BEST POTATOE IN THE WORLD.

The *American Agriculturist* gives the following Report of the

GREATEST YIELD ON RECORD.

Cornelius Simon, of Bloom, Ohio, writes to the *American Agriculturist* as follows: "I took just one pound of Early Rose, (four tubers), and cut them in pieces (about 50), one eye to each piece, and put them in a box to sprout about the first of May. Transplanted the sprouts (about 200) between the first of June and the fourth of July, in a rich sandy soil, in rows two feet apart, putting one sprout every foot in the rows, and produced, by actual weight, 751 pounds of good and large potatoes. The largest potatoe weighed two lbs. and seven ounces. From the best hill I got six lbs. four oz. From a piece of ground 10x18 feet, I dug 285 lbs.; at the rate of about 760 bushels per acre."

SEND US SAMPLES.

We desire to procure *Samples* of every variety of Grain, Grass, and every Cereal, as well as *Samples of New Products*, and for these we shall be ready to reciprocate in any way desired. We will pay for them, or bestow a full equivalent in some *new Seed or Plants* that may be desired.

Miscellaneous.

OIL CAKE MEAL!

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent, Barley Meal, 13 per cent, Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22.50 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock are not to sudden changes of weather or over-driving! I see no equal

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and improving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other food and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($35 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable food known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

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Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

21-22-1y

CAST-STEEL DAIRY KNIVES

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention

For sale by WARREN & CO.,

"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,

and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

FLAX! FLAX! FLAX!

THE OAKLAND

Cotton Manufacturing Company

Have commenced operations with their new Burlap Machinery, and are prepared to

BUY FLAX,

either in the straw or broken, in any quantity offered.

All communications concerning the sale of Flax, or the Cultivation of it, to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company,

PH. SUSMANN.

32-13 5 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Cranberry Plants.

ONE to 400 can be forwarded by mail at 50 cents per 100, including postage 64 per 1,000; $15 for 5,000; $25 for 10,000, or one barrel all rooted plants. 10,000 at two feet apart will plant an acre.

For mode of Culture, &c., send for Circular.

Also, for a concise Practical Treatise on the Cranberry—its History, Culture, Varieties' etc.,—enclose 25 cts.

GRAFTING WAX of the finest quality; Cheaper to purchase than to make. In large parcels for Nurserymen, or in one pound, half, and fourth pound cakes, for retailing

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Milford, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

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(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)

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Agricultural and Mining Tools

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Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

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FORCE PUMP

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Agents wanted for this County. County Rights for sale.

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PACKAGE EXPRESS

COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

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To our friends from the Country this system recommends itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc. to our Messengers on the Cars and boats, and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Express men or Job Wagons.

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Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care will be promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid.

Mark Care of

"S. F. Package Express Company,"

Commissions for the purchase of goods in this City especially solicited, and articles forwarded as directed.

This Company commends itself to the General Public. The same system has been long in operation in Eastern Cities with great success.

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H. B. MURRAY, Supt.

31-19

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CIRCULARS,
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PROMPT,
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and GOOD

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

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FRANCIS & VALENTINE, Proprietors

33-1

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon Farms, can be supplied from our Office by making notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no persons who are not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, or any man who is not of good character, and shall not send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and its knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men*.

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us

Horticulture.

FLOWER GARDENING.

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

In no way is the skill of the gardener or the taste of the amateur so fully shown as in the selection of seeds and plants best suited to the special purposes for which they are designed.—Much disappointment often results from injudicious selections, and very desirable flowers are often condemned as worthless, because they have been used in the wrong place. A good climber, for instance, would be a most beautiful object covering an arbor or fence, while in a bed in the garden or in the lawn, where the Phlox, or Petunia, or Verbena should have been planted, it would be simply worthless.

Some inadvertently place tall, free-growing plants in front of their flower beds, where they do more injury than good by hiding the beauty of their more modest neighbors. As the background of the bed, or as the center of the group, they would have filled their place admirably, but because they are out of their proper position they are condemned by those who used them so unfairly.

FLOWERS FOR A CONSTANT BRILLIANT SHOW.

The Aster, Antirrhinum, Balsam, Dianthus, Delphinium, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Salpiglossis, Stock, Verbena, Double Zinnia, and other varieties that we have not space to name, should be in every collection.

FLOWERS FOR MASSES OF COLOR.

In modern gardening it is quite popular to grow entire beds of a particular color. The effect is very striking. White flowers are in great demand for cutting for weddings and for wreathing the pale yet still beautiful forms of the loved and lost. The following are some of the most desirable plants growing in masses. A few of the taller varieties are best for cutting:

White.—Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Clarkia, Sweet Pea, Phlox, Portulaca, Double White Rocket, Stock.

Blue.—Ageratum Mexicanum, Campanula, Eutoca, Gilia achilleæfolia, Larkspur, Myosotis, Nemophila insignis, Nigella, Veronica Syriaca, Whitlavia grandiflora; Delphinium formosum and Campanula Medium are splendid in color, but do not endure through the season.

Shades of Red.—Cacalia coccinea, Dianthus, Linum grandiflorum rubrum, Sweet Pea, Petunia, Phlox, Portulaca, Silene, Stock, Zinnia.

Yellow.—Bartonia aurea, Calliopsis, Eyrisimum, Eschscholtzia, Marigold, Oxyura chrysanthemoides, Portulaca, Sanvitalia, Dwarf Tropæolum.

FOR A TEMPORARY HEDGE.

There are some situations where a low hedge or screen is very useful and ornamental. I don't know of anything that will make a prettier hedge, supported by neat brush, than the Sweet Pea.—The Amaranthus makes a fine ornamental hedge; the foliage is dark, rich, and some varieties two or three colored; A. melancholicus ruber is the best. Delphinium cardiopetalum always pleased me for this purpose—about eighteen inches or two feet in height. The Double Zinnia makes a very good background or hedge. Almost any tall-growing plant may be useful for this purpose.

FLOWERS DESIRABLE FOR FRAGRANCE.

For fragrance, nothing equals the Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Pea, Erysimum, Stocks, Pinks, Picotees and Carnation.

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We desire specimens in Natural History, Insects, Flies, Frogs, Toads, Snakes, Turtles, &c., preserved in spirits, or dried, and for these, or any curiosity, will make due return. Send by Wells, Fargo & Co. to our Office.

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"What makes it valuable is because it contains so much practical, original matter in such a small space." John J. Thomas.

"The directions for growing Strawberries and Raspberries are the best I have ever seen."—Henry Ward Beecher

We could give hundreds of just such testimonials, showing the value of this little work. It should be in hands of every person, whether the owner of a rod square of ground or a hundred acres. Tree agents should have a copy. It contains 40 pages. Price 10 cents. Full price list, wholesale and retail, and also terms to agents for those desiring to get up a club for plants sent rans of all applicants. Parties at the south should order plants in the fall. Address PURDY & JOHNSTON, Palmyra, N. Y. or PURDY & HANCE, South Bend, Ind. 33-3m

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC., BY MAIL.

The following are the rates by Law:

For all parcels of *four ounces*.....	2 cts
" " *eight ounces*.....	6 "
" *one pound parcels*	8 "
" *four pound* "	32 "

No parcels to be above *four pounds*.

All parcels should be carefully done up and sealed.

It certainly is to be hoped that all persons who thus send *perishable* matter will enclose in oilcloth all parcels that are likely to cause dampness, and *never abuse* Government liberality by making the *Mail bags* like the *Steamer* or *Railway cars* the medium of *all* their business.

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*, Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

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Our stock of the SALEM, is by far the largest and best in the country and warranted genuine.

Strong plants of the SALEM, packed free, at $1,50 each, $9,00 per doz., or $35,00 per hundred.

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MARTHA, EUMELAN, and WALTER, (new and promising varieties,) $2,00 each or $12,00 per doz.

VINES packed with great care in double boxes. Secure from frost or heat, either by Pacific Rail Road or the Isthmus route.

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Blackberries, Raspberries STRAWBERRIES.

Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,
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BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES,
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—ALSO—
STRAWBERRIES
Of all the choice kinds. For sale by
WARREN & CO.,
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FOR THE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN.

Grass Seeds; Field Seeds, Evergreen Plants, Roses, Dahlias Verbenas, Gladiolus, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, Roots, Early Potatoes, Onion Sets, Books, Implements, &c.

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Address HENRY A. DREER,
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Large Elm and Mulberry Trees.

Those who desire to secure Superior Sized SHADE TREES of either the ELM or ASH, should call and look at the samples we have on sale.

The MULBERRY also will grow to a large tree, and is a fine Summer shade tree, with its large spreading foliage.

For either of these kinds, apply at the
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WE have received an Invoice of Italian Chestnuts in Very Superior order fresh and in the best condition for planting

We have them put up in Packages of ONE DOLLAR EACH, MAILED free to purchasers.

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Miscellaneous.

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WHITE AND RED WINES.

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BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868,
FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES
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GRAPE CUTTINGS.
ALSO
WINES AND BRANDIES
Of the choicest variety on hand and
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GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY
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TO THE
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FRESH ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.
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MEXICAN AND ISLAND FRUITS always on hand
CALIFORNIA FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

The long experience in the business, and the large facilities which the undersigned possesses, gives him the opportunity to offer at all times the largest and best stock in the market.

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Country merchants supplied.

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DEALER IN
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Red and White Wines,
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BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2.50.

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THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE
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Should send in their orders early this year. Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of Inquiry, and orders received at the
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A FINE RANCH ON THE SAN ANTONIA ROAD about 12 miles from Oakland. On the Ranch is a Frame House, with ten rooms; a large Barn. There are 400 acres of land belonging to the Ranch—one acre of Vineyard—a good one; two acres of Orchard, choice trees, six years old. There are berry vines also.

There has been eighty bushels of wheat raised to the acre on this Ranch, which speaks of the quality of the land. Apply to
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Or W. S. THOMPSON,
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Miscellaneous.

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We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world.

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 46 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co
Corner Broadway and Battery Streets,
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32-1

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AT ONLY
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Devoted solely to small Fruits, and Vegetable and Home's Adornment. The Editor has had a lifetime of PRACTICAL experience, and now has 2 0 acres into SMALL FRUITS. He takes or exchanges for every agricultural and horticultural paper printed in the United States and Canada, and extracts from such, all PRACTICAL matter pertaining to these interesting subjects, that readers of this paper get the CREAM of all these publications. A practical story entitled "EXPECTATIONS REALIZED." will begin in the January number, telling how a person first grew fruits for his family use, and then supplied his village market, and finally worked into a very extensive and profitable business; also the Editor's "*Rambles and Jottings over the Fruit-Farm.*" Besides correspondence from all parts of the United States and Canada from practical fruit growers and flower fanciers.

Splendid inducements offered to those getting up clubs, for particulars send stamp for our beautiful and attractive show bill and "Club Circular." Sample copies of Recorder sent with show bill. Address A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y.

The show bill is exceedingly beautiful and well worth examination.

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The First Edition of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Copies of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of SEEDS and FLORAL GUIDE, is published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful COLORED PLATE—consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

BOUQUET OF PHLOXES,

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

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The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, or TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,
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Ramie Seed! Ramie Seed!

CHINA GRASS
—OR—
White China Hemp,
THE GREAT SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON,
Which brings £60 @ £70 Sterling per Ton in the European Markets

JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of the above seed, direct from China, which is offered at the following rates

Packet (containing about 25,000 seeds) .....$1.
Six Packets for.....$5

Full directions for sowing accompany each packet.

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OF J. W. GURLEY, who left the States several years since, and is supposed to have become a Book-keeper and Accountant in San Francisco, Stockton or Sacramento.

Letters have been received in this city for him, and a Brother has arrived in this State, is ill, and desirous to see him. Should this meet the eye of Mr. Gurley, or any one who can inform of him, this information will relieve his kindred. Address, or call on
Col. WARREN, Farmer Office.

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

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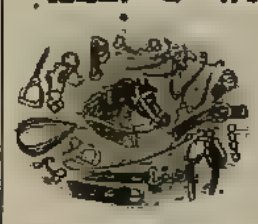
Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER



Manufacturers
AND
Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

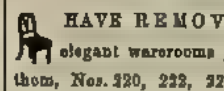
☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

DEC. 1. 1869. DEC. 1.

FROM PINE TO BUSH ST.
N. P COLE & CO.



HAVE REMOVED TO THE elegant warerooms just completed for them, Nos. 220, 222, 224 and 226 BUSH STREET, adjoining the Mercantile Library, where they open with the largest and best stock of Furniture and Bedding ever seen in San Francisco. A Museum for strangers. All are welcome and will receive attention Come and see.

We will convince buyers that we are in earnest.
Prices lower than ever.
32-19 N. P. COLE & CO.

BOUND VOLUMES FARMER

☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $8 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops, Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and invaluable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,
tf Farmer Office.

Subscribe! Subscribe! Great Inducements!
A NOVELTY
Pocket Timekeeper,
(The most Reliable Timepiece in the Market.)
SENT FREE
by mail to every new subscriber to the
RAILROAD MAGAZINE.

The cheapest and best. The Magazine one year with a Novelty Pocket Timekeeper as a premium for only FIFTY CENTS. Address
Railroad Magazine, TROY, N.Y.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING .....FEB. 17, 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion; twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in each issue to our *Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

THIS NUMBER OF THE FARMER.

We ask special attention of our Readers to the following articles.

Farmers, be sure to read *Horace Greely's* letter about Farming—you are a great looser if you do not read every letter he shall write.

Read about the *Mulberry Tree, Osage Orange Hedge, Castor Bean*, all about the "*Early Rose Potatoe*," its wonderful productiveness, etc., etc.,

Flower Gardening. We give a sketch of this work from "Vicks" system of Gardening, and his opinion, and selections of Flowers.

Our Home Letter, from the *Womans' Journal* must be read.

GOING ROUND IN A WAGGON.

The letter of "Philmore," will interest our Nurserymen, for it is a picture of their own life, i. e., of a New England Nurserymans life in business, we know it to be true, for our early years in the same trade has been lived over again by the letter.

Let us hear often from "Philmore."

Minerva Glen.—Our very agreeable correspondent "A. K." has thrown down the glove to "Jenny Dare," and we *Dare* say an answer will come. "A. K's." letters are always acceptable.

MEMORIALS OF OLE BULL.

We promise in our next two Numbers some very interesting sketches of this Heaven-born genius, which will, we know, be very gratifying to our readers.

Ole Bull is most fortunate in having so happy a Company,—the aid of his Son, as Manager, whose gentlemanly courtesy wins friends, and his able Agent, Mr. Watson, whose talent as an Agent as well as skill as an Artist, gather him friends wherever he is known.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We hope those of our subscribers who visit the City during the Festival (and all should come that can) will not fail to call at our office and confer with us, we shall have some choice Seed, Plants, or token for each and for all. They can at the same time bring us "Reports of Crops," etc., etc., and which will well repay us for what we can do.

Acknowledgements

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

We are indebted the Agricultural Department at Washington for the Valuable Reports of 1868, a Bound Volume, an improvement on all former years.

We return thanks to the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, and also to the Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly for all the Reports of the several Official Departments of the State.

THE BEE JOURNAL

Comes to us with all the needed details for Bee Keeping. Published by N. C. Mitchell, Esq., Indianapolis, Indiana.

OLE BULL AT SAN JOSE.

The City of San Jose is to enjoy the presence of this wonderful genius, his Instrument will speak and his smile will gladden many hearts and those that enjoy them will remember them forever.—Let no citizen of San Jose fail to improve this opportunity.

A LUXURIOUS BATH.

Strangers to our City, and all persons should not fail to visit and enjoy the famous Turkish and Roman Baths of Dr. Zelle, on Pacific Street, that is one of the luxuries that should be enjoyed during Festival week.

RAMBLES IN THE COUNTRY.

THE RAINS HAVE COME.

The earth puts on her richest robes to-day,
For in the folds of her green vestment lay
Ten thousand bright and lovely fragrant flowers,
Their beauteous buds, wide-scattered o'er the plain,
Have waited trustingly for the welcome RAIN,—
And now they blossom in these gentle showers.

Nothing could be more lovely than the bright green earth, mirrored to the eye through the falling rain that has been so earnestly prayed for—so earnestly hoped for, and now so welcome to the many waiting hearts.

We took the cars of the Western Pacific Railroad for Sacramento, which is now by far the *very best of all routes* from San Francisco to the Capitol. The cars are much better and easier, while the luxury of a breakfast or dinner in the Palace Car eating room is a comfort to be obtained on no other Railroad or route to the Capital.

This eating arrangement is a most capital arrangement for the traveller, as he can enjoy a luxurious meal, with every comfort needed, while rapidly moving on his journey.

Never have we seen the crops look finer than from Alameda to Stockton, through that rich grain region, except where we noted the miserable system of *scratching* in the grain—plowing two or four inches, or only harrowing over the stubble—this and *late planting* is the cause of short crops, grain drying up, and shrivelled grain. It is this shiftless way of farming that gives rise to so many complaints of loss of crops. The crops that were put in on fallowed lands all look well and give great promise.

We feel confident that our Farmers will soon learn that in this State the "Summer Fallow" is the only system that can be safely relied on for a good crop.

Along the entire route, from Alameda to Stockton, through the Livermore Valley, there is a rapidly increasing improvement steadily going on. Buildings going up, lands improved, crops put in—all indications of coming prosperity to this fertile region.

One thing is much wanted now,—a well-planned system of tree planting. Those who now build their neat little houses should, by all means, be sure to surround them with the choicest of trees and vines. A few stately trees in front and around a dwelling will always increase the value of such property more than four times the cost of all such improvements, in case there is any desire to sell.

The rains were falling freely as we passed along this route. In many portions of it the grain was up from three to six inches, and looked as promising as could be desired; and if the same improvements continue, we shall soon have quite a populous settlement along the entire route of the Western Pacific Railroad, which is one of the best in the State.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

Our political journals of both parties will always have more or less to find fault with in the action of the opposite party, but from our standpoint we see enough to convince us that, while there may be more or less "log-rolling," there will be a considerable good business done.

We visited the Capitol. We saw the "American Flag" of California manufacture waving over the heads of our legislators, and we hope it will teach them—above all things else—to labor for the "Greatest good of the greatest number of people,"—that, is good legislation. Whatever croakers may say, we think we shall have some good legislation this session.

The "Capitol" of California is a Building of which all our people may be justly proud, and when completed, and the grounds around it properly laid out, will be one of the most complete Capitol Buildings and Grounds in the Union.

THE MUSICAL SEASON.

The approach to the Great Musical Festival, which is to take place, next week, at the Pavilion, for the benefit of the Mercantile Library, has drawn to our City not only many of our best artists already, but soon there will congregate the best talent from every portion of the Pacific Coast, not only those who, as artistes, will engage in this Grand Festival, but all the lovers of music, who will be present to experience one of the richest intellectual enjoyments ever offered in California.

We are now having, as a prelude to the coming Festival, a series of Musical Concerts by Eminent Artists, all over the State. The return to California of "Ole Bull" has created a still greater *furore* for music. His recent advent at "Platt's Hall," by two Concerts—clearly manifested the feeling that is now prevalent by giving him two very crowded audiences, truly intellectual,—his reception being of the most enthusiastic character—a most Glorious Welcome!

"Ole Bull" is one of the most remarkable men of the age. Ripe in years, yet full of life and vigor, and with a soul ever attentive to Melody—his countenance beaming with the Spring-time of Youth, while his active movements and genial smile tell that he is full of strength, and vigor, and power.

WELLS, FARGO AND CO'S EXPRESS.

This old and long established Company are now doing a wonderful business. The amount must be MILLIONS monthly—aye, MILLIONS WEEKLY!—Their present place of business is altogether too small, and they must soon remove to a more commodious building. Why would it not be a good move for Wells, Fargo and Co. to make a contract with the Government and take the "CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCK?" that would be a central position. Lease the lot for 20 years, and build just such a building as would suit their business. It would be a capital place for the Public, and capital for the Company, and we think our Government would like the plan first rate.

What say you, Messrs. Wells, Fargo and Co., to this plan of ours?

We only *suggest*, as the *Alta* says.

MUSICAL HOLIDAY WEEK.

PLACES FOR VISITORS TO CALL.

With the belief that many thousands of visitors will come to San Francisco the coming week, the time set apart for the Grand Musical Festival at the Pavilion, and as our Citizens have Resolved that the URSO CONCERT shall save the MERCANTILE LIBRARY, we think as we place before them the Programme of this Grand Musical Festival, our friends from the Country will come with a rush.

Therefore, we wish to call their attention to some of the most important places that should be visited in a *Business* way, by Citizens from the Country, so that they can combine business with pleasure, or do their business in a pleasurable way.

AGRICULTURAL STORES.

First, our Farmers should use the first part of the day in visiting our Agricultural Stores, Seed Stores, Gardens and Nurseries around our City, and thus learn of New Implements, New Seeds, etc., and, by all means, not to forget and call at the

"CALIFORNIA FARMER" OFFICE,

Where we have much to show them, and where we promise to give them a Kindly Welcome.

FARMERS' WAGONS, HARNESS, ETC.

For these goods, read our columns. We never advertise any but the Best Houses,—those that are reliable, and such as will please all that care.

PURCHASERS OF FAMILY STORES,

By all means visit the Large and Extensive Grocery Establishment of Bowen & Brothers, on Pine Street,—the most complete on the Pacific Coast, and where our Farmers can select their supplies of Family Groceries on the very best terms.

PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.

As our City will be graced by a glorious host of the "Best part of Creation," we think we do the Wives, Mothers and Daughters of our State a good service if we remind them that the very largest and most complete Shawl, Silk and Fashionable Dry Goods Warehouse is that of Messrs. Kerby, Byrne and Co., in Lick House Block, Montgomery Street. Mr. Byrne has just returned from Europe and the East, with an Immense Stock of New Goods, and this House is prepared to offer their goods, during the coming week, at really tempting prices, and to this House we can refer them with confidence.

FURNISHING YOUR HOUSES.

For all kinds of *Furniture*, we point the reader to the Extensive Warehouses of N. P. Cole and Co., as a place where all that is desirable in the Furniture line can be found; we also call attention to the House of Geo. O. Whitny and Co., who also have a most Extensive Warehouse of Rich Furniture, Upholstery, Curtains, Carpets, etc.; these two Houses are esteemed the best in our City, and there all patrons will be pleased and satisfied.

OUR WINE HOUSES.

Our Vineyardists coming to our City should, by all means, call at the Warehouses of those Popular Wine Dealers whose names are in our columns. The Lake Vineyard Wine Company—Landsberger and Co.,—Grozinger,—these are the leading houses, and here the Vine Grower can learn much to his own interest.

THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM

Here is a place that Fathers and Sons should visit, and learn of the "House they live in." We esteem this Museum a great public benefit, and no young man can visit it without being warned of violating his highest nature.

INSURE YOUR HOMESTEADS.

Our citizens from the Country coming in now should take this opportunity to *Insure their property* of all kinds. The Farmer, his Home and Furniture, his Barns, and Warehouses, and Implements. The Manufacturer—his Buildings and Stock. The Mechanic—his Workshop and Tools. No person should go to sleep under a risk that a spark may *Ruin* him before morning. A little thought and a little expenditure will give security against such a calamity, and if the insured wishes a Safe Policy, the Pacific Insurance Company's will furnish such one beyond all doubt or question.

INTELLECTUAL AND SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT.

For Books which may be wanted, remember the Book Stores of Messrs. A. Roman and Co., and H. H. Bancroft and Co. Visit also the Picture Gallery of Snow and Rose, Brothers Nahl, Currier and Winter; and for your Photographs and *Cartes de Visite*, by all means go to Wm. Shew's Gallery, as there you will get a picture in reality, one that is natural.

THE MUSICAL FEAST.

All minor duties done, visitors to our City will then be prepared to enjoy the afternoons of the day in the rich and varied Music of the Great Concert, such as they never heard before nor may ever hear again; and on the Evenings of *Wednesday Thursday*, and *Friday*, Ole Bull, the Great *Maestro*, will discourse Music at Platt's Hall, such Music as no other man ever did, or ever can produce, and our friends from the Country as well as from the City, must come and be prepared for a joyous and happy time, for we are pleased to know that our *Merchants, Bankers*, and *Workshops* all suspend business,—our Courts stop litigation, and all join in acts of Hospitality and Courtesy, and resolve for a happy week—beginning with

"WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,"

The day most appropriate for so Grand an Enterprise—a day that will be *ushered in* by the Roar of Cannon, the Ringing of Bells,—and will close with Bonfires and Illuminations: a day, too—

When upward to the deep blue sky
Our bright-starred Banner, waving high,
Proclaims the worth of Libery!
The Stars and Stripes—long may they wave,
Till all the Mighty and the Brave
Proclaim beneath its folds—They're Free!

AID THE LIBRARY.

In order to give our mite, we give the Programme of the Great Festival, and crowd our columns to do so.

REPUDIATE REPUDIATION.

Our Country has been greatly injured *Abroad* and at *Home* by reason of the tattle about *Repudiation*—a deed that every honorable mind repels with scorn.

The present stagnation in trade has been made worse by the talk about *Repudiation*. Let the word now go forth among all honorable men that they *Repudiate* Repudiation, and public and private credit would rise at Home and Abroad.

Let those who desire that the United States should enjoy a deserved credit Abroad read the following, from the *London Times* of January 3 upon AMERICAN REPUDIATION:

"It is quite certain that if, as one speaker affirmed, the Americans have not only the means of paying their debt, but the ability and disposition to do so without contention or abatement, they might save themselves a considerable proportion of its annual charge. That their resources are abundant is clear from their own financial statements, and that the will is no more wanting than the way, ought to be equally plain after this debate. But besides the old stories of repudiation which Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, bluntly recalled to the memory of the House, the incessant agitation of this topic among American politicians has produced a mischievous effect. Contemptuously as the Americans themselves rejected Andrew Johnson's proposals, it was impossible that European readers should receive without emotion recommendations from no less a personage than the President of the Union. The result is visible in the quotations of the money market to this very day. Though American securities have risen considerable in public favor, they are still not valued at one-half the worth of our own. The American six-per-cents. are at 86, while the British threes are at at 92. Twice the amount of interest does not suffice to put the bonds of the Union on a level with our own stocks. This enormous difference expresses simply the difference of public confidence in the two Governments.—That the Americans can afford to pay their debts, at least as well as we can, is unquestionable; that they will actually pay them as surely as we shall do, has hitherto been so far doubted that the interest has had to be doubled before the security could be rendered acceptable. Gradually, after such resolutions as we have now recorded, we may expect these conditions to be changed; but it was a sad blunder, as must now be evident, to allow such impressions to be publicly received.

Thus it will be seen that our public credit has been seriously injured abroad by the talk of Repudiation in Congress. The only way for us now is bravely and courageously to Publicly REPUDIATE Repudition.

THE LAEMLIN CONCERT AT SACRAMENTO.

These distinguished Pianistes gave their Concert Complimentary in response to the invitation of Gov. Haight and members of the Legislature at Sacramento, on the 15th as announced in our last. It was most successful; the Congregational Church was filled with a large and most fashionable audience, and such was the pleasure manifested that almost every piece was loudly encored.

These Artists never appeared better, nor performed with so much skill, ability and grace—completely astonishing even their friends by their performances.

Madam Andreas sang with great power and skill her full rich voice won many token of applause and demanded several encores. Mr. Derby's songs were received with merited applause, and were encored.

The performance of Prof. Dorrego on the Guitar was truly admirable, wining great favor and warmly encored.

The Solos upon the Organ were superior performances and won great applause.

This Concert was complete, and most highly honorable to these gifted and highly deserving young Ladies.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Another Electric Shock for the timid among our population. This is the *second series*; when we shall have a third is a question of time. The Mighty Hand that holds the "Safety Valve" of our Mother Earth, knows when and how to "let the steem off."

The *Tremors*, we believe, are but the result of some serious convulsions at the Islands of the Sea or elsewhere, and we only feel its *dying* power.—No danger has been done of any note, although many of the neighboring Counties felt the shock.

SAN FRANCISCO PACKAGE EXPRESS CO.

This Company is now located at 313 Montgomery street, in the very centre of our business thoroughfares, and are ready and prompt in the delivery of Trunks, Packages, Parcels, etc., on all the routes of Steamer, Railroad, etc., and prices very moderate.

This Company will procure rooms for all parties coming to the Grand "Urso" Concert. Persons, by writing to the San Francisco Express Co., can have rooms engaged in advance;—no charge for this duty.

UNFIT THEATRICALS.

We see by our Exchanges that the "Can-Can" has been suppressed by the authorities of Cincinnati. It would be well if this should be done in every city, and many more exhibitions of the same sort.

There are now many performances in our City of a character unfit for any person to witness that has any regard for the reputation of the young, and it is the of those who *plan* make such shows to corrupt the *young minds* and thus raise up a class of people that will give them a support hereafter.

According to a detailed statement in the *Boston Transcript*, there have been forty stone buildings erected during the year in Boston, at an aggregate cost of $2,321,000; of brick buildings there have been 529, costing $7,667,300; and of wooden structures, 742, costing $2,568,100. Total number of buildings, 1311, costing $11,950,400.

OLE BULL

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES A SERIES OF THREE

Grand Concerts!

—AT—

PLATT'S HALL,

SAN FRANCISCO,
ON THE EVENINGS OF

February 23, 24, and 25,

Assisted by the following Artistes:

MISS HATTIE SAFFORD,
The Favorite Soprano.

MR. WILLIAM MACDONALD,
The Popular Tenor.

MR. EDWARD HOFFMAN,
The Distinguished Pianist and Composer.

ADMISSION.....$1 00
Reserved Seats 50 Cents Extra.

☞ Tickets for sale at Charles S. Eaton's Music Store, 138 Montgomery Street, and A. Rosenberg's Music Store, corner of Kearn. and Sutter Sts., at the Door of Platt's Hall, on the evenings of the Concerts. Doors open at 7; Concerts begin at 8 o'clock.

Grand Matinee Friday.

J. J. WATSON, Agent.

GET THE BEST.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary

10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries*

3000 Engravings; 140 Pages Quarto. Price $12.

Glad to add my testimony in its favor.
(Pres't Walker of Harvard.

Every scholar knows its value.
(W. H. Prescott, the Historian.

The most complete Dictionary of the Language.
(Dr. Dick of Scotland.

The best guide of students of our Language.
(John G. Whittier.

He will transmit his name to latest posterity.
(Chancellor Kent.

Etymological part surpasses anything by earlier laborers.
(George Bancroft.

Bearing relation to Language Principia does to Principles.
(Elihu Burritt.

Excels all others in defining scientific terms.
(President Hitchcock.

So far as I know, best defining Dictionary.
(Horace Mann.

Take it altogether, the surpassing work.
(Smart, the English Orthoepist.

A necessity to every intelligent family, student, teacher and professional man. What library is complete without the best English Dictionary?

WEBSTER'S NATIONAL PICTORIAL DICTIONARY.

1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings. Price $6.

The work is really a *gem of a Dictionary*, just the thing for the million.—*American Educational Monthly.*

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
Sold by all Booksellers.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

CONDITION

—OF THE—

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends $306,834 80.

Assets.

Loans on first Mortgages		$562,450
Estimated value premises Mortgaged	$1,620 250	
Buildings on premises insured for	325 600	
Loans on collateral		191 5[illegible]
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is	$309 977	
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000		150,[illegible]
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,00[illegible]
Cash on hand and in Bank		41,27[illegible]
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York		91,35[illegible]
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued		145 92[illegible]
State and Federal stamps on hand		4,2[illegible]
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets		145,0[illegible]
Total Assets (gold)		$1,[illegible]

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations	391,0[illegible]
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations	331 01[illegible]
Interest received from all sources	149,05[illegible]
Amount received from rents	10,9[illegible]
Total	$1,181,2[illegible]

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,2[illegible]
Amount paid for marine losses	241,57[illegible]
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,6[illegible]
Paid for commissions to agents	105,76[illegible]
State and Federal taxes	42,05[illegible]
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payments	117,55[illegible]
Dividends paid stockholders	170,0[illegible]
	$1,039,59[illegible]
Net amount fire risks written during the year	$63,730,[illegible]
Net amount marine risks written during the year	33,433,[illegible]
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869	$16,23[illegible]
Amount marine risks in force December 1[illegible]	2,97[illegible]

J. HUNT, President.

A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

SINE LITTERIS MORS EST.

HOLIDAY WEEK!

DESCRIPTIVE PROGRAMME

OF THE

MUSICAL FESTIVAL!

TENDERED BY

CAMILLA URSO,

IN AID OF THE

MERCANTILE LIBRARY

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

AT THE

MECHANICS' PAVILLION.

FIRST DAY

Tuesday, February 22d, 1870.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE

BIRTH OF WASHINGTON.

Popular and Military Programme:

PART FIRST.

1—Jubilee Overture.....Weber.
Grand Military Band.

2—National Anthem—America.....
Grand Chorus of 1 200 Singers, Organ, Orchestra, Military Band and Artillery.

3—A Tour Round the World—Pot Pourri—Introducing National melodies from all countries.
Grand Military Band.

4—Chorus for Male Voices—
Prayer of the Earth.....Zoellner
By all the German Societies of California.

5—Chorus—From Moses in Egypt—
Night Shades no Longer.....Rossini.
Grand Chorus of 1,200.

PART SECOND.

6—Overture—Fra Diavolo.....Auber
Grand military Band, all the Drum Corps of the City Milit ia assisting.

7—Hunter's Chorus from Euryanthe.....Weber
Sung by the German Societies—Horn Obligatio played by Twenty Instrumentalists.

8—The Anvil Chorus from Il Trovatore.....Verdi
Full Chorus of 1,200, Organ, Grand Orchestra, Full Military Band, Drum Corps of the Militia, 50 Anvils, 100 Firemen, City Fire Bells, and Cannon, to be fired from the stand of the Leader, by use of electricity.

9—Tannhauser March.....Wagner
Grand Military Band.

10—National Melody—The Star Spangled Banner by Full Chorus of 1 200, the German Societies, Grand Orchestra, Grand Military Band, Corps of Drummers, Artillery, the City Fire Bells, Etc

SECOND DAY,

Wednesday, February 23d.

SEMI-CLASSICAL PROGRAMME.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF CAMILLA URSO AT THE FESTIVAL.

PART FIRST.

1—Overture—Ali-Babi.....Cherubini.
Grand Orchestra of 150.

2—Glory be to God on High—
From Twelfth Mass.....Mozart
Oritorio Chorus of 1200 Voices.

3—Symphony in C (Andante and Allegro).....Gade
Oratorio Chorus of 150 Voices.

4—{a. Sleepers, wake—Choral from St. Paul.....Mendelsohn
{b Prayer, from Moses in Egypt.....Rossini

5—Grand Concerto for the Violin.....Beethoven
Orchestral Accompaniment.
CAMILLA

PART SECOND.

6—Chorus—The Heavens are Telling—Creation.....Haydn
Oratorio Chorus of 1200 Voices.

7—Overture of Freitschuts.....Weber
Grand Military Band.

8—Hallelujah Chorus, from "Messiah".....Handel
Oritorio Chorus of 1200 Voices,

9—The Anvil Chorus from Il Trovatore.....Verdi
Performed with the same grand effects as the preceding day.

THIRD DAY,

Thursday, February 24th.

JUVENILES' CONCERT!

Under the management of Prof. E. KNOWLTON.—2,000 Children of the Public Schools!

GRAND ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND!

Leader of Children.....Prof. W. ELLIOTT.

PART FIRST.

1—Overture—William Tell.....Rossini
Grand Orchestra.

2—National Anthem—America
Sung in unison with all the Children.

3—Come Boys, be Merry!
Sung by Boys alone.

4—Where the Warbling Waters Flow
Sung by Girls alone.

5—Full and Harmonious.
Sung by full Chorus.

6—Home, Sweet Home
First Verse—Girls alone. Second Verse—Boys alone. Third Verse—Full Chorus

PART SECOND.

CALISTHENICS,

Led by Young Ladies of the Normal School

PART THIRD.

1—Coronation March.....Meyerbeer
Full Military and Reed Band.

2—The Mocking Bird
Alternate Chorus, with whistling Responses—original arrangement for the Festival.

3—Tell Me Where do Fairies Dwell.
Girls Alone.

4—Let the Smiles of Youth Appearing.
Full Chorus.

5—Come, cheerful Companions.
Boys Alone.

6—The Star Spangled Banner.
Full Chorus, Orchestra and Military Band.

GENERAL CONDUCTOR.....MR. R. HEROLD
ORGANIST.....PROF. GUSTAVE SCOTT

ADMISSION.

SEASON TICKETS, entitling the holder to One Numbered Seat for all the Three Concerts.....$5 00
Single Ticket, with seat.....2 00
Promenade Ticket.....1 00

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The quality of the Type can be seen by reading the FARMER. Any one wishing a good bargain can have one by calling at once at our office, or addressing EDITOR FARMER

CAREFUL DIRECTIONS.

We would most particularly desire our correspondents to be very careful in sending their Letters, Orders and Remittance to us, as there are several firms of Warren & Co., and unless the address is very plainly marked, mistakes will arise.

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Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33 1

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,
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THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suites of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
33-1 PROPRIETOR

Miscellaneous.

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AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS inthose parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works, or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the FARMER Office.

33-5 WARREN & CO.

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For Circulars, address Earl SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

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The subscribers are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of the above WAGONS.

ONE HUNDRED

IRON AXEL, size, 1½-2-2½-2½-
SHELL SKEIN, " 3½-3½-4-inch.

The JACKSON WAGONS have been sold by us for years, and with increased reputation.

The MANUFACTORY being one of the LARGEST in the United States—are enabled to keep a stock of TIMBER seasoning for years, the low cost of which, makes it no inducement to work in any imperfect ma-

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We will guarantee them to stand in any climate.

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Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings, Italian and Vermont Marble.

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32-7

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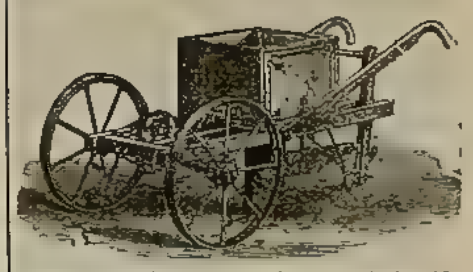

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops those pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value; because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs.

A Bargain!

A Fine Ho es ad on the Mountains!!

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Eldorado County, containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land, pleasantly situated, and with pleasant surroundings.

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the first floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort—Closets, Bath room, Cellar under house, etc.

The outbuildings are, a good Carriage House, Wood shed, Chicken House, etc.

A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight
from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been
Year.

A good Orchard of 320 Trees, Five to Seven Years Old, all Good Varieties of Fruit. The Fifteen Acres' balance of Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden Cultivation.

There is any quantity of "Uncle Sam's" land, of Best Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

The House is nicely furnished, and, to a person of taste, this place can be made a "little Paradise"

The House and Grounds will be sold a GREAT BARGAIN, if applied for immediately, and will be sold for Less than the Cost of the Buildings!

Apply to Editor of FARMER.

Agents Wanted.

We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the VALUE OF OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to

EDITOR FARMER.

Home Miscellany.

BY AND BY.

BY L. D. NICHOLS.

Often little childish hearts,
When for fancied good they sigh,
Meet the hope deferring words—
"By and by, dear; by and by."

"When will Johnny be a man
Like papa, so tall and high?
When can he sit up at night?"
"By and by, dear; by and by."

"When will winter go away?
When will come 'Fourth o' July?'
When can Nell long dresses wear?"
"By and by, dear; by and by."

"By and by" the country seems
Where all glories waiting lie;
And when disappointments come,
Tears are dried with "By and by."

Each bright hope the young heart forms,
Longings fond, ambitions high,
Wait beneath the rainbow arch
Of the land of "By and by."

Older grown, 'tis yet the same;
Though the rainbows farther fly,
Mocking oft our eager chase,
We press on to "By and by."

Honors there, and true love crowned,
Gold, and all that gold can buy;
Present toil, sick "hope deferred,"
We can bear till "By and by."

Years roll on—some fair, some sad—
Age and death are drawing nigh;
Look we upward—onward still
To the rest of "By and By."

LAST HOURS OF GEO. D. PRENTICE.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, January 23d, has the following on the last hours of the great Journalist:

Who can read these beautiful thoughts that emanated from the heart of the gifted Prentice, and not feel a reverence for him—a reverence, too, so strong that it makes us forget everything about him but the good and great qualities in his character.

When Dr. Benton reached Mr. Prentice's bedside, evening before last, he found that his patient was rapidly sinking. He was yet conscious, and remained so up to the moment of his death. One of Mr. Prentice's earliest literary productions was a story called, we believe, "The Maniac of the Lake," an extract from which has been making the rounds of the press for the last 30 years. A few days ago Mrs. Dr. Benton, who took a spiritual welfare in Mr. Prentice, clipped the extract from a newspaper, and requested her husband to ask Mr. Prentice to read it. The following is the extract:

"It cannot be that this earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by eternity to float a moment upon its waves, and sink in nothingness. Else why is it the high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse on their loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally why is it that bright forms of human beauty, are presented to our views and taken from us, leaving a thousand streams of our affections to flow back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars are spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which pass before us like shadows will stay forever in our presence."

During the night the Doctor asked Mr. Prentice if he would read the extract. He said that he was no longer able to read. "Shall I read it for you?" asked the Doctor. "Yes, yes," was the reply.—The beautiful words were read, but their dying author was too near the other world to appreciate fully their significance. He muttered a few sentences with his failing eyes turned heavenward, but the sounds were too indistinct to be intelligible. In the mean time two of Mr. Prentice's best and beloved friends, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Griffin, had reached his bedside. To Mrs. Griffin, the poetess of this city, the last poem he ever wrote was addressed. She was much devoted to him, and he never spoke of her but in the most affectionate terms, always calling her "Alice." She approached, and, leaning over his pillow a short time before he breathed his last, asked him, "Do you know me?" "Yes," he replied, "it is Josephine." "No," said Mrs. Griffin, "it is Alice." "Yes, yes, I know you now," said he, after which he spoke a few intelligible words. For the last hour he made no effort to converse with those around him. To the questions that were addressed to him he merely answered yes or no. His last intelligible words, uttered some two hours before his death, were, "I would like to know—"

Who can finish *that* sentence of this gifted man—He knows all now—to him the veil is lifted, and beyond a doubt he is now "with those beautiful beings that will stay in his presence forever."

OUR CALIFORNIA LETTER.

DEAR JOURNAL:—If you walk along Montgomery street in San Francisco, on sunny afternoons, the swarms of human butterflies gaily disporting themselves will impart the same joy of the new winter season, which comes with the springing grass and returning birds. That is, if you are philosophic enough to look at the fruit we call Humanity, as the true microcosm in which all lower orders of beings are represented, the butterflies as well as the bees. Sometimes, I turn out of my way and follow one of these gay, airy creatures, as it flits along the *pave*, or poises on its delicate heels before a jeweller's window, without any human interest in it, or moral anxiety on its account. Any one will understand how easily persons may become mere objects, who has felt the solitude of great cities, the unfellowship of numbers where no common purpose unites them.

In just this mood, I was drifted along the street to day, in a gay *parterre* of well dressed women, the genial sunshine reflected from many a beautiful face, from costly velvets, and marvellous fabrics of satin and lace. San Francisco in her best clothes is a sight to see, and I pleased myself with the women in purple, and women in green, with plush and velvet overdresses, with costly furs, with dainty hats and dashing tartans. I marked the handful of "conservative" women known by a certain length and amplitude of skirt, and the more numerous "radicals," close reefed, with every loop, cord, and button in place. Many I marked as belonging to the dangerous classes of society, to men with small incomes, and one black and gold creature, faultless in attire, as Eugenie herself, held my eyes by a strange facination.—Was it Hood's

"Fair Inez?

She has gone into the west,
To dazzle when the sun goes down,
And rob the world of rest!"

Why do I think of beetles and fire-flies as with easy grace she moves along the street? "Beautiful after its kind," I said to myself, as I turned out of Montgomery into Jackson, one of the avenues which led to the Chinese quarter. I like to see the yellow women enjoying the sunshine; and despite all you may read, very respectable Chinese women take the air with their nurses and children. It is only those of high caste who obey Paul's injunctions to the letter. To-day no embroidered satin tunics and fan-shaped structures of hair were to be seen, though there was an unusual stir and bustle in the neighborhood. The scum of the population was out of doors, and women, not of the checked-handkercief order—the badge of prostution—were numerous. Little squads of them, their shining black hair gathered in a smooth knot behind, their stockings spotless, tunics and trowsers freshly ironed, were eagerly conversing and looking down the street. Then I remembered that one of the Pacific Mail-Steamers was in, and, as I walked on, the crowd and noise and excitement increased.

Near Dupont street I was fairly stopped, and there was no retracing my steps, for crowds of Chinamen were following me. So I stepped aside into an alley, and watched the cars discharge their freight of two hundred and forty poor Canton women—children, we should call them—destined to supply the dens of infamy. They had been landed from the Chinese steamer, on Sunday, like a drove of sheep or cows, in squads. The policemen and Chinese "bosses" kept each squad together, and drove the entire crowd into a corner under the shed, and there they stood, watched as closely as ever was guarded a gang of slaves in the South. If any resident Chinawoman approached too near the prizes, she was seized and pushed away, and if any of the new comers left the crowd, she was driven back, or seized by the back of the neck and shoved to her place again.

Then the poor women had been conducted to an office, in which a white woman is stationed, whose business is to search them for opium. It is seldom any opium is found in the possession of these poor wretches. Most of those who come are young girls, many of them not over twelve or thirteen years of age; and nine-tenths, at least, are for purposes of prostitution.

This business of importing Chines women has been reduced to a system. Seven or eight cars (extras) of the Omnibus line were reserved for the transportation of the women to the Chinese quarters. Into these the creatures were driven by squads, under the guardianship of policemen, and hauled to a point on Jackson street above Dupont and it was from these cars that I witnessed their debarkation. No lack of human interest in *this* spectacle; these are not "specimens," though as they were driven along towards the theatre where they are to be assorted and delivered to their owners, they received exactly as much consideration as would so many beasts. The strangers were driven up some rickety old steps leading to the Dupont street theatre, and into the pit of that wretched place they were again herded. There was something horrible in the faces of the opium-chewers, in the hooting and gibbering of the crowd,—an awful demoniac mockery of Christianity and civilization. In those few moments, when I stood watching those innocent children of shame I felt myself a part of their degradation. The burdens they did not feel and the woes they did not know seemed to be laid upon me. And just below us, flowed that beautiful stream of elegance and refinement! Here, an ignorance so deep that no ray of moral consciousness has ever penetrated it; there, an insensibility that makes such a scene possible in the world.

Sorely humbled and heartsick I made my way through the crowd, and was led (by the Spirit, perhaps,) up the steep ascent of Telegraph Hill.—On the very top the eye has a wide range of vision from the mountains to the sea. The scene I had witnessed had helped me to inhabit the past of all my race, the ages when woman, everywhere, was as I had seen her to-day, merely the prey of man. I repeated with a new sense of their meaning, the words of a prayer I had used in some of the dark places of the world: "I thank thee, Oh God, that I belong also to the victims of sin, and ignor [illegible]. That the sorrow of their vast woes and awful dangers is added to enlarge and deepen my life, that I also must bear the cross of the world's woe and ruin, that my fellowship with Thee may become more pefect through compassionate sympathy and offices of redeeming love."

Standing in the centre of a chain of womanhood, one end of which is in the heavens, with one men worship as the mother of God, and the other in the "hells" where these Canton slaves wait for their redemption, the problem which you dear JOURNAL, are trying to solve, "How may the power of enlightened womanhood be organized into efficient activity?" never seemed of such vast importance, and I never so realized the immensity of the work to be done. What will the right of suffrage be worth to you, or me, when the Asiatic wave of which these ripples are the warning, has fairly broken upon our shores? What would it not be worth if with one accord the women of America were prepared to exercise it in generous hospitality to all strangers, in wise economies of all new elements of national strength, and in self-denying efforts to elevate and purify the domestic and social life of the country? And how shall they be prepared if the hope and expectation of such responsibility is not kept before them?

For myself, I tremble lest the ages of subjection should dwarf and cripple the freedwoman, so that she will do her work feebly when the right to share in all noble work is achieved. That the women who lead and the woman who are led in this reform, each in her own place, may be able to verify her own credentials, is my strong desire.

I have never seen any place where a woman's right to work is so unquestioned as in California, and there is no place on the planet where her best work is so needed. If I could unfold page after page of the life of one noble and devoted woman whom to know is to reverence, you would see what reason I have for the strong faith I feel in the not distant future, when all the dark places of cruelty shall be filled with light. J. C. C.

San Francisco, Dec., 1869.

The above Letter was published in *The Woman's Journal*, and has also been kindly sent to us by one of the most excellent and influential friends of Education on this coast, whose writings appear in many of the Periodicals at the East. The faithful portraiture of the great evil in our midst, which forms the basis of the letter should, awaken public attention until this public shame is removed from our midst.

Woman must befriend and defend women, must rescue the fallen, and rebuke all those in authority who wink at shameless crime, and thus receive into the public treasury the price of guilt and shame under the flimsy garb of *License*

We are proud to announce that our Journal will from time to time receive valuable letters from the pen of this accomplished lady over the signature of "Berkly."

WHAT A MAN KNOWS.

What a man can write out clearly, correctly, and briefly, without book or reference of any kind, that he undoubtedly knows, whatever else he may be ignorant of. For knowledge that falls short of that—knowledge that is vague, hazy, indistinct, uncertain—I for one profess no respect at all. And I believe there never was a time or country where the influences of careful training were in that respect more needed. Men live in haste, write in haste—I was going to say, think in haste, only that the word thinking is hardly applicable to that large number who, for the most part, purchase their daily allowance of thought ready made. You find ten times more people now than ever before who can string words together with facility, and with a general idea of their meaning, and are ready with a theory of some kind about most matters. All that is very well as far as it goes, but it is one thing to be able to do this and quite another to know how to use words as they should be used, or really to have thought out the subject which you discuss.—*Lord Stanley.*

"How is it, my little boy," inquired a schoolmaster of one of his scholars, "that you do not understand this simple rule?" "I do not know, indeed," answered the youth, with a somewhat bewildered look; "but, sir, sometimes I think I have so many things to learn that I have not the time to understand them."

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on THURSDAY August 19th, 1869

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of ten months, ... $310

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

243 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President.

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from

New Advertisements.

$200,000 WORTH

...OF...

NEW DRY GOODS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

—OF—

Dry Goods

IN SAN FRANCISCO,

IS OFFERED BY

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING LIST

Dress Goods.

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
100 pieces Check Mohair	$0 50	$0 25
50 pieces Check, extra wide	62	37
20 pieces Heavy Stripe Poplin	62	37
20 pieces Satin Stripe Poplinette	75	50
30 pieces Extra Wide Stripe Poplin	75	50
50 pieces Norwich Poplin	1 00	50
75 pieces Plaid Ottoman	87	50
50 pieces Plaid and Figured Ottoman	87	50
40 pieces Changeable Poplin	87—	50
50 pieces Plaid Epingline	87—	62—
90 pieces Stripe Wool Poplin	87—	62—
10 pieces English Serge, new colors	1 00	75
46 pieces Chaco Silk and Wool Poplin	1 37—	1 00
75 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 00	75
50 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 15	87—
100 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 25	1 00
100 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid, 4x wide	1 75	1 25
100 pieces Empress, all the new shades	1 00	75
50 pieces Empress	1 25	87—
50 pieces Empress, extra super	1 37—	1 00
100 pieces Gordon's Scotch Gingham	37	25
100 pieces 4-4 French Calico	37—	25
100 pieces Best Quality French Calico	62—	37—
150 pieces Pim's Irish Poplin, all the new colors		

Silks! Silks!

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
15 pieces Heavy Black Silk	$2 75	$2 00
12 pieces Heavy Black Silk	3 00	2 25
10 pieces Extra Heavy Black Silk	2 25	2 50
10 pieces Ex. Heavy and Wide Black Silk	4 00	3 25
25 pieces Stripe Silk	2 00	1 25
75 Dresses, Heavy Stripe Silk	35 00	25 00
25 Dresses, Stripes and Figured	35 00	25 00
50 Dresses, Chene Silk	40 00	30 00
25 Dresses, Broche Silk	45 00	30 00
50 Dresses, Changeable Silk	45 00	30 00
20 Dresses, Very Rich Silk	60 00	45 00
50 Pieces Bonnet's Black Silk, made expressly for our House		

AN IMMENSE STOCK

.. OF...

Wool and Cashmere Shawls,

All at reduced Prices.

THE LATEST STYLES

...IN...

Cloaks, Suits and Jackets,

All at Greatly Reduced Rates.

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250 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	$1 75	$1 25
200 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	2 00	1 50
300 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	2 50	1 75
150 dozen Men's Linen Cambric Hdkfs	3 50	2 50
200 dozen Men's Linen Cambric Hdkfs	4 00	3 00
1000 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs at LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.		

FLANNELS.

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
50 pieces Shaker Flannel	$0 35	$0 25
30 pieces Shaker Flannel, Extra	55	40
10 pieces Shaker Flannel, 4-4	75	50
50 pieces Ballardvale Flannel	40	30
25 pieces Ballardvale Flannel	50	40
100 pieces 4-4 Ballardvale Flannel	62	40
40 pieces 4-4 Ballardvale Flannel	75	50

And all finer grades at equally reduced rates. Our whole stock of HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR at a reduction of 25 per cent.

ALL THE LEADING BRANDS IN

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS

Positively at Less than Wholesale Prices.

A LARGE LOT OF

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

JUST RECEIVED.

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN

Ladies', Gents' and Misses'

Genuine Alexandre's Kid Gloves

At Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE—This is not a Clearing Out Sale of Old Goods. Having increased facilities for buying, and being now within seven days of the Eastern Markets, we are enabled to purchase Goods at much lower rates than formerly, and will give our customers and the public generally the benefit thereof, by reducing the prices of ALL our goods.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

No. 7 Montgomery Street

New Advertisements.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO

PIONEER

FURNITURE

AND

Upholstery Wareroom

MANUFACTURERS

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IMPORTERS

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST

NEW

Russian, Turkish & Roman

BATH HOUSE,

No 524 TO 528 PACIFIC STREET,

DR. ZEILE INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT his New Bath House is now open for the accommodation of patrons. Neither pains nor expense have been spared to make this the best and most commodious establishment of the kind, either in Europe or America.

Convenient and separate apartments are afforded for the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW-YEARS!

COME AND SEE

The Largest House and the Finest Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

In the United States.

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BOWEN BROS.

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS; now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers, also selected scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds. In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Receipes &c., all very valuable, and these we will offer at the low rate of $2 50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER

Preserve Your Sight!

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,

Mounted in fine gold, Steel and Shell Frames, accurately adapted to the various conditions of sight. Those in need of Spectacles will find my assortment the most extensive, and receive the attention of one skilled in his profession.

C. MULLER, Optician

No. 203 Montgomery street, San Francisco

Miscellany.

THE MULBERRY TREE.

The increasing demand for silk since Japan has been open to foreign trade has stimulated the production of the mulberry tree, and we were able to satisfy ourselves at different parts of our journey that its cultivation is decidedly on the increase. In general, the trees are planted along the borders of the fields; sometimes they appear in rows across them, at such intervals from each other as not to interfere with the other crops. At Uyeda, in Shinshiu, however, large fields are entirely devoted to the cultivation of the mulberry, the dwarf trees being planted on ridges, in lines, at a distance of over two feet from each other, the ridges being more than three feet apart; but this was a solitary instance as far as our observation was concerned. As a rule, the tree is kept in a dwarf state, the stumps not being allowed to grow more than from ten to eighteen inches above the ground. Sometimes they are permitted to attain a height of four or five feet, especially when they are grown in the middle of the field. The few full-grown trees which we observed were generally in the vicinity of dwellings. The reason alleged by the Japanese for preferring the dwarf to the full-grown mulberry is, that the leaves of the former are softer and better adapted for feeding the worms. Several kinds of mulberry trees are cultivated in Japan. Of these, as we were told, the most common are—the Yotsume, the Nedzumigashi, the Oha, and the Kikuha. These species are all known in Europe. The Yotsume has a narrow, irregular, and deeply-indented leaf, and is the earliest of the several kinds. Its buds and tender leaves are given to the worms during the first few days after their birth. The other three kinds bear the ordinary oval leaf, with regular serrated edges. Three modes of reproducing the mulberry tree were described to us—from seeds, from cuttings, and from layers. The latter is the favorite mode, and was stated to be as follows:—At the end of June the branches of a good healthy tree are bent to the ground, the middle portion being hidden in the earth, and the ends pointing upwards. By degrees the portion in the earth takes root, and in the following month of April the ends are divided from the parent branch, and are then removed to a ground which has been carefully prepared as a nursery. After twelve months, the shoots or young trees are transplanted from the nursery to the field where they are intended to remain permanently; and it is only after another twelve months, making a total of three years from the period of layering, that the branches are fit to be cut for the purpose of feeding the worms. The plantations are manured three times a year—in January, April, and July. Nightsoil, the lees of saké (a liquor fermented from rice), the lees of rape-seed after the oil has been pressed out of it, the excrements of the silk-worms carefully dried and preserved, decayed vegetable matter, etc., are used for that purpose. In July, straw mixed with manure is sometimes buried at the foot of each tree. In Shinshiu, where the greatest care is taken in the cultivation of the mulberry, manure is applied to the soil a fourth time, in October. The finest nurseries are situated in the valley of the Uyeda, where the dry sandy soil near the banks of the river is justly considered by the Japanese as the most favorable spot for rearing the mulberry. Pruning is practiced once a year, between April and July, at which period the branches are cut, and carried away for the feeding of the worms, as hereafter described. A certain number of trees are, however, left untouched in almost every plantation for the second rearing of the "bivoltini" worms. This takes place immediately after the first rearing—viz., in July or August, according to the season. The full-grown hard leaves of the unpruned mulberry are given to these summer worms after the second casting of the skin, up to which period they are fed on the tender new sprouts which have been plucked by hand off the pruned trees. The autumn leaves are allowed to fall, and are used as manure. After a period of from forty to fifty years the trees are considered to be exhausted. They are then taken up by the roots, and replaced by new ones.

The Sydney Morning Herald says:—"Silkworms were introduced here some years ago; but the venture failed, in the first place, because no market was then open for the cocoons and silk; in the second, because the persons who undertook the business were imperfectly informed of what was to be done to insure success. The market now appears to be accessible through the agency of the Association, and all we now require is the knowledge of which I speak. If this can be imparted in the way suggested, all will be plain sailing, or rather plain winding, for the mulberry will grow everywhere in New South Wales."

The following letter on the subject, from J. C. Holding, Esq., Secretary to the Silk Commission and Agricultural Society, is most interesting:

"Dear Sir—As the subject of Sericiculture has lately occupied the attention of the Legislature as well as the Agricultural Societies of this Colony, I shall feel much obliged if you can furnish me with any practical suggestions and assistance in carrying out this new branch of industry. The Government has already imported from France, and distributed 25,000 trees of the Morus Alba, and six bushels of seed; and some thousands of eggs were also procured, in 1863, from Japan, through the British Consul, who, being Cape-born, naturally took a deep interest in the welfare of the Colony.

The main difficulty is to procure healthy eggs; and any assistance that you may be able to render the colonists in this first essential of silk culture, will be much appreciated both by the Commission and the Colony at large.

I shall forward you by this opportunity a practical treatise, from which you will see that the mulberry tree not only thrives in every part of the Colony, but that the species known as the Cape mulberry must have been originally introduced from Japan by the Dutch East India Company, at a very early date, and has since been so thoroughly acclimatised as to receive the appellation of the "wild mulberry," being found even in forests and the remote districts along the frontier, and beyond the boundary line.

The fact alone is sufficient to justify the encouragement of silk culture, an industry particularly well suited to the native population, who cluster together, without any fixed employment, in villages and missionary institutions. A very favorable report, too, has been received from the Crown agent, regarding the quality of some cocoons which were sent to London, and from which some interesting specimens were manufactured. Should you wish for any samples of either cocoons or reeled silk, please let me know, and they shall be forwarded by the earliest opportunity. In the meantime, any publication containing practical suggestions and statistics concerning the exact number of worms, etc., will be thankfully received."

Nature, always bountiful and provident, is singularly assisting the extension of the valuable mulberry therein alluded to, for it is stated that "birds greedily devour the fruit; their digestive process does not affect the vitality of the seeds, which are voided in due time uninjured, often in the most solitary places, where they spring up, and in time become trees, and bear fruit, from whence again the same progress goes on."

Australian reports are even more satisfactory. The capabilities of that Colony are practically unlimited. With good seed, knowledge, labor, and skill, this country will, in due course, rival any other part of the world in Sericiculture.—Turkey, Persia, Russia, and several smaller countries are now persevering in silk production.

THE GREAT GOLD PANIC.

The trial of the great "Gold" financiers is now going on, and the revealment of their conspiracy shows what "Gold" will do.

By the facts elicited recently, it is shown that a Bank in New York with only $2,000,000 actually certified checks to the amount of $40,000,000, and at the same time proclaimed that they could carry and control $118,000,000—where's George Francis Train?

A special dispatch to the Boston *Daily Advertiser* says that the evidence already disclosed shows that on the great day of the gold battle, one of the banks, with two millions of capital and deposits, uttered certified checks to the amount of about $40,000,000, and that such papers were one of the essential means employed in carrying on the contest. Fisk, Gould, Corbin, and other conspirators are stated to have met in secret conference at that time to perfect their plans.

Fisk is said to have proposed a great well-displayed advertisement in all the morning newspapers, setting forth that they had control of one hundred and eighteen millions of gold, being all there was outside the Treasury; that they were strong enough to take all the Government might offer; that all contractors who appeared for settlement before three o'clock could make terms on the basis of gold at one hundred and sixty, and that a figure even higher than this would be charged those who failed to settle prior to that hour. One witness says this plan would probably have been adopted but that the conspirators feared violence from the mob. The idea of forcing gold to one hundred and sixty was acted on, however, and the whole day's operations till the smash occurred were based on Fisk's scheme. Whether Butterfield was or was not in the ring the members of the Committee do not yet say.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT,

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

IMPORTANT

....TO....

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

MERCHANTS'

GARGLING OIL

IS THE

BEST LINIMENT

IN THE WORLD

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

36 Years in Use.

Is good for Rheumatism, Chilblains, Corns, Whitlows, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cramps, Colts, Bites of Animals Weakness of the Joints, Contractions of the Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Frost Bites, Painful Nervous Affections, Chapped Hands, Lame Back Pain in the Side, Swellings, Tumors, Tooth Ache, Old Sores, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Flesh wounds, Galls of all kinds.

Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Poll evil, Wind galls, Callous, Spavin, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Springhalt, Sand Cracks, Lameness, Strains, Founded Feet, Mange, Horn Distempers, Garget in Cows, Cracked Teats, Foot Rot in Sheep, and many other diseases incident to Man and Beast.

R. D. Taylor, of Concord, Ky., says the Gargling Oil cured a horse of his, injured while plowing by attempting to step over a stump, almost severing the thigh from the body; also that he has used it in his family for fifteen years, and is the best remedy for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Frost Bites, Strains, Rheumatism, etc., he ever used.

From Crump & Bros., Lochrans Landing, Ohio, Nov. 29th, 1856—We are pleased with your medicines. It has been the means of curing a great number of different diseases upon persons, as also upon horses. We think it cures all you recommend it to do. We want you to send us the larger proportion of the variety for "Family Use," in small bottles.

From Dr. J. P. Terrell, Warren, Ind., March 3d, 1856—I am engaged in the practice of medicine, and find your Gargling Oil an extremely efficient remedy in all cases where an external application is indicated.

From Dr. G. B. Neal, Burris, Iowa, 1865—I have practiced medicine in this county seventy years, and cheerfully recommend your Gargling Oil as the best liniment in use.

From Dr. T. W. Ellis, Troupville, Ga., Jan. 6th, 1856—If I could receive both boxes of the Gargling Oil it would not be too much, as I think I could soon find sale for it all, the inquiry being frequent since it is supposed that I have it for sale.

From Dr. Wm. S. McCall, Chamois, Mo., Nov. 9th, 1859—Your Gargling Oil is taking the shine off from all liniments of the day. If you ordered them I could procure dozens of certificates from the best citizens of the county.

Messrs. McLain & Bros., Wholesale Druggists, Wheeling Va., say, under date of July 24th, 1866 that they can safely recommend the Gargling Oil for more diseases than it is recommended for.

From J. R. Fisher, Uniontown, Pa., June 31st, 1867—Your Gargling Oil is doing much better here than formerly, since its virtues have become known—and the bottles put up for Family Use, without Stain, are much sought for.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Nathan Lindsey, County Judge of Shelby county, Iowa, dated Harlan, April 18th, 1867. It is decidedly preferred to any other liniment sold in this section.

Extract of a letter from Samuel S. Happ, dated Fallsburg, Ohio, July 17th, 1866—In June last, Henry Sallo had a yearling colt that had what was supposed to be Diphtheria, for more than ten days, so that it could not eat, and the throat swollen almost shut, and by the use of three or four applications of the dollar bottles, did the desired effect.

From A. G. Nicl, Lewisville, Cochocton county, Iowa, March 1859—I have used your Gargling Oil for the scratches on my horse, and it cured it with the first application.

From Enos Mather, Middleport, N. Y., July 23d, 1859—I purchased a bottle of your Gargling Oil of your Agent, A. S. Baker, at Middleport, and as yet have used but half of it. I think it has given me more relief in a case of severe rheumatism of long standing, than anything I have ever used before.

Extract of a letter from J. G. Pratt, dated Quincy, Chautauque county, N. Y., August 12, 1854—I have been acquainted with your medicine, (Gargling Oil) for the last fourteen years. It has proved to be a sure cure for Foot Rot in Sheep, for which I have sold the last bottle, and have calls almost daily for more. Please forward as soon as convenient.

Always enquire for MERCHANTS' CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL, and take no other.

Retail price, $1 00, 50 cents, and 25 cents.

Shake well before using, and rub on thoroughly before the fire or some warm substance.

The Gargling Oil has been used as a liniment for thirty six years. All we ask is a fair TRIAL, but be sure and follow the directions.

Ask your nearest druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and Vade Mecums, and read what the people say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the United States and other countries.

Our testimonials date from 1833 to 1868, and are unsolicited Use the Gargling Oil and tell your neighbors what good it has done.

We deal fair and liberal with all and defy contradic

Manufactured at LOCKPORT, N. Y.,

.....BY.....

Merchants' Gargling Oil Company,

JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

29-17

Miscellaneous.

PACIFIC
INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st.....363,802 82
CASH ASSETS.....$1,113,802 82

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE
OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston,
A. L. Tubbs,
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C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.

T. C. GRANT, J. E. BIGELOW, } Local Agents. 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.
AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
146 Natoma street San Francisco

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers'

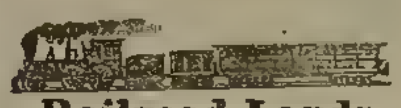
PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of Paper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street

30-6



Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. But three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

Valuable Patents
FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics' to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same.

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

REAL ESTATE at SACRAMENTO
TEN TO TWENTY BLOCKS,

Well situated in the suburbs of the City in entire Blocks, with Twenty or Thirty Lots separate, singly, or more, all desirably located for Building Lots. Will be sold at reasonable rates, if applied for soon to

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office,

Or GEN. JOSIAH HOWELL, Sacramento City.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This presents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer at the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.]

San Francisco, Feb. 17.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain and Flour Market must now recede, speculators in Wheat and Breadstuff will have no way to "make a raise"—*Croaking* won't do. European prices are lower still, Eastern Markets ditto, and glutted, and now with continued refreshing rains and the *best set* grain ever had in all our best grain growing regions, there can be no cause for hoping a rise in price. There may be full prices, even extra rates paid by Millers for some choice lots for special purposes—but *high prices* can rule no more for a long time, and those who have believed in a rise have seen *their* best chances go by, they have waited too long, the tide has turned.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$1 25	@	1 40
do Extra	1 40	@	1 65
do ₱ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 12½
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20	@	1 25
Barley, old, for brewing	2 00	@	2 50
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 60
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 25
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 50
Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl	4 75	@	5 50
do Extra	5 00	@	5 50
Extra Family Flour	4 00	@	4 25
Oregon Superfine	4	@	5 25
do Extra for shipping	2 50	@	3 00
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 00
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	10 00	@	27 50
Bran ₱ ton	22 50	@	30 00
Middlings ₱ ton		@	25 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		@	3 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 10
Potatoes Buntoldi	95	@	1 00
Potatoes, Beddyes	75	@	1 50
do sweet	1 00	@	2 50
Onions	2 00	@	2 50
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	16 00	@	17 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	10 00	@	11 00
Straw ₱ ton	7 00	@	8 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit display grows less and less, we have of Apples some fine kinds, but all other fruits are scarce.—See varieties and price below.

Apples, ₱ box	1 25	@	2 75
Apples, ₱ lb	4	@	10
Pears, green, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Plums, ₱ lb	—	@	—
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₱ lb	—	@	—
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Apricots, ₱ lb		@	—
Cherries, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	15	@	25
Melons, green flesh	30	@	50
Watermelons	30	@	50
Quinces, ₱ box	1 50	@	2 00
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	15	@	25
do Fresh, Malaga new, dry ₱ lb		@	35
Strawberries, ₱ lb	75	@	1 00
Raspberries, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Blackberries, wild ₱ lb	—	@	—
Gooseberries ₱ lb	—	@	—
Currants, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Lemons, ₱ doz	25	@	1 00
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₱ doz	15	@	25
California Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
do Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	8 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb		@	35
California Almonds, green	8	@	15
Cal. do dried		@	35

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Vegetables continue fine, and new varieties now come in freely, new Potatoes, Peas, Asparagus, etc. Our Markets are always most excellently well supplied, as our Market Gardners have continuous crops all the year round in this State. Around San Francisco we cultivate "Garden Sauce," crop after crop twelve months in the year.

Potatoes are abundant, but prices are maintained, other produce, Beans, Corn, etc., demand moderate.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	50	@	75
do green	50	@	75
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	50	@1	00
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beets, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Cabbage, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Carots, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz		@	
Cranberries, ₱ gall	90	@	1 60
new eastern, ₱ gal	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₱ lb new	10	@	15
Green Corn, ₱ doz ears		@	
Sugar Peas	10	@	12
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	12½	@	25
do cultivated		@	75
Onions, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Horseradish	12	@	20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	37	@	50
do green, ₱ lb	—	@	
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 00	@	1 50
do do new ₱ lb	9	@	12½
do Sweet	2	@	3
Pumpkins	12	@	25
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	—	@	25
Parsley	—	@	25
Pickles in Jars, each	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	20	@	25
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	—	@	25
do yellow	—	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch	25	@	25
Green Peppers		@	
do Red	15	@	20
Squash, Summer	4	@	5
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String	10	@	12
Green Lima, shelled	—	@	25
Spinage, ₱ basket	75	@	—
Salsify, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Turnips, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	30	@	35
Garlic	20	@	25
Eschalot			25

FISH.

[H. S. Burr.]

The finny tribes send us a very good representation of their several species. Almost every kind of Fish, of a desirable kind can now be had in our Markets.

Salmon, ₱ lb	—	@	12
do smoked, new	15	@	25
do pickled, ₱ lb		@	12
Salmon Trout	—	@	37
Smelts		@	10
Perch		@	10
Rockfish		@	12
Codfish, dry	—		15
Herring, fresh	5	@	6
do smoked ₱ 100		@	1 00
Tomcod	—	@	25
Sardines, fresh	—	@	10
Soleish	—	@	30
Crabs large ₱ doz	—	@	1
do small		@	25
do soft	—	@	38
Terrapin, ₱ doz		@	6 00
Mackerel, pickled, each	20	@	25
do fresh	—	@	1 00
Shrimps, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass		@	
Halibut, rare	—	@	75
Sturgeon		@	5
Oysters, ₱	100	@	
Lobsters, ₱ lb Eastern	—	@	37
Turbot	—	@	—
Pompono	—	@	—
Eels			—

Meats.

Our Meat Market is on the *high pressure*, big prices for fat cattle, good Sheep and all good stock on the hoof.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	18	@	25
do corned	12	@	15
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@	15
do chops	12	@	15
Veal, ₱ lb	18	@	25
do cutlet	—	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	15	@	20
do leg	12	@	16
Lamb, ₱ lb	18	@	25
Beef tongues, each	75	@	100
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	—	@	18
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	—	@	—
Hams, California and Oregon	18	@	20
Cross' Sugar Cured		@	32
Choice Hams Duffield	—	@	30

Poultry and Game.

The Poultry Market is better supplied, and better in quality, and a little less in price, consequent upon extended and increased attention given to raising Poultry.

Ducks, wild ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
do tame "	3 00	@	2 50
do Mallard "	75	@	1 00
do Teal, ₱ doz	1 00	@	2 00
Geese wild, ₱ each	75	@	1 25
do tame	2 00	@	3 50
Chickens, Young, each	87	@	1 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	25	@	30
Hens, each	87	@	1 00
Snipe, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do English	3 00	@	4 00
Venison, ₱ lb	18	@	25
Quails, ₱ doz	1 25	@	1 75
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@	4 00
do wild		@	—
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame	50	@	1 00
do wild, per doz	—	@	2 00
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	50

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices.

Hens, ₱ doz	6 50	@	10 00
Spring Chickens	7 50	@	9 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	22	@	25
Ducks, tame, per doz	10 00	@	12 00
do wild	1 50	@	3 00
do Mallard	2 50	@	3 00
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 50	@	3 50
do wild ₱ doz	6 00	@	8 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@	2 50
do wild	75	@	1 00
Quail, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 25
Venison	10	@	12
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

Dairy—Butter, Cheese, Eggs etc.

(M. B. French & Co.)

Our Dairy Market is better supplied but prices run low, and are gradually falling. Butter and Eggs are getting quite cheap, and will be much cheaper. The large and continued importations of Eastern Butter has brought our prices down, and the feed season has also come to make it lower.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	35	@	40
do do packed	—	@	45
do Oregon packed	—	@	35
do Eastern	35	@	40
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	—	@	40
Duck-eggs	—	@	—
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Cheese, ₱ lb	23	@	30
Lard, Eastern	17	@	20
do Oregon	—	@	20
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	—	@	30

Butter, Cheese, etc.—Wholesale

Butter, California, ₱ lb	25	@	30
do do packed	30	@	35
do Eastern (new)	25	@	35
Cheese, California	12	@	20
Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	32
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Lard, ₱ lb	14	@	15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ lb	3½	@	5
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	10	@	12
do. Imported	27	@	
Mustard Seed	3½	@	5
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	8	@	12

Wool, Tallow, Hides etc.

Wool is in better request in New York, and bear prices better, and Market for Spring clip will open better.

Wool, Fall clip	12@14
do extra	16@18
Medium	10@12
do burry	8@10
do fall clip	8@10
Wool-sacks, new	60@80
do second hand	40@50
Dry hides, ₱ lb	15@17
Green salted, ₱ lb	7½@8
Deer Skins	20@22
Sheep skins, wool on	30@40
do do plain	15@20
Goat skins, each	25@50
Refined Tallow	10@11

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Average Slaughterers Prices

Beef—American, 1st quality,	10½@	12c	₱ lb
do. 2d do.	7 @	9c.	"
do. 3d do.	6 @	8c.	"
Mutton—	8 @	9c.	"
Lamb—	10 @	12c.	"
Pork—undressed,	5½@	6½c	"
" dressed,	8 @	9c.	"
Veal—	10 @	12½c	"

PREMIUMS.

The Early Rose Potatoe.

The wonderful celebrity which is now being attained by the unprecedented excellence of the "Early Rose Potatoe," its great productiveness beyond that of any other potatoe known, its early maturity (7, 8 and 9 weeks) surpassing all others, and its great superiority in *quality*, induces us to try to spread its culture as widely as possible.

We therefore will now offer to every *new subscriber* to the California Farmer, from the commencement of our new Volume, Four pounds of the "Early Rose Potatoe," mailed to them *free of cost*, as a Premium for 1870 This will give them seed for another year, equal to 200 to 300 lbs.

P. S. All new subscribers to our present Volume who kindly sent their names before this, if they will send us word they will use this seed they shall have the parcel mailed to them free.

RARE FLOWER SEEDS.

We have several fine collections of new and choice Flower Seeds from the well known Florists, "Dreer" of Philadelphia, and James Vick of Rochester N Y. Those who wish "Gems in Flora," will find them at our Office, No. 320 Clay Street.

JOHN VANDERBILT & BRO'S,

NO. 23, FULTON STREET,

(NEAR FULTON MARKET) New York.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

AND MACHINES.

Garden, Field, Grass, Bird and Flower Seeds, Guano, Bone Dust, and other Fertilizers. Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Roots, Etc. 4

Central and Western

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time, Schedule, January 12, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Wedn'sy	Mail, Sunday excepted.
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 a m	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	8.45 "		4.50 "
Stockton	"	12.15* "		8.35 "
Sacramento	Ar	2.00 p m		10.30 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2.20 "	2.20 p m	4.30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6.05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		10.30 "
Colfax	Lv	6.55 "		11.45 "
Cisco	"	9.15 "		4.30 p m
	"	1.45 a m	1.45 a m	12.15 a m
	"	3.35 "		6.15 p m
	"	10.35 "		7.15 a m
Winnemucca	"	2.20 p m		1.20 "
Argenta	"			7.15 p m
Carlin	"			9.30 "
Elko	"			1.00 "
Ogden	Ar	8.30 a m	8.30 a m	

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Satur'y	Emigrant and Fr't Daily.
Ogden	Lv	6.00 p m	6.00 p m	6.05 p m
Elko	"	9.00 a m		6.20 "
Carlin	"	10.25 "		9.10 "
Argenta	"	1.10 p m		12.10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4.50 "		7.45 "
Wadsworth	"	12.00 a m		8.15 p m
Reno	"	2.05 "	2.05 a m	11.45 "
Cisco	"	6.45 "		7.55 a m
Colfax	"	9.20 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	10.40 "		1.00 p m
Junction	"	12.15 p m		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.10 "		5.45 "
				Mail.
Sacramento	Lv	1.30 "	1.30 p m	6.30 a m
Stockton	"	3.20 "		8.25 "
San Jose	Ar	6.50 "		12.40 p m
Oakland	"	7.00 "		12.10 "
San Francisco	"	7.30 "	7.30 "	12.40 "

Local Trains.

FROM

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
6.50 A. M.	5.40 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
8.00*	6.55	6.45 "
9.00	9.00	7.50 "
10.00*	9.00	
11.00 "	10.00 "	9.50 "
12.00* M.	11.00 "	
2.00 P. M.	12.05 P. M.	11.55
3.00* "	2.00 "	
4.00 "	3.00 "	2.50 P. M
5.15 "	4.00 "	
6.30 "	5.10 "	5.00 "
11.30 P. M.	6.50 P.M.	6.40 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
7.15‡ A. M.	6.36 A. M.	4.45‡ A M.
9.00† "	7.30 "	6.50‡ "
9.30‡ "	9.02† "	8.15 "
11.30‡ "	9.42 "	9.00‡ "
1.30 P. M.	11.45† "	11.00† "
4.00 "	1.41 P. M	1.00 P. M.
5.15 "	4.11 "	3.30 "

*To Oakland only. † Sundays only.

‡Sundays excepted.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. 32-20.

Shade Trees! Shade Trees!!

ORNAMENTAL & SHADE TREES

LARGE COLLECTION OF TREES.

EXTRA SIZE SHADE TREES.

Elm and Ash Trees.

A splendid lot of very choice and large size ELM and ASH Trees, for PUBLIC SQUARES, and STREETS, will be offered in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Mulberry Trees.

Large size Mulberry Trees, White, Red, and MORUS MULTICAULIS, of all sizes, suitable for planting out as Shade or Ornamental Trees, and also as Fruit Bearing, or for feeding the Silk Worm.

The Mulberry Tree makes a handsome Shade Tree, and is an Ornamental and Fruit Tree combined

These Trees will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

SAGE ORANGE TREES.

A few lots of Osage Orange Trees for setting out as Ornamental Trees. Also

SILK WORM EGGS

Of the French Annual Species, for sale

The above will be sold on the best of terms.

P. S.—Orders addressed to A. P. Smith, will be promptly attended to.

Sample Trees can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE, where information of the quality of the Trees and the price can be had.

A. P. SMITH.

Of the well known Smith's Gardens,

Sacramento City, Cal.

COMMISSION

SALES-ROOM

— AND —

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandize for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash, or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE,

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be down

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
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1870!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR

AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

"California Farmer."

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PREMIUMS.

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THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE PEABODY.

These most interesting ceremonies which took place after the landing of the coffin from the steamer at Portland, Maine, and thence to Danvers (now the town of Peabody) have been heralded far and wide.

The Oration, which was delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, is of that high order of merit deserving to be perpetuated, and we believe our readers will be glad to obtain it; we therefore publish it in this and the next issue—its length precludes it in one issue

ORATION.

While I have been unwilling, my friends, wholly to decline the request of your Committee of Arrangements, or to seem wanting to any service which might, perchance, have gratified him whom, in common with you all, I have so honored and loved, I have still felt deeply, and I cannot help feeling more deeply than ever before, that any words of mine might well have been spared on this occasion.

The solemn tones of the organ, the plaintive notes of the funeral chant, the consoling lessons of the Sacred Scriptures, the fervent utterances of prayer and praise—these would seem to me the only appropriate—I had almost said the only endurable—interruptions of the silent sorrow which befits a scene like this.

Even were it possible for me to add anything worth adding to the tribute on both sides of the ocean which already have well nigh exhausted the language of eulogy, the formal phrases of a detailed memoir or of a protracted and studied panegyric would congeal upon my lips, and fall frozen upon the ears and hearts of all whom I address, in presence of the lifeless form of one who has so long been the support, the ornament, the dear delight of this village of his nativity.

We cannot, indeed, any of us, gather around these cherished remains, and prepare to commit them, tenderly and affectionately, to their mother earth, without a keen sense of personal affliction and bereavement. He was too devoted and loving a brother; he was too kind and thoughtful a kinsman; he was too genial and steadfast a friend not to be missed and mourned by those around me, as few others have ever been missed and mourned here before. I am not insensible to my own full share of the private and public grief which pervades this community.

And yet, my friends, it is, by no means, sorrow alone which may well be indulged in by us all at such an hour as this. Other emotions, I hazard nothing in saying, for other emotions besides those of grief, are, even now, rising and swelling in all our hearts—emotions of pride, emotions of joy, emotions of triumh.

Am I not right? How could it be otherwise? What a career has that been, of which the final scene is now, at length, before us! Who can contemplate its rise and progress, from the lowly cradle in this South Parish of old Danvers—henceforth to be known of all men by his name—to the temporary repose in Westminster Abbey, followed by that august procession across the Atlantic, whose wake upon the waters will glow and sparkle to the end of time, growing more and more luminous with the lapse of years—who, I say, can contemplate that career, from its humble commencement to its magnificent completion, without an irrepressible thrill of admiration and almost rapture?

Who, certainly, can contemplate the immediate close of this extraordinary life without rejoicing, not only that it was so painless, so peaceful, so happy in itself; not only that it was so Providentially postponed until he had been enabled, once more, to revisit his native land, to complete his great American benefactions, to hold personal intercourse with those friends at the South for whose welfare the largest and most cherished of these benefactions was designed, and to take solemn leave of those to whom he was bound by so many ties of affection or of blood—but that it occurred at a time and under circumstances so peculiarly fortunate for attracting the largest attention, and for giving the widest impression and influence to his great and inspiring example.

For this, precisely this, as I believe, would have been the most gratifying consideration to our lamented friend himself, could he have distinctly foreseen all that has happened since he left you a few months since. Could it have been foretold him as he embarked, with feeble strength and faltering steps on board his favorite Scotia, at New York, on the 23d September last, not merely that he was leaving kinsfolk and friends and native land for the last time, but that hardly four weeks would have elapsed, after his arrival at Liverpool, before he should be the subject of funeral honors, by command of the Queen of England, and should lie down, for a time, beneath the consecrated arches of that far-famed Minster, among the kings and counsellors of the earth; could it have been foretold him that his sons would be the theme of eloquent tributes from high prelates of the Church, and from the highest Minister of the Crown, and that Great Britain and the United States—not always, not often, alas! in perfect accord—should vie with each other in furnishing their proudest national ships to escort his remains over the ocean, exhibiting such a funeral fleet as the world, in all its history, had never witnessed before; could all this have been whispered in his ear, as it was catching those last farewells of relatives and friends—he must, indeed, have been more than mortal not to have experienced some unwonted emotions of personal gratification and pride.

But I do believe, from all I have ever seen or known of him,—and few others, at home or abroad, have of late enjoyed more of his confidence,—that far, far above any feelings of this sort, his great heart would have throbbed as it never throbbed before, with gratitude to God and man, that the example which he had given to the world, by employing the wealth which he had accumulated during a long life of industry and integrity, in relieving the wants of his fellow-men wherever they were most apparent to him; in providing lodgings for the poor of London; in providing education for the children of our own desolated South; in building a Memorial Church for the parish in which his mother had worshipped; in founding or endowing institutes, and libraries and academies of science in the town in which he was born, in the city in which he had longest resided, and in so many other places with which, for a longer or a shorter time, he had been connected,—that this grand and glorious example of munificence and beneficence would be so signally held up to the contemplation of mankind in a way not only to commend it to their remembrance and regard, but to command for it their respect and imitation. This I feel assured he would have felt to be the accomplishment of the warmest wish of his heart, the consummation of the most cherished object of his life.

Our lamented friend, indeed, was not without ambition. He not only liked to do grand things, but he liked to do them in a grand way. We all remember those sumptuous and princely banquets with which he sometimes diversified the habitual simplicity and frugality of his daily life. He was not without a decided taste for occasional display—call it even ostentation, if you will. We certainly may not ascribe to him a pre-eminent measure of that sort of charity which shuns publicity, which shrinks from observation, and which, according to one of our Saviour's well-remembered injunctions, "doeth its alms in secret." He may, or he may not, have exercised as much of this kind of beneficence as any of those in a similar condition around him. I fully believe that he did. We all understood, however, that

> "Of that best portion of a good man's life,
> His little, nameless, unremembered acts
> Of kindness and of love,"

there can be no record except on high,—or in the grateful hearts of those who have been aided and relieved. That record shall be revealed hereafter. The world can know little or nothing of it now.

But any one must perceive, at a glance, that the sort of charity which our lamented friend illustrated and exercised, was wholly incompatible with concealment or reserve. The great Trusts which he established, the great Institutions which he founded, the capacious and costly Edifices which he erected, were things that could not be hid, which could not be done in a corner. They were, in their own intrinsic and essential nature, patent to the world's eye. He could not have performed these noble acts in his lifetime as it was his peculiar choice to do, and as it will be his peculiar distinction and glory to have done, without suffering himself to be "seen of men," without being known, and recognized, and celebrated as their author. He must have postponed them all, as others have done, for posthumous execution; he must have refrained from parting with his millions until death should have wrested them from a reluctant grasp,—had he shrunk from the notoriety and celebrity which inevitably attend upon such a career.

He did not fail to remember, however—for he was no stranger to the Bible—that there were at least two modes of doing good commended in Holy Writ. He did not forget that the same glorious Gospel, nay, that the same incomparable Sermon on the Mount, which said, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth," said, also, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven." This, this might almost be regarded as the chosen motto of his later life, and might, not inappropriately, be inscribed as such on his tombstone.

Certainly, my friends, his light has shone before men. Certainly they have seen his good works. And who shall doubt that they have glorified his Father which is in Heaven? Yes, glory to God, glory to God in the highest, has, I am persuaded, swollen up from the hearts of millions in both hemispheres with a new fervor, as they have followed him in his grand circumnavigation o benevolence, and as they have witnessed, one after another, his multifold and magnificent endowments. And his own heart, I repeat, would have throbbed and thrilled as it never throbbed or thrilled before with gratitude to God and man, could he have foreseen that the matchless example of munificence which it had been the cherished aim of his later years to exhibit would be rendered, as it has now been rendered, so signal, inspiring, so enduring, so immortal, by the homage which has been paid to his memory by the princes and potentates as well as by the poor of the Old World, and by the Government and the whole people of his own beloved country.

I have spoken of the exhibition of this example as having been the cherished aim of his later years; but I am not without authority for saying that it was among the fondest wishes of his whole mature life. I cannot forget, that, in one of those confidential consultations with which he honored me some years since, after unfolding his plans, and telling me substantially all that he designed to do—for almost everything he did was of his own original designing—and when I was filled with admiration and amazement at the magnitude and sublimity of his purposes, he said to me, with that guileless simplicity which characterized so much of his social intercourse and conversation, "Why, Mr. Winthrop, this is no new idea to me. From the earliest years of my manhood I have contemplated some such disposition of my property; and I have prayed my Heavenly Father, day by day, that I might be enabled before I died to show my gratitude for the blessings which He has bestowed upon me, by doing some great good to my fellow-men."

Well has the living Laureate of England sung, in one of his latest published poems—

> "More things are wrought by prayer
> Than this world dreams of."

That prayer has been heard and answered.—That noble aspiration has been more than fulfilled. The judgment of the future will confirm the opinion of the hour; and History, instead of contenting herself with merely enrolling his name in chronological or alphabetical order, as one among the many benefactors of mankind, will assign him—unless I greatly mistake her verdict—a place by himself, far above all competition or comparison, first without a second, as having done the greatest good for the greatest number of his fellow-men—so far, at least, as pecuniary means could accomplish such a result—of which there has thus far been any authentic record in merely human annals.

It would afford a most inadequate measure of his munificence were I to sum up the dollars or the pounds he has distributed; or the number of persons whom his perennial provisions, for dwellings or for schools, will have included, in years to come, on one side of the Atlantic or the other. Tried even by this narrow test, his beneficence has neither precedent nor parallel. But it is, as having attracted and compelled the attention of mankind to the beauty, the nobleness, the true glory of living and doing for others; it is, as having raised the standard of munificence to a degree which has almost made it a new thing in the world; it is, as having exhibited a wisdom and a discrimination in selecting the objects, and in arranging the machinery, of his bounty, which almost entitles him to the credit of an inventor; it is, as having, in the words of the brilliant Gladstone, "taught us how a man may be the master of his fortune, and not its slave;" it is, as having discarded all considerations of caste, creed,

(*Concluded.*)

[Written for the CALIFORNIA FARMER.]

GOING AROUND IN A WAGON.

COL. WARREN—DEAR SIR:

After stopping all night at Amherst we took an early start for the North, with no definite point in view. We traveled until about eleven o'clock, and began to think of something to eat, when suddenly we came upon an antiquated village that had, from all appearances, "entertainment for man and beast." A great piece of timber was set into the ground and, suspended from a beam at the top, was a wide board on which was painted in fair letters, "*Inn.*" We went to the door—which was of the old Dutch style, divided half way up—and knocked for admittance, and had plenty of time to note the inside before any one rrived. The floor was nicely sanded and marked off in all sorts of figures, but no sign of footsteps thereon. We thumped and shook the nether door until at last a good-looking female made her appearance and enquired what we wanted. We thought she knew, but we told her we wished to get in. She said her husband was not allowed to sell liquor and therefore he would not entertain strangers. We tried persuasion but it was no good, and we were compelled to jog along. We came in sight of an old-fashioned house, painted red, standing in a long way from the road. We hitched our horse, and going up the path, which was bordered by demoralized bean poles, reached the porch and gave a thundering knock, which brought to the door an antiquated dame, with one eye on some maple sugar hard by and the other firmly fixed upon ourselves. She demanded our errand; we intimated, by a kind of gasp, it was grub. She said no. We said something about horse. She said her husband was at the mill, nearly half a mile away; we might go and see him. We demurred, then consented: Saw an opportunity to interest her; spoke of her fine-looking sugar, and asked the price. She said seventeen cents. Could buy just such in Springfield for twelve cents. Told her it looked nice, but fibbed; think it must have been sour. Went after her husband; he was glad to see us, and told us he was about to see how thin he could saw a board; said his mill was so perfect that he could cut a veneer. We said yes, and fibbed again. Asked about hay, corn, anything. Willing to pay, and all that, but no go; nothing to do with it; his son was the man; working across the river, about a mile. Could we get a bite ourselves. See the "old woman." How far ahead was the village. About four miles. Started on; Bill sighed; we thought *damn*, and budged. We reached the village, overtaking a man, who told us there was no hotel, and he did not believe we could get anything for ourselves or horse, but he said *he* would ask us only his family was very sick; possibly Pinchem, up at the other end of the village, might have some hay or grain. He said it low, but Bill heard him and started on, so we followed, but vain our hopes! Pinchem was not at home. We proposed to move on their works but dreaded their reinforcements, so we retreated in good order and took up our line of march for Northfield, where we arrived about eight o'clock that night, having left Amherst early in the morning, riding all day long without meeting one hospitable individual to give grub to a hungry man!

We found excellent accommodations at Northfield at what was called at the time, we believe, the "Northfield Hotel," kept, if we remember right, by Doctor Mea de—a jolly fellow—on the strict temperance plan. All the rum and other liquors were kept down cellar, under the stairs, where no one could get at them unless he wished to and perhaps was a little friendly towards the Doctor. We remained there a number of days, most of which time it rained and drizzled so that little could be done outside; however, we managed to sell quite a lot of trees and plants. The Doctor himself was perfectly willing to buy; he was a little in arrears from the fall before and, of course, we were anxious to settle up.

A young ladies' boarding-school was kept in a part of the building, which was a large one, and quite a number of the young ladies boarded in the hotel, which did not take from the attractions for a young man. However, the time came for our departure, when we bid farewell to Northfield for the last time. We took a new route home, where we arrived in due time, having secured some valuable trade, a greater part of which orders were already filled, we having written from the places where they were taken.

Our journey down the Connecticut valley was a very pleasant one, and we remember but one or two incidents worth remembering. The following interested us very much at the time: We were jogging along, when something seemed to keep rattling in our ears. We could not imagine what it was. Finally it grew so loud we concluded it must be some old rattle-box of a wagon somewhere on the road, but nothing came in sight, and we were sorely puzzled to make it out, but we did after a time, in the following manner: Observing quite a number of buildings down in a ravine, we were curious to know their meaning when, seeing a man coming up, we questioned him in regard to that infernal racket, and were told it was his "polishing-box" in operation. We expressed a wish to see the monster, when he kindly escorted us through the establishment, which proved to be a rake factory,—showing us everything, even to the non-descript that had so excited our curiosity, which was nothing more or less than a large cylinder some three feet in diameter and eight or nine feet long, filled about one-third full of rake-handles and set in motion, and we leave the reader to imagine the noise that would naturally follow. The constant friction caused the wood to be polished in the most beautiful manner without a hand stroke. We have seen many of the rakes from that establishment since then, some of them in this then-unheard-of city, where they may be found, doubtless, to-day, neatly ticketed with fame and ville, which the writer has now forgotten.

So ended our first trip selling trees—"Going Around in a Wagon." "Bill" reached home well, but could not survive such a campaign long; poor old fellow! he was obliged to succumb to the bots, in spite of antimony and tobacco, and was buried with due honors, and the following year an immense pumpkin-vine adorned the hero's grave *Requiescat in pace!*

PHILMORE.

THE YANKEE'S INTERVIEW WITH OLE BULL.

An amusing episode in the life of the celebrated Ole Bull occurred during his recent visit to Boston. A Yankee fiddler by the name of Hill, having heard many wonderful things concerning the great violinist, determined to "*beard the Bull in his den.*" Learning that the "eccentric Norwegian" was stopping at the Revere House, he wended his way thither, but before arriving at the hotel his courage failed him, and he concluded to shut up a musical friend to accompany him. The two proceeded as far as the steps of the hotel, when the *friend* concluded that he would not go further. "Well," says Hill, (who, unfortunately, stammers considerably,) "I'm bound to see tha-tha-that great fi-fi-fiddler, anyhow," and abruptly leaving his less courageous companion, he addressed a servant who was standing near, inquiring if Ole Bull was in his room. "Give me your card, sir," said the servant, "and I will see." "I-I-I hain't got no cards," rejoined Hill. "What do you want a ca-ca-card for?" "*Gentlemen* have cards," meekly remarked the servant." Do you mean to say I-I-I am *not* a gentleman!" said Hill, and the waiter narrowly escaped a broken head. Without further ceremony Yankee made for the office, and ascertaining the number of the musician's room gave a tremendous rap at the door, his courage rising with the occasion.) "Come in," said a voice inside. We will tell the remainder of the story, as related to us by Hill himself. "As I entered the room I saw a fine looking gentleman standing by the glass shaving himself. "Ha-ha-how do you do sir," said I; "my name is Hill, I play the fi-fi-fiddle, and I heard you have got a *bub-bub-buster.*" "Yes," replied Ole Bull, (for it was the master himself,) "I hav von very fine instrument. Von't you sit down Mr. Hill, and I vill show you my violin?" He immediately unlocked the case of his valued *Di Salo*, and, handing it to me, asked me to play for him, at the same time resuming his shaving. Taking the violin I began to show him *what I could do*, and played everything I could think of, and I thought would please him.

I never before heard such a vi vi-violin; it seemed to *go go itself*. After Ole Bull had finished his toilet, he stepped toward me, and knitting his great shaggy eyebrows, asked me "how I liked his violin." "Fir-fir-first-rate," said I. "Von't you play *sometings*?" said he again—strongly accenting the last word. This was rather an unkind cut, as *I had been playing "somethings" for at least half an hour!* still I turned the conversation by asking him if *he* would not play something. "Oh, yes," said he, and taking the violin, he made one dash of the bow, and the way the notes ran all around the room, was a caution to fi-fi-fiddlers in general and *myself* in particular. I could almost feel my hair stand on end. If some one had only *hollered* FIRE, so I could have had a sudden excuse for leaving, I would have given them a new hat. After the first shock to my nerves had subsided, however, I began to feel at home, but I shall never play for a great fiddler again until *I give him the first chance*—to play *somethings*—himself.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC., BY MAIL.

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All parcels should be carefully done up and sealed.

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER SIX.

LAYING OFF A FARM—PASTURING

Whoever finds himself the newly installed owner and occupant of a farm, should, before doing much beyond growing a crop in the ordinary way study well its character, determine its capacities, make himself well acquainted with its peculiarities of soil and surface, with intent to make the most of it in his future operations. I would devote at least a year to this thoughtful observation and study.

To one reared amid the rugged scenery of New-England, or on either slope of the Alleghany ridge all prairie farms look alike, just as a European supposes this to be the case with all negroes. A better acquaintance will show the average prairie quarter-section by no means an unbroken meadow "level as a house floor," but, diversified by water-courses, "sloughs," and gentle acclivities—sometimes by considerable ravines "barrens" or elevated "swales," thinly covered with timber, or brush, or both. But I will contemplate more especially a Northern farm, made by of hill and vale or glade, rocky ridge and skirting bog or other low land, with a wood lot on the rear or not far distant, and clumps or belts of timber irregularly lining brook and ravine, or lurking in the angles and sinuosities of walls and wooden fences, and a ragged, mossy orchard sheltered in some quiet nook, or sprawling over some gravelly hill-side.—A brook, nearly dry in August, gurgles down the hill-side or winds through the swamp: while fields moderately sloping here and nearly level there, interposed here and there, have severally been devoted, for a generation or more, alternately to grain and grass—the latter largely preponderating. We will suppose this farm to measure from 50 to 150 acres.

Now, the young man who has bought or inherited this farm may be wholly and consciously unable to enter upon any expensive system of improvement for the next ten years—may fully realize that four or five days of each week must meantime be given to the growing or earning of present bread—yet he should none the less study well the capacities and adaptations of each acre, and mature a comprehensive plan for the ultimate bringing of each field into the best and most useful condition whereof it is susceptible, before he cuts a living tree or digs a solitary drain. He is morally certain of doing something—perhaps many things—that he will sadly wish undone, if he fails to study peculiarities and mature a plan before he begins to improve to fit his several fields for profitable cultivation.

And the first selection to be made is that of a pasture, since I am compelled to use an old, familiar name for what should be essentially a new thing. This pasture should be as near the center of the farm as may be, and convenient to the barns and barnyard that are to be. It should have some shade, but no very young trees, should be dry and rolling, with an abundance of the purest living water. The smaller this pasture lot may be, the better I shall like it, provided you fence it very stoutly, connect it with the barn yard by a lane if they are not in close proximity, and firmly resolve that outside of this lot, this lane, this yard and the adjacent stable, your cattle shall never be seen, unless on the road to market. Very possibly, the day may come wherein you will decide to dispense with pasturing altogether; but that is, for the present, improbable. One pasture you will have: if you live in the broad West, and purpose to grass extensively, it will doubtless be a large one: but permitting your stock to ramble in Spring and Fall all over your own fields—(and perhaps your neighbors also)—in quest of their needful feed, biting off the tops of the finer young trees, trampling down or breaking down some that are older, rubbing the bark off of your growing fruit trees, and doing damage that years will be required to repair, I most vehemently protest against.

The one great error that misleads and corrupts mankind is the presumption that something may be had for nothing. The average farmer imagines that whatever of flesh or of milk may accrue to him from the food his cattle obtain by browsing over his fields or through his woods, is so much clear gain—that they do the needful work, while he pockets the net proceeds. But the universe was framed on a plan which requires so much for so much, and this law will not submit to defiance or evasion. Under the unnatural, transitory conditions which environ the lone squatter on a vast prairie, something may be made by turning cattle loose and letting them shirk for themselves; but this is at best transitory, and at war with the exigencies of civilization. Whoever lives within sight of a school house, or within hearing of a church bell, is under the dominion of a law alike inexorable and beneficent—the law that requires each to pay for all he gets, and reap only where he has sown.

You hardly have a pasture so small that it will not afford hospitality to weeds and prove a source of multiform infestations. The plants that should flourish and be diffused will be kept down to the earth; those which should be warred upon and eradicated will flourish untouched, ripen their seed and diffuse it far and wide. Thistles, white Daisy, and every plant that impedes tillage and diminishes crops, are nourished and diffused by means of pastures.

I hold therefore, that the good farmer will run a mowing machine over his pasture twice each Summer—say early in June, and then late in July—or, if his lot be too rough for this, will have it clipped at least once with a sythe. Cutting all manner of worthless if not noxious plants in the blossom, will benefit the soil which their seeding would tax; it will render the eradication of weeds from your tillage a far easier task; and it will prevent your being a nuisance to your neighbors. I am confident that no one who has formed the habit of keeping down the weeds in his pasture will ever abandon it.

I think each pasture should have (though mine as yet, has not) a rude shed or other shelter whereto the cattle may resort in a storm or other inclemency. How much they shrink as well as suffer from one cold pelting rain, few fully realize; but I am sure that "the merciful man" who has the Scripture says, "is merciful to his beast," finds his humanity a good paying investment. I doubt that the rule would fail even in Texas; but I am contemplating civilized husbandry, not the rude conditions of tropical semi-barbarism. If only by means of stakes and straw, give cattle a chance to keep dry and warm when they must otherwise shiver through a rainy, windy day and night on the cold, wet ground, and I am sure they will pay for it

In confining a head of cattle to such narrow limits, I do not intend that they shall be stinted on what grows there. On the contrary, I expect them to be fed on Winter Rye, on Cut Grass, on Sowed Corn, Sorghum, Stalks, Roots, etc., etc., as each shall be in season. With a good mower, it is a light hour's work before breakfast to cut and cart to a dozen or twenty head as much grass or corn as they will eat during the day. But let that point stand over for the present.

TESTING THE SOUNDNESS OF GROWING TIMBER.

Large trees of valuable timber are frequently unsound, either hollow, "doxy," or full of cracks at the butt end, even when the external appearance indicates a good condition of the interior or heart. This is particularly the case with white oak timber. Large and valuable trees have frequently been purchased at an exorbitant price for some special purpose. But when the woodman's ax had made a kerf half-way to the middle of the butt, the interior was found to be hollow or doxy, rendering the timber wholly worthless for the purposes intended.

In order to determine whether the heart of a tree is defective, without cutting into it with an ax, the most expeditious way is to bore into the butt say one foot from the surface of the ground, with a 2 inch auger, drawing out the chips frequently for examination. In case the trees is of so large dimensions that the heart can not be reached with an auger of ordinary length, an iron rod one or more feet long may be attached, either by welding, or by mean of a sockt made in the rod to fit the shank of the auger. An auger hole near the ground will not injure a tree for timber, except in case it is to be employed for sleigh runners or for ship building.

Men who are familiar with the appearance of the bark of the butt end of many kinds of timber can frequently determine, without testing, whether the tree is defective at the heart. Still, this can not always be done in a reliable manner, since, when the defect is but small, the bark will not indicate it by any peculiarity of appearance.

NEVER PLOW WET SOIL.

We have often urged the attention of the Farmers to this subject, as one of great importance. Any traveler among our farming districts can see large tracts of land that have been plowed when wet and unfit to be worked, by observing large heavy clods of earth, which, in the hot season, become like a heated brick burning all the roots of grain or other product near to it. Besides this evil, no seed can vegetate and grow well upon soil thus cultivated, nor can that soil give back as much nutrition as if plowed when in right condition, and upon a warm and sunny day when light and warmth can penetrate into the soil and thus greatly benefit it.

We are confident that farmers lose from *ten to forty per cent* of their crop by inattention to this matter. By a little care at the proper time to plow, by examining the soil and selecting good *sunny* days, the soil will send up its voice in a halo of dewdrop clouds that will wreathe the plowman with its approval of his good sense.

As with Farms so with Orchards, Vineyards, and Gardens. *No soil* should be worked when wet and soggy. If the soil continues wet long, drain it well and soon it will be in working order, but never attempt to plow, spade, or work it, unless in good condition.

Those who think our cultivated lands must grow poor as they grow old, will find food for reflection in the fact that not many years back the average yield of wheat per acre in England was about ten bushels—it is now over 30 bushels.—*Brains* accomplished it.

AMERICAN DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION, UTICA

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The Fifth Annual Convention of the American Dairymen's Association which has been in this city since yesterday morning, adjourned this afternoon. The annual address was delivered by Professor G. C. Caldwell, of Cornell University. Addresses were also made by Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Stanton Gould, Professor J. Law, John M. Webb, of New York; J. B. Lyman, of the New York *Tribune*, Professor A. N. Prentiss, of Cornell University; Mr. Bartlett, of Ohio, and others. A prize of $100 was awarded L. B. Arnold, of Ithaca, for the best essay on cheese as an article of food. Hon. Horatio Seymour was re-elected President for the ensuing year. The Convention was large and enthusiastic.

[We give a Report of this Convention, to show the interest in these matters felt by the prominent men of New York.—ED. F.]

EARLY ROSE POTATOE—GREAT PRODUCT.

There can be no question but that the EARLY ROSE POTATOE is the EARLIEST, MOST PRODUCTIVE, and BEST POTATOE IN THE WORLD.

The *American Agriculturist* gives the following Report of the

GREATEST YIELD ON RECORD.

Cornelius Simon, of Bloom, Ohio, writes to the *American Agriculturist* as follows: "I took just one pound of Early Rose, (four tubers), and cut them in pieces (about 50), one eye to each piece, and put them in a box to sprout about the first of May. Transplanted the sprouts (about 260) between the first of June and the fourth of July, in a rich sandy soil, in rows two feet apart, putting one sprout every foot in the rows, and produced, by actual weight, 751 pounds of good and large potatoes. The largest potatoe weighed two lbs. and seven ounces. From the best hill I got six lbs four oz. From a piece of ground 16x18 feet, I dug 285 lbs.; at the rate of about 760 bushels per acre."

LARGE CROPS IN VERMONT.

At the winter meeting of the Windsor County, Vt., Agricultural Society the first premium on the best acre of corn was awarded to N. Harlow Hartland, 94½ bushels; 2d, to J. Paddleford, Hartland, 88⅜ bushels; to Mr. P. also for best wheat, 27 1-12th bushels; 3d, S. Taylor, 21½ bushels; O. Paul, Pomfret, best oats, 96½ bushels; 2d, J. Paddleford, 78½ bushels; best rye, S. Taylor, Hartland, 28 3-5 bushels; N. Humphrey, Hartland, best potatoes, 324 bushels; O. Whitman, Pomfret, best carrots, 36½ bushels on ten rods.

TO EXTERMINATE HEN LICE.

A very easy and sure remedy for exterminating vermin from hen-houses is to take from five to ten cents' worth of chloride of lime, which can be procured at any apothecary's store, and sprinkle it over the roosts and about the house where the lice are most likely to be found; or make a wash of it and wash the roosts. I have found one or two applications an effectual remedy. L. B.

Winchendon, Mass., Jan. 11, 1870.

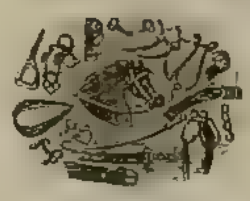
POTATOES GROWING ON VINES.

I planted some Early Goodrich Potatoes on manure taken from the barn cellar, and raised nearly as many in number on the vines above the ground as in the "hill" below the surface. What was the cause? L.

Winchendon, Mass., Jan. 15, 1870.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER



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FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

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OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,

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FOREMAN'S PLACE WANTED

A German Gardener and Orchardist wants a place where he can find steady employment. The advertiser fully understands Orchard and Vineyard culture; he is thoroughly acquainted with the Pruning of Orchards and Vineyards, and can give the very best of recommendations of his qualifications for such duties. He desires a permanent place where he can by his labor make his work tell. Inquire at this Office. 17

ONE THOUSAND PLANTS.

Those who are planting Gardens, and wish *collections* of choice plants, can buy them in quantities at a very low rate, if they visit the *Gardens Corner of Mason and Pacific Street*, in this city, or address EDITOR FARMER.

Miscellaneous.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 16 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 9-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock are used to sudden changes of weather or over-driving it has no equal

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and improving its quality to a far greater extent than any food known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no food known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($25 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold; at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

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☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

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These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

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Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

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THE FIRST PREMIUM,

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Have commenced operations with their new Burlap Machinery, and are prepared to

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All communications concerning the sale of Flax, or the Cultivation of it, to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company, PH. SUSMANN.

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ONE to 400 can be forwarded by mail at 50 cents per 100, including postage $4 per 1,000; $15 for 5,000; $25 for 10,000, or one barrel all rooted plants 10,000 at two feet apart will plant an acre.

For mode of Culture, &c., send for Circular.

Also, for a concise Practical Treatise on the Cranberry—its History, Culture, Varieties etc.,—enclose 25 cts.

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To our friends from the Country this system recommends itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc. to our Messengers on the Cars and boats and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Hackmen or Job Wagons.

The Street Cars run from all Depots to the different Hotels.

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31-19

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Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no persons that are not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, or any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men*.

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us

Horticulture.

THE NEW TARIFF AND OUR NATIVE WINE-CULTURE.

The new Tariff, as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, is now before the House.—Our readers are undoubtedly acquainted with it, and we need not give a list of its details. Suffice it to say, that imported Brandies have been highly favored by reducing the duty on the article from $3,00 to $2,00 per gallon.

We cannot but wish that this bill may become a law. An article, that at present cannot be sufficiently replaced and the importation of which could never be suppressed by the most rigid measures, is entitled to receive a little symptom of acknowledgement at the House of our Representatives. The Committee has also not been very harsh with another favorite article, Champagne, for which the *Wine & Fruit Reporter* and the great party represented by that Journal, the lovers of good Wine, are duly thankful.

But we shall abstain from all comment upon this new Tariff so much the more willingly as, in all probability, this Tariff, when passed, will look so different from its present shape, that its own author would hardly recognize it.

We desire at this time to say something in favor of our native Vineculture, and we have been brought to the conclusion to do so just by this new Tariff.

Many of the leading daily papers say, that this Tariff has been made by protectionists. Alas! everybody else may have been protected—but our American Vinicultarists, who are entitled to the same protection as Coal, Iron and other merchandise, have been left out in the cold. A specific duty upon all kinds of Wines from the old country, is the greatest obstacle that could be interposed against the introduction of our new product—the native Wine—into the world's market.

Men who make laws should take no decisive steps, unless they have informed themselves thoroughly about the subject on which they are to make a law. Ignorance is more dangerous than ill-intention. To make good our assertion, we have to give a brief chapter on Oenology.

The art of making Wine does not consist in pressing the grapes, letting its juice ferment, filling it in bottles and offering it to consumers.—Just as we have metals combined from several natural products of that species, but offering in their composition a more useful whole than any single one of its constituents; thus the growth of a single Vineyard, the juice of several varieties grown on the same soil, will, with very few exceptions, never produce Wine fit for consumption or able to satisfy the taste of the consumer.

There are so many claims made on the Wine—it is desired to be cheap—of good, pure taste—it is not to be of too great an alcoholic strength, but by no means poor of body. How can the consuming public be satisfied? We will try to answer the question by reference to examples and facts

We have the Wine of Johannisberg, Rudesheim, and Tokay, in Germany and Hungary; we have Chateau Lafitte, Ch. Margaux and Romanee, in France,—products of a grapevine that, under exceptional conditions, with the particular aid of soil and careful treatment and, above all, during a period of centuries, has been brought to a wonderful perfection. But what part do these Wines play in the Wine market? They go into the hands of a few persons who are able to pay the high price of the article. For supplying the million (and that is the highest vocation of our native Vineculture) with a good, pleasant, pure and cheap Wine, we want something very different from merely filling the casks with the grapejuice of our Vineyards.

There are in Eastern Germany large tracts of land on the banks of the Elbe, Oder, Neisse and other rivers, planted with grapevines and yielding large incomes to their proprietors. The product itself finds no market under its original brand.—It is not a Wine that would be bought in its natural state by consumers, but it possesses certain qualities which make it a most valuable element in the Wine trade. Its liberal proportion of saccharine is converted into alcohol faster and more completely than that of the Rhine and Moselle Wines. Its taste, after fermentation, is therefore more acid, but it has more body, more vinous element than many Wines of the best districts on the Rhine. This, together with the low price, sustains a lively steady demand for the article from the trade. Blended with more delicate but weaker Wine, it covers the deficiencies of the latter, and appropriates the good qualities.

The same system of blending,—of combining on scientific principles and under the teachings of experience the growths of different Vineyards and of different departments—likewise exists in France. Even the Wines growing on the opposite sides of the Pyrenees, the Wines of Spain and France, are combined, and the compound represents one of the most important articles in the Wine market of the world. There have been vintages when the French vignerons had to call for aid from the proud Magyars, and the reputation of the French Claret had to be saved by the full-bodied Wines of Hungary. For this year the Wines of Southern France will be the doctor for many weak products of other departments.

Our American Winegrowers are now in great part, and will soon be without exception, alive to the importance of these considerations. Making a fair, sound, well-tasting and cheap beverage for the million from our native grapes, should be their principal aim. It offers the only way to introduce our Vinicultural products into the general market, and to make Viniculture in America a profitable business. To accomplish this purpose, our Viniculture needs the low-priced, pure and sound Wines of Europe. It wants an article for blending, which mitigates or masks the soily, foxy taste of most of our native Wines, to give them more suavity and smoothness in flavor, in short, to make them more palatable. It is the only way to offer a good, wholesome drink made from our own grapes, to the population of our country.

Therefore, if the new Tariff raises the duty of the low-priced White and Red Wines of France, and the Wines from the German Wine districts from 26 cents to 50 cents, it inflicts an injury on our native Vineculture. The latter has no other source for improving its products and making them marketable than the importation of the cheap but ripened and developed Wines from Europe. It is the only way to realize a steady benefit from the investment of labor and capital in the cultivation of our native grapes.

Prohibitive measures against the importation of such Wines means, stopping the life-blood of our native Wine production. As yet, it cannot exist without this important assistance.

Miscellaneous.

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The Salem Grape.

WE entertain no doubt that the SALEM and other members of "Roger Hybrids," will succeed perfectly in California, and ship in splendid condition to the Eastern Markets.

Our stock of the SALEM, is by far the largest and best in the country and warranted genuine.

Strong plants of the SALEM, packed free, at $1,50 each, $9,00 per doz., or $35,00 per hundred.

ROGERS Nos 4, 15, and 19, $1,00 each, $6,00 per doz and $25,00 per hundred.

MARTHA, EUMELAN, and WALTER, (new and promising varieties,) $2,00 each or $12,00 per doz.

VINES packed with great care in double boxes. Secure from frost or heat, either by Pacific Rail Road or the Isthmus route.

For further particulars, or Illustrated Circular, Address
I. H. BABCOCK & Co.
Lockport, New Yo

Blackberries, Raspberries

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,
WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRIES,
BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES,
DAVISON THORNLESS RASPBERRIES,

—ALSO—

STRAWBERRIES

Of all the choice kinds. For sale by
WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

Large Elm and Mulberry Trees.

Those who desire to secure Superior Sized SHADE TREES of either the ELM or ASH, should call and look at the samples we have on sale.

The MULBERRY also will grow to a large tree, and is a fine Summer shade tree, with its large spreading foliage.

For either of these kinds, apply at the
FARMER OFFICE,
32-24 320 Clay street.

Miscellaneous.

13 FIRST PREMIUMS.

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES.

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867-8

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868,

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDSBERGER & CO.,
30-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

RAISIN,

And other choice

GRAPE CUTTINGS.

ALSO

WINES AND BRANDIES

Of the choicest variety on hand and

FOR SALE.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY State Agricultural Society, 1867,

TO THE

Natoma Vineyards

BEN. N. BUGBEY, Proprietor.

Postoffice address Folsom, Cal.

GIORGIANI'S

WHOLESALE FRUIT DEPOT.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas Figs, Walnuts,
COCOANUTS, AND PEANUTS,
Filberts, Dates, Prunes.

Always the largest and best assortment, and sold on the

BEST TERMS.

FRESH ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

Mexican Sugar Cane, for Planting,

Always in the season of it.

MEXICAN AND ISLAND FRUITS always on hand.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

The long experience in the business, and the large facilities which the undersigned possesses, gives him the opportunity to offer at all times the largest and best stock in the market.

A large stock will be ready for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.

Country merchants supplied.

GIORGIANA,
dec 16 Washington street.

C. CROEZINGER.

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

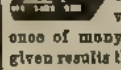
Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

FRESH ALFALFA.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, (up-stairs.)

A FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

A FINE RANCH ON THE SAN ANTONIA ROAD about 12 miles from Oakland. On the Ranch is a Frame House, with ten rooms; a large Barn There are 400 acres of land belonging to the Ranch—one acre of Vineyard—a good one; two acres of Orchard, choice trees, six years old. There are berry vines also.

There has been eighty bushels of wheat raised to the acre on this Ranch, which speaks of the quality of the land. Apply to E. R. HARRIS,
Or W. S. THOMPSON,
517 California St, near Cal. Market,

Miscellaneous.

LAKE VINEYARD WINE COMPANY.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world.

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co
Corner Broadway and Battery Streets,
May 1st, 1869. San Francisco.
32-1

SMALL FRUIT RECORDER AND COTTAGE GARDENER,

A MONTHLY PAPER

AT ONLY

50 CENTS PER YEAR.

Devoted solely to small Fruits, and Vegetable and Home's Adornment. The Editor has had a lifetime of PRACTICAL experience, and now has 500 acres into SMALL FRUITS. He takes or exchanges for every agricultural and horticultural paper printed in the United States and Canada, and extracts from such, all PRACTICAL matter pertaining to these interesting subjects, that readers of this paper get the CREAM of all these publications. A practical story entitled "EXPECTATIONS REALIZED." will begin in the January number, telling how a person first grew fruits for his family use, and then supplied his village market, and finally worked into a very extensive and profitable business, also the Editor's "*Rambles and Jottings over the Fruit-Farm.*" Besides correspondence from all parts of the United States and Canada from practical fruit growers and flower fanciers.

Splendid inducements offered to those getting up clubs, for particulars send stamp for our beautiful and attractive show bill and "Club Circular." Sample copies of Recorder sent with show bill. Address A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y,

The show bill is exceedingly beautiful and well worth examination.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1870.

The First Edition of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Copies of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of SEEDS and FLORAL GUIDE, is published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful COLORED PLATE—consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

BOUQUET OF PHLOXES.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

CULTURE OF FLOWERS & VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, or TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,
JAMES VICK,
32 20 Rochester, N Y.

Ramie Seed! Ramie Seed!

CHINA GRASS

—OR—

White China Hemp,

THE GREAT SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON,

Which brings £60 @ £70 Sterling per Ton in the European Markets.

JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of the above seed, direct from China, which is offered at the following rates

Packet (containing about 25,000 seeds).....$1.
Six Packets for.....$5

Full directions for sowing accompany each packet.

Address
W. N. WRIGHT,
1438 Third Avenue, New York.
P. O. Box 6742. Please address to Box. 33-1

Make Home Beautiful.

Something for every Home, that will win a place in every Heart.

"MORNING PRAYER."

A beautiful Chromo by Louis Kurtz, exactly reproducing the original painting by John Phillips. Press and People unite in pronouncing it the most desirable picture for Home adornment ever published.

"It is exceedingly beautiful."—Chicago Tribune. "Of the most lovable description."—Evening Journal. "Every way a desirable work."—Republican. "Combines artistic skill with rare truthfulness to nature."—Post. "Cannot but be immensely popular."—Art Journal "A beautiful picture that teaches a beautiful lesson."—Little Corporal.

Send for circular. E. H TRAFTON, Art Publisher Box 73, Chicago.

☞ Ask your Picture dealer for it.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF J. W. GURLEY, who left the States several years since, and is supposed to have become a Book-keeper and Accountant in San Francisco, Stockton or Sacramento.

Letters have been received in this city for him, and a Brother has arrived in this State, is ill, and desirous to see him. Should this meet the eye of Mr. Gurley, or any one who can inform of him, this information will relieve his kindred. Address, or call on

COL. WARREN, Farmer Office.

Miscellaneous.

NEW CROP, 1870,

FOR THE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN.

Grass Seeds; Field Seeds, Evergreen Plants, Roses, Dahlias Verbenas, Gladiolus, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, Roots, Early Potatoes, Onion Sets, Books, Implement. &c.

DREER'S GARDEN CALENDER containing full descriptive lists of the above, with directions and illustrations will be mailed on receipt of a postage stamp.

DEALERS SUPPLIED on liberal terms. A wholesale catalogue (for Dealers only) will be mailed on application.

Address HENRY A. DREER,
714 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR.

"What makes it valuable is because it contains so much practical, original matter in such a small space." John J. Thomas.

"The directions for growing Strawberries and Raspberries are the best I have ever seen."—Henry Ward Beecher.

We could give hundreds of just such testimonials, showing the value of this little work. It should be in hands of every person, whether the owner of a rod square of ground or a hundred acres. Tree agents should have a copy. It contains 40 pages. Price 10 cents. Full price list, wholesale and retail, and also terms to agents for those desiring to get up a club for plants sent FREE of all applicants. Parties at the south should order plants in the fall. Address PURDY & JOHNSTON, Palmyra, N. Y, or PURDY & HANCE, South Bend, Ind. 32-3-3m

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

WE have received an Invoice of Italian Chestnuts in Very Superior order fresh and in the best condition for planting

We have them put up in Packages of ONE DOLLAR EACH, MAILED free to purchasers.

WARREN & Co., FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Stree

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,
11 *Farmer* Office.

BOUND VOLUMES FARMER

☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $3 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops, Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essay of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and invaluable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

DEC. 1. 1869. DEC. 1.

FROM PINE TO BUSH ST.

N. P COLE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THE elegant warerooms just completed for them, Nos. 220, 222, 224 and 226 BUSH STREET, adjoining the Mercantile Library, where they open with the largest and best stock of Furniture and Bedding ever seen in San Francisco. A Museum for strangers. All are welcome and will receive attention Come and see.

We will convince buyers that we are in earnest.

Prices lower than ever.

32-19 N. P. COLE & CO.

Subscribe! Subscribe! Great Inducements!

A NOVELTY

Pocket Timekeeper,

(The most Reliable Timepiece in the Market,)

SENT FREE

by mail to every new subscriber to the

RAILROAD MAGAZINE

The cheapest and best. The Magazine one year: with a Novelty Pocket Timekeeper as a premium for only FIFTY CENTS. Address

Railroad Magazine, TROY, N.Y.

Advertising Abroad!

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural Men, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTIONS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop'rs.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING ... .FEB. 24, 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

WASHINGTON

We give the very fine Patriotic Poem on Washington, from the Volume of Poems of G. W. Carter, Esq.—a Volume that contains many gems, and from which we shall again select.

THE VINE AND WINE.

We give an article on the new Tariff from Wine Statistics of New York, and call the special attention of our Vine Growers and Wine Makers to it, and solicit their opinion of the questions there discussed. We think California can make good and pure wine without the aid of any foreign wines. What say our wine men?

ESSAYS OF HORACE GREELEY.

We know our Farmers will read with interest the letters of this eminent man and distinguished Editor of the *New York Tribune*, from which we copy.

MUSIC—LETTERS RECEIVED.

We have many Letters laying over from last week, but the Grand Musical Fever that has been upon our community has drawn us willing, because we could not resist if we would, to enjoy scenes that come only once like them in a lifetime.

These Letters shall soon all be attended to.

STOCK LETTER.

A valuable Letter from R. W. Scott, Esq., the well known stock breeder of Lexington, Kentucky, will appear next week.

JENNY DARE

Two interesting letters from our Correspondent shall have place soon.

FARMING.

Several letters on this subject will soon appear.

BOOKS, CATALOGUES, &c

Those received will be duly noticed next issue.

A MESSAGE BY A "COURIER" DOVE.

We recieved the following kind message from the *Chicago Courier* of Feb. 1st, and from its Dove like notes of good will we hail it with grateful recognition, the *Courier* thus speaks.

"The CALIFORNIA FARMER, Edited by Col. Warren, is published weekly in San Francisco, and like most of the literature of the Pacific Coast, it is of a superior standard. It has a peculiar interest on account of the great difference in the Agricultural and scientific properties of that section of the continent; and an excellent idea of the industrial status of the Great West may be obtained from its perusal

BOOKS RECEIVED.

We have a new Book on the disease of Sheep, by Henry Clok, Veterinary Surgeon, together with an Essay on "Cattle Epidemics."

This is a very remarkable book, giving the remedy for the various diseases which effect stock of various kinds. This Book is for sale by A Roman & Co.

"EARLY ROSE" SPROUTS.

A choice lot of Sprouts of the "Early Rose" Potatoe all ready for Planting

These SPROUTS are put up in packages of FIVE and TEN pounds each—Price, $2.50, and $5.00.

It is estimated that a five pound package will produce at least TEN SACKS of first quality of this most wonderful Potatoe

For Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

SEND US SAMPLES.

We desire to procure *Samples* of every variety of Grain, Grass, and every Cereal, as well as *Samples of New Products*, and for these we shall be ready to reciprocate in any way desired. We will pay for them, or bestow a full equivalent in some *new Seed or Plants* that may be desired.

THE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

San Francisco, and in fact the citizens from all parts of the State, have shown their appreciation of Music by their attention at the Pavilion this week, in the gathering thousands that thronged that spacious and elegantly arranged building.

We have witnessed many musical gatherings, but we are free to say that when the shortness of time allowed for the preparation, and the varied material of which the mass of Vocalists and Musicians were organized, we do not believe so great a success was ever achieved before, and in despite of which "My Lord Cardinal," the *Sacramento Union* may say, or any fault finding Journal do to depreciate, the Grand Festival has reflected Honor and Credit upon all who have labored for the work, and it is to be hoped labored with a large pecuniary success for the noble Institution it has tried to save.

To the Director Herold, to the Teachers of our Schools, to Prof. Knowlton, to the several Bands and Orchestras, to Artists one and all, and to the glorious groups of Children, the "Hope of California," great praise and honor is due. The scene at the Pavilion was a grand one, and it is to be hoped some of our Photoscopic Artists have secured the Grand Picture in its glory, for it should be preserved.

The grand scene of the week was this day when the distinguished author of this great Benefit, Madame Camilla Urso, stood before the mass of living spirits, amid the waving of flags and kerchiefs, there receiving the plaudits of "Well Done" Noble Lady. That reception and welcome was worth a life labor, and we think she felt and appreciated it.

No words or expressions we can make, or description we could give, can adequately picture the fulness of that successful scene.

To-day it was announced there would be another day and to-morrow is to be a continuance, and we believe the children will have another day.

We shall endeavor to give a better and more full sketch when it shall have been completed and its results made known. We trust that the handsome sum of $50,000 may be realized for the Library.

A Grand Ball is announced to come off *to-morrow*, Friday evening, at the Pavilion, for the Benefit of Madame Camilla Urso. This should be a solid testimonial as a rewarding proof of a great appreciation of her great labors.

COMMON SENSE *vs.* IMIGRATION.

Some time since a Book was published under this title, the object was to induce our Legislature to establish a great Emigration Society, and give some ten or fifteen office seekers a good fat salary of $2000 to $4000 each, and have a reserved fund of $200,000 for aid to Emigrants in need, or a bounty to those that could be induced to come.

That plan by some means did not succeed, and another was started to give *one man* a Bounty Purse of $10,000, or $90 a head to bring out Emigrants—that plan was stillborn and sleeps. Now another Sensation Pamphlet is scattered broad cast in behalf of a grand plan to people our State with Emigrants from a foreign country, and $300,000 is asked for, and all the arguments pro and con are laid out with much sophistry to show the great and urgent need that California has of more population.

Were it not that our Legislators have just decided (by the action of one Wise Senator) to let the Insane Asylum remain in the charge of the Governor as before, we should begin to believe that the writers of these pamphlets were trying to prove themselves worthy a free pass to the Insane Asylum as patients, for no sane person can possibly see in the present depressed state of trade, and with more than Twenty or Forty thousand laborers out of employment, any need of more population i. e., of the laboring classes only, it would be madness to make an effort to this end, and we cannot believe any sane Legislator in this State would consent to listen to any such a Bill, only to present it in such a manner as to bring a proper ridicule upon its projectors.

There never has been a time when our State has had so many workmen out of employ, and the number is daily increasing, and any plan or bill established for the purpose of inducing an emigration of laborers now as proposed would entail upon every Legislator who should vote for it, a lasting regret to himself and a disgrace to his party, for our State is now suffering from an excess of laborers, by bringing over to our State the poor of other countries.

The City of San Francisco now contains one third of the population of the State, and pays one third of all the taxes, and to day we have nearly ten thousand persons that want employment. The City has too many business men and yields too few patrons to make business prosperous—our State needs more population—but the kind we is not more *laborers*. We want *Families with means*, we want consumers, of our produce—and we want capitalists who will build Manufactories and enlarge our industry. This is the kind of Emigration we need and these will come without help from societies.

Our State has to-day a thousand Agents gone abroad that are doing the work for us, the visitors that have been with us, the Products we have sent abroad, and the *Press* of the State that has spoken in thunder tones—these agents are still at work, daily, every hour and moment. Therefore it is to be hoped our LEGISLATORS will as wise men, as the Guardians of the true interest of our State, see our own people already here and out of employment fed *first*—before they give *pap* to hungry *office seekers*, and burden the State by them and their labors.

NATURAL HISTORY.

We desire specimens in Natural History Insects, Flies, Frogs, Toads, Snakes, Turtles, etc., preserved in spirits, or dried, and for these or any curiosity, will make due return. Send by Wells, Fargo and Co., to our Office.

THE PREVOST TRIBUTE.

"There shall the yew her sable branches spread
And mournful cypress rear her fringed head,
From thence shall thyme and myrtle send perfume,
And laurel evergreen o'ershade his tomb."

The name of "Louis Prevost" is now identified with the early history of our industrial pursuits, and in that of Silk Culture he stands as the Pioneer. His early efforts—his years of earnest labor, the sacrifices he made to awaken the attention of our people to the great interest that is now drawing the attention of other countries to this State—are well known.

His last great efforts were to establish a Silk Colony in Los Angeles County, and to that end he made great efforts, and had just established himself there, when, by reason of overwrought physical powers, added to his anxiety of mind—he was taken ill. This trial test was too much; his body yielded; he died, and his spirit was called Home to receive that reward for earnest labor which was not duly or properly appreciated here while living.

"Louis Prevost" has made his own name and fame by earnest labor and a self-sacrificing life for others' weal. His noble nature suffered much because he felt the efforts in the cause of his heart were not duly appreciated. "Prevost's Silk Manual" shows how much he has done, while the records of our State Agricultural and Mechanical Societies, and our District Societies, bear evidence to his constant devotion to the cause he had espoused.

Mr. Prevost was truly a martyr to his work and, like all martyrs, died as martyrs die—poor—leaving his family unprovided for; and recently the *Sheriff has sold the very Homestead* where his early hours and most earnest efforts were made—not for himself, but for the cause and State he loved.—This sad act we esteem a reproach to our people and our State, and the object of this notice is, not to write an "obituary" to the memory of the departed NOBLE MAN, but to announce that we hope the time has come when those that love good deeds, and appreciate worth, may join to do an act of justice to the *Memory* of "Louis Prevost"—to Redeem his Homestead and restore it to his Widow and family, and also to erect a suitable tablet to his memory where his ashes now so quietly rest.

The memory of Louis Prevost has remained too long, since his departure from us, without a due recognition. It is true that his friends have desired often that something should be done, but it awaited the moment of time when the electric spark of enthusiasm in the cause of Right should be touched with the Promethean fire; and it was left for a noble spirit from a distant foreign land to come and, with his mighty *bow*, strike the *chord* of human sympathy, and awaken us all to duty. It was left for the noble and generous "Ole Bull" to come and *begin* a work which, we trust, now being commenced, will be continued, and completed, and thus redeem what, to many, has always seemed a neglect of one who gave himself thus to an enterprise which must result in a complete success to our State.

The work of duty to which we have thus alluded has begun, and it is but an act of justice to "Ole Bull" to state why this highly-distinguished artist should be the happy means to so desirable an end.

Ole Bull had announced that he would give one of his Concerts at San Jose, and his confidential Agent and warm friend, J. W. Watson, Esq., was on his way to that place to make the necessary arrangements. It had been our good fortune to have been at Sacramento at the time of his Concerts there, and we were also on the same train with Mr. Watson, whose society we had happily enjoyed while in the society of this noble Norwegian. Mr. Watson was speaking to us of San Jose—its City, people, resources, etc., when he said to us, "Mr. Bull has a letter from his intimate friend 'Botta' to Mr. Provost, and he wishes to meet and greet him warmly, as his friend 'Botta' had desired." We shall never forget the expression of Mr. Watson when we announced to him the *death* of Mr. Prevost; and as we spoke of his merits, his misfortunes, and his death, the very sale of his Homestead—Mr. Watson replied, "What will Ole Bull say?" We then felt the propitious moment had come when the work of justice to the memory of Louis Prevost could be begun,—and we hinted to Mr. Watson our hopes, and had from him readily his confidence that the heart of Ole Bull would, like electricity, respond

On our return to this City we addressed a Letter to Ole Bull, with the facts in relation to Mr. Provost. That Letter he received on Sunday last, when he summoned his Son, his Agent Mr. Watson, and his happy Quartette around him and named the facts, then turning to his friend Mr. Watson, said, "I cannot wait to write now, but you go, take the Telegraph and respond to Col. Warren. Tell him, with all my heart, yes—'All right!'" We have that *electric message* ALL RIGHT, and we trust in God that in this noble work it will be "All Right" now.

It was our good fortune to be present at San Jose at the Concert given there—a most successful and flattering one to this Genius of the Bow—and we were unexpectedly called upon by Ole Bull to announce the noble offering which was to be made for the Tribute to Louis Provost; this duty we performed, and we simply recited the facts here stated and, at the request of Ole Bull, we desired that a suitable Committee should be raised to prepare a Subscription List, so that there could be an opportunity for all to subscribe, from $1 to $100, to this fund—the object being, to Redeem the Homestead first, then it is to be hoped there will be means to erect a suitable monument to the memory of this "Earliest of Pioneers" in this cause, and still leave a handsome sum for the Family besides.

The Concert of Ole Bull for this purpose will be given at San Jose, on Tuesday next, March 1st, when, we have no doubt, that the many friends of the martyred Prevost, in the pleasant and prosperous City of San Jose will, with their accustomed liberality, make a noble beginning to this Fund for Prevost which, we are confident, will have from the friends of Mr. Prevost, from this City and from other parts of the State, additional and generous sums, until at least TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS shall be received, and thus show that the sad words that, "*Republics* are always ungrateful," —will not apply to the *people* of California.

We learn with pleasure that Committees have been made at San Jose, and that they are actively at work—giving promise of a good result to the PREVOST TESTIMONIAL.

LETTER FROM PREVOST COMMITTEE.

SAN JOSE, February 24, 1870.

COL. WARREN:

DEAR SIR—On behalf of the Committee of Arrangements for the Ole Bull Concert for the benefit of the widow of the late Louis Provost, I have sent you 450 tickets thereto by Wells, Fargo & Co. From the interest you so generously expressed in behalf of the widow, at Mr. Bull's Concert on Monday evening, the Committee entertain no doubt that you will use your best efforts in trying to dispose of them. Of course we do not expect people to come from San Francisco here to attend the Concert, but we believe there are hundreds of generous men in San Francisco, who will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to contribute a small sum for the benefit of the impoverished widow of a great public benefactor, like Mr. Prevost, who spent the best years of his life in developing a source of untold wealth to the State, to the utter ruin of his private fortunes.

We shall issue 3,000 tickets, and if we are not deceived by appearances, will realize a handsome sum for the widow.

The Concert has been fixed for Tuesday evening next.

Yours respectfully,
WM. A. JANUARY

We give the above earnest Letter and hope a generous response to it here, even if the parties cannot attend themselves.

If they desire they can purchase and send to their friends, or a visit there will be a double pleasure at this season of the year, and we hope many warm hearts will gather to this Call of Humanity.

Subscription List at our Office, where Tickets can be had.

THE BLESSED RAINS.

Never have we known such a rapid change in the opinions, expressions, and feelings of our Farmers as a few days have made. A few days since and the newspapers were all heralding *drouth, loss of stock, famine*, ruin to Farmers etc., etc.,—when "Presto, Change," the clouds came and dropped their fatness upon the land, and to-day, from one end of the State to other, even while the rain is still pouring down in torrents, even before there has been time to effect a change to any extent. Yet the *drouth* is over, the number of cattle that died, have not been so great after all, and *famine* is no longer feared—but on the contrary no doubt of abundant crops.

But the end is not yet—for the rains will continue until we believe these croakers will raise the cry that the rains will rot all the grain, for the fact is we have a class among us that are never content without something to complain about.—"Earthquakes," "Tornadoes," "Drought," "Cholera," Small Pox, or some other evil to conjure up and they are content. But for once the late Blessed Rains have washed them out and we hope they have gone down stream never to return.

LIFE OF OLE BULL.

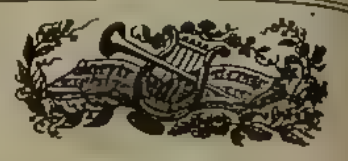
The Life of Ole Bull, with all the interesting and wonderful events which have marked his eventful career in his travels the world over, is in course of preparation by his friend Watson, who has been for some time gathering the material. It will be one of the most interesting Biographies ever published, full of incidents such as rarely falls to the lot of mortals. We feel confident from the ability of Mr. Watson, the History will be a remarkable one.

The present Company of Artists with Ole Bull we esteem a remarkably happy one. All Artists of a high order, all united by a common bond of generous sympathies and tastes. Thus harmonious in feeling, they cannot but send forth pleasant melodies. It is this that wins, and charms, and attracts the large audiences that now throng the Concerts of Ole Bull.

CALIFORNIA FARMER IN THE OLD STATES.

As we are constantly receiving orders for our Journal from the Old States, for the purpose of learning about the Resources of California, we feel disposed to aid in this enterprise, and to this end we say to all our friends in the old States that we will receive from *them their own currency* in payment for the FARMER. We offer this as a *Premium* to our distant friends who send us their names as subscribers.

We also invite Californians who wish to send the FARMER to the Old States, to call and subscribe to our NEW VOLUME and thus furnish them with scribers in the Old States we will receive Greenbacks at PAR. This is done to advance the best interest of our State, giving to each subscriber the Agents commission as Premium.



OLE BULL.

"Orpheus himself might hang his lyre
Upon the willows after this,
Nor henceforth impiously aspire
To lapse the sensor all in bliss,
For *they* who heard *his* thrilling strain
Would find all other music vain."

This most distinguished Melodist has been again with us after a lapse of sixteen years, & our citizens have been entertained by his melody—Oakland, Sacramento, San Jose, have enjoyed probably for the last time on this changing earth the strains of this wonderful man—and soon he leaves us to give other places of our State and other states his farewell greetings previous to his journey Home, to his old Norwegian land, home in melodies and strange histories. Ole Bull goes home to complete one of his heart enterprises—that of the NORWEGIAN NATIONAL MONUMENT, to be erected in 1872, being the ONE THOUSANDTH Anniversary of its Nationality, and for which this noble Norwegian has done much.

Who can look upon that sunny, genial face and not feel inspired, who can grasp his warm hand and not feel the hearts best blood move. The man that enjoyed the bosom friendship of Henry Clay, of Webster, Calhoun, and Benton, with other mighty minds, is worthy of homage, not mere worship or adulation merely, but the reverence and admiration of every generous mind and heart.

"Ole Bull" will soon leave us, and we shall not soon look on his like again, he has not labored merely for himself while here. Our charity fund have been generaly augumented and his last good work will be to labor for the PREVOST FUND, as named in another column, a deed that his heart is warmly engaged in, and one that we know will endear his name and memory to thousands of loving hearts.

Believing that our people are deeply interested in all that relates to this noble man, we have now placed before our readers a sketch of his beautiful Home in the far off country, and have added the noble and affectionate letter he addressed to his friend and present Agent, Mr. Watson, on the occasion of his visit to Ole Bull in his home in Norway, as is explained by the letter.

OLE BULL'S VILLA AT VALESTRAND, NEAR BERGEN

[From a Letter of J. J. Watson, Esq., describing his visit to Ole Bull]

After eighteen days travel, I find myself pleasantly located in one of the most charming spots on the globe. Here, away from the noise and bustle of the world, the great Violinist, surrounded by a few choice, congenial spirits, spends the sommer, after his laborious concert tour. "Valestrand" is a Village about eighteen miles from the city of Bergen, Norway; it is romantically situated in a beautiful valley, surrounded by the most picturesque, and at the same time grotesque, scenery; just such a spot as one would suppose Ole Bull to select for a "haven of rest" from the excitement incident to his profession. As the good people of the various towns and villages along the route from Christianssand to Bergen had been apprised of our proximity. Ole Bull was everywhere received with great respect, for the Norwegians are very proud of their gifted countryman. Upon our arrival at "Valestrand" guns were fired, flags hoisted, and a beautiful arch erected by the peasantry for him to pass under on he way to his ville. * * *

The evenings here are positively charming; the cool breeze comes gently through the mountains and one feels thankful at being removed from the heated, dusky city, and drinks in the bracing air with redoubled zest Ole Bull has a valuable collection of choice old violins of the greatest masters, one of which he has presented your correspondent; it is of most superior tone and beautiful workmanship. The maker's label upon the inside (scarcely distinguishable) reads as follows:

"Antonius and Hieronimus, Fr. Amati, Cremonen Andreæ, Fil. F. 1616." He has a splendid "Guarnerius," made in 1742; and two by Gaspar da Solo, one being beautifully enriched with arabesques, carved by the famous Benvenuto Cellini in 1500. The collection numbers some fifteen or twenty, and are all very valuable instruments. Ole Bull has also many beautiful presents that have been presented him by the nobility and various musical societies of Europe. One tea set of solid gold, presented to Russia; another of silver, presented by the London Philharmonic Society another from a Leipsic Musical Society, showing that, however severely he may be criticised by the German musicians, his weird genius is fully appreciated in Leipsic, one of the "head centers" of music in Germany. The splendid diamonds in Ole Bull's bow, which have attracted so much attention, were not the gift of a single individual, as erroneously supposed by many. The bow was made by Riechers, of Hanover; is about three times the ordinary weight and two inches longer than usual, the diamonds so beautifully set in are the gifts of friends at various times, the largest one in the end was the gift of the Duke of Devonshire, and was presented to Ole Bull under the following circumstances, as he related them to me. The Duke's sister, Lady Granville, then residing in Paris, was about paying him a visit at the "chateau," nine miles from London. Ole Bull and Rubini, the famous tenor, were invited to be present at the grand reception, when each contributed his skill to enliven the occasion. The duke, being, however, unfortunately quite deaf, could not enjoy many of the finest of Ole Bull's violin-playing and privately told him so, at the same time desiring him to remain after the company had dispersed and take dinner with him alone. After dinner he requested the artist to extemporize some fantasies on familiar opera airs and in order to hear and enjoy the performance

be tied a cord to the head of the violin, and taking the end in his mouth, seated himself opposite the musician; after playing for his gratification (or rather for his own as well, Ole Bull assured me he was scarcely conscious of the duke's presence) some considerable time, the duke arose, and after expressing his thanks for the great happiness he had thus been afforded him, and with the tears streaming down his cheeks, presented a magnificent dimond ring to the violinist, at the same time remarking that it was a family relic, and begging him to keep it as a "souvenir" of the great pleasure he had given him by his masterly performance. This was in 1836, thirty-two years ago.

It may not be generally known that Watson, the Agent of Ole Bull, is also a talented musician, a Violinist and a teacher of that magic Instrument, and a composer also, that he was at the head of the Central Normal Musical Conservatory, of N. Y. but became greatly attached to Ole Bull, and was invited to spend a season with his friend in Norway, and as a memento of that visit Ole Bull presented him with the rare Cremona of which the latter speaks. The following missive accompanied the gift.

Valestrand, Norway, August 10, 1868.

My Dear Friend Watson:—In handing to you the Antonius and Hieronymus Amati Violin I promised you in the United States—which promise you so kindly accepted in anticipation—you will not, I trust, be surprised if I entreat you to be careful of the rare Instrument comitted to your charge. You can safely trust your musical sentiments to this medium and to the genius of the brothers Amati, whose embodied spirits will console you in sorrow, temper you in joy, and bring blessed ideas and good tidings to all your friends and hearers.

With the best wishes, I am your sincere friend.

Ole Bull.

Ole Bull is now with us, he speaks to us three evenings this week as per public notices and lastly on Sunday evening, and then his final work in the noble effort for the Prevost fund at San Jose—and then—shall we let him go from us without a Testimonial that he is justly appreciated beyond the dollars we pay at the Concert, to receive *fice* for one in value? No! no! no! let our citizens bid him stay a little longer, at least until we can bind around his noble brow the chaplet of honor he has so nobly won, and we proclaimed him as he is the Great Maestro—The Angel of the Violin. This must be done to be just as California.

Thus when the hour comes we must part,
And quick our thoughts on memory tell.
Tears will unbidden from the eyelids start
As sadly we whisper the word "Farewell."

OLE BULL

Respectfully announces three

Grand Concerts!

—AT—

PLATT'S

SAN FRANCISCO,
ON THE EVENINGS OF

February 23, 24, and 25,

Assisted by the following Artistes

Miss HATTIE SAFFORD,
The Favorite Soprano

Mr. WILLIAM MACDONALD,
The Popular Tenor.

Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN,
The Distinguished Pianist and Composer.

ADMISSION.....$1 00
Reserved Seats 50 Cents Extra.

☞ Tickets for sale at Charles S. Eaton's Music Store, 136 Montgomery Street, and A. Roseuberg's Music Store, corner of Kearny and Sutter Streets, and at the Door of Platt's Hall, on the evenings of the Concerts. Doors open at 7; Concerts begin at 8 o'clock.

ALEX. BULL, Business Manager.
J. J. Watson, Agent. Feb. 17.

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10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*
3000 Engravings; 140 Pages Quarto. Price $12.

Glad to add my testimony in its favor.
(Prest Walker of Harvard.)

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1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings. Price $6.

The work is really a *gem of a Dictionary*, just the thing for the million.—*American Educational Monthly.*

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THE MOST COMPLETE MACHINE MADE, WHETHER AS A

MOWER,

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(The most Improved Rake in Use,)

And a complete stock of

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,
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EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

A Splendid lot of these,

Best of all Early Potatoes,

And raised here in California can be had at the

New York Prices.

We invite all Potatoe growers to call and see them at our office, where we can show them a sufficient number of testimonials as to their Quality and Productiveness to convince all that the Early Rose is the very

BEST EARLY POTATOE KNOWN

One of the grand features of this wonderful Potatoe is that it succeeds most admirably in high, dry lands—Some grand results we have here in reports now to be published.

Those who want Pure Seed of California growth, and at New York rates or what it would cost to bring them here, can have larger, fairer and fresher Seed than any that can be imported.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

RANDALL'S
GREAT SHEEP BOOK

Randall's new edition of

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express charges paid, $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office,

WARREN & CO.

IMPROVED STOCK.

Premium Chester White Swine.

Pure Breed Poultry, Etc., Etc.

BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular.

Thomas B. Smith & Co, Plantsville Conn. 4.

TYPE FOR SALE.

The Type which now prints the FARMER will be offered for sale, as we intend to print on NEW CALIFORNIA TYPE.

The quality of the Type can be seen by reading the FARMER. Any one wishing a good bargain can have one by calling at once at our office, or addressing EDITOR FARMER

CAREFUL DIRECTIONS.

We would most particularly desire our correspondents to be very careful in sending their Letters, Orders and Remittances to us, as there are several firms of Warren & Co., and unless the address is very plainly marked, mistakes will arise.

All Letters, Orders, Parcels, &c., intended for this office should be addressed WARREN & CO.,
California Farmer Office

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE,

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our Journal, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suites of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
33-1 PROPRIETOR

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY cuts in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

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THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

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Flint on Milch Cows—New Edition.....$2 50
Flint on Grasses—New Edition.....$2 50
Harris on Garden Insects—Superb Edition.....$5 00
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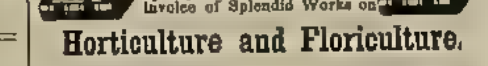
SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works, or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

32-6 WARREN & CO.

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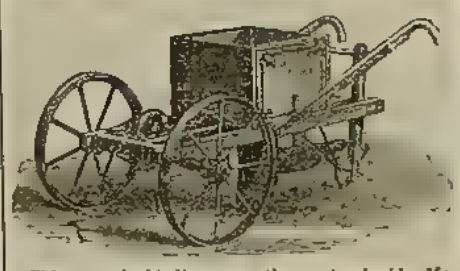

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops those pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value; because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs.

A Bargain!

Fine Homestead on the Mountains!!

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Eldorado County, containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land, pleasantly situated, and with pleasant surroundings.

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the first floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort—Closets, Bath-room, Cellar under house, etc.

The outbuildings are, a good Carriage House, Wood shed, Chicken House, etc.

A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight-ye from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been Year.

A good Orchard of 500 Trees, Five to Seven Years Old, all Good Varieties of Fruit. The Eleven Acres balance of Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden Cultivation.

There is any quantity of "Uncle Sam's" land, of Best Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

The House is nicely furnished, and, to a person of taste, this place can be made a "little Paradise."

The House and Grounds will be sold a GREAT BARGAIN, if applied for immediately, and will sold for Less than the Cost of the Buildings!

Apply to Editor of Farmer.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

CONDITION

—OF THE—

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends $506,854 80.

Loans on first Mortgages ..... Estimated value premises Mortgaged $1,620,250		$562,486 61
Buildings on premises insured for.....325,600		
Loans on collateral		494,609 60
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is $809 977		
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $150,000		150,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank.....		41,372 90
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York.....		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued.....		145,920 73
State and Federal stamps on hand.....		4,297 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets.....		146,000 00
		$1,696,851 80

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations	381,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations.....	381,013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 62
Amount received from rents.....	10,967 00
Total.....	$1,184,223 54

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,237 26
Amount paid for marine losses.....	241,374 87
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,619 96
Paid for commissions to agents.....	109,765,57
State and Federal taxes.....	42,045 63
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payments.....	117,550 79
Dividends paid in Gold	120,000 00
	$1,039,594 09
Net amount fire risks written during the year.....	$53,759,781 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year.....	33 423,223 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869.....	$46,282,301 00
Amount marine risks in force December 1869.....	2,971,937 00

J. HUNT, President.
Secretary. 4.

Jackson Michigan WAGONS.

The subscribers are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of the above WAGONS.

ONE HUNDRED
Iron Axel, size 1¾-2-2¼-2¾-
Shell Skein, " 3¼-3¾-4-inch.

The JACKSON WAGONS have been sold by us for years, and with increased reputation.

The MANUFACTORY being one of the LARGEST in the United States—are enabled to keep a stock of TIMBER seasoning for years, the low cost of which, makes it no inducement to work in any imperfect material.

These WAGONS are the best and cheapest FARM and TEAM Wagons ever sold in this Market—can be used as HEADER WAGONS.

We will guarantee them to stand in any climate.

ALSO—FOR SALE

The SEYMOUR and MORGAN, or NEW YORK REAPER, which has stood the test for twelve years—the Strongest and Best Reaper in use.

—ALSO—

PLOWS of all kinds. CULTIVATORS—HOES RAKES—BARROWS, Etc., Etc., all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents.
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Agents Wanted.

We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the Value of our Agricultural Interests.

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to

EDITOR FARMER.

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Home Miscellany.

TO WASHINGTON.

BY G. W. CUTTER.

FATHER! when from this mimic scene
My eyes are turn'd to gaze on thee,
I fancy accents calm, serene,
Proclaiming, "Be ye ever free!"

Like the still voice the prophet heard
Within the whirlwind's angry roar;
So here thy lips, without a word,
Thunder of freedom evermore.

As o'er full many a closing eye,
The patriarch rear'd the healing sign;
So has the artist rear'd on high
That placid godlike brow of thine:

Where those who doubt of Freedom's reign,
And dream of bonds and felon sway
May kindle up their hopes again
Beneath thine eye's immortal ray:

Nor here alone. That face divine,
'Tis on the humblest cabin wall;
It floats above the foaming brine;
'Tis blazon'd in the Capitol.

Tis mingled with the glorious dyes
That form'd the standard of our sires;
And with that fragment of the skies
Shall stream aloft till time expires.

The first that to our eyes displays
In infancy the power of art,
The last on which we wish to gaze
When hope and vision's self depart.

Art thou not from the heaven above,
O'er us, thy children, gazing down,
As here we see thy face of love,
Without a cloud—without a frown?

Shade of the mightiest and the best,
Thou model and thou god of men!
Say, can the race thy presence bless'd—
Oh, can they e'er be slaves again?

No, Father! no! Thy name shall shield
On mountain pass, or ocean wave,
On smoking wreck, or gory field,
That freedom which thy valor gave.

HOW "MARBLES" ARE MADE

SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS.

The chief place of the manufacture of "marbles," those little round pieces of stone which contribute so largely to the enjoyment of "Young America," is at Oberstein, on the Nahe, in Germany, where there are large agate mills and quarries, the refuse of which is carefully turned to good paying account by being made into the small balls employed by experts to knuckle with, which are mostly sent to the American market. The substance used in Saxony is a hard, calcareous stone, which is first broken into blocks, nearly square, by blows with a hammer. These are thrown by the one hundred or two hundred into a small sort of mill, which is formed of a flat, stationary slab of stone, with a number of concentric furrows upon its face. A block of oak, or other hard wood, of the same diametric size, is placed over the small stones and partly resting upon them. This block or log is kept revolving while water flows upon the stone slab. In about fifteen minutes the stones are turned to spheres, and then, being fit for sale, are henceforth called "marbles." One establishment, containing only three of these rude mills, will turn out full sixty thousand "marbles" in each week. Agates are made into "marbles," at Oberstein, by first chipping the pieces nearly round with a hammer, handled by a skilful workman, and then wearing down the edges upon the surface of a large grindstone.

SUPERIOR PASTE.

When domestic paste is made, the material is frequently injured by scorching, or by the addition of too much water. Good paste, when spread on paper, will not strike though it like water, but will remain on the surface, like butter on a piece of bread. To make paste of a superior quality that will not spoil when kept in a cool place for several months, it is necessary to add dissolved alum as a preservative. When a few quarts are required, dissolve a desert spoonful of alum in two quarts of tepid water. Put the water in a tin pail that will hold six or eight quarts, as the flour of which the paste is made will expand greatly while it is boiling. As soon as the tepid water has cooled, stir in good rye or wheat flour, until the liquid has the consistency of cream.—See that every lump of flour is crushed, before placing the vessel over the fire. To prevent scorching the paste, place over the fire a dish-kettle or wash boiler, partly filled with water, and set the tin pail containing the material for paste in the water, permitting the bottom to rest on a few large nails or pebbles, to prevent excessive heat. Now add a tea-spoonful of powdered resin, a few cloves to flavor the paste, and let it cook until the paste has become as thick as "Graham mush," when it will last for a long time. If too thick, add cold water, and stir it thoroughly. Such paste will hold almost as well as glue.

A gentleman of New York proposes to one of the papers of that city, that a monument be built in Central Park, to the memory of the late George Peabody, and suggests that no contribution greater than one dollar shall be accepted from a single source, in order that all may have an opportunity to contribute, and that the proposed monument may be a truly popular and national offering.

NO MRS. GRUNDY IN CALIFORNIA.

Rev. Dr. A. L. Stone from California, while delivering Addresses in Boston, and describing California, is reported by the Boston *Mercantile Journal* as thus picturing the veritable "Mrs. Grundy."

All the pleasures of the famed El Dorado sink into insignificance when compared with the joy which the residents of California must experience at being exempted from the inquisitorial Mrs. Grundy. What are the luscious fruits of her vineyards, the golden particles of her streams, the giant trees of her forests, the grandeur of her scenery, the salubrity of her climate, when we think that beneath the skies of this happy State, Mrs. Grundy is unknown. If any less worthy personage than Dr. Stone had made this announcement we should have received the *cum grano salis*, but Dr. Stone is not only a man of veracity, but a gentleman of the finest powers of observation.—We feel certain he would have detected Mrs. Grundy during his four years' residence, under whatever disguise she might have adopted.

It scarcely seems possible that there can be on the face of this globe a community which is not, to some extent, under the subjugation of Mrs. Grundy. What freedom the good people must enjoy. No Mrs. Grundy to put a false construction upon the most innocent acts! No Mrs. Grundy to ascribe improper motives to good deeds!—No Mrs. Grundy to tattle and keep a community by the ears! No Mrs. Grundy to tear out the silver linings of even the clouds of domestic life; and in short, no Mrs. Grundy to scald reputations with her tongue while she pours out tea for her tattling coterie. The Pacific Railroad is worth all it cost, for it has brought us within eight days ride of the happy people who know not Mrs. Grundy.

"WOMANS' RIGHTS."

CARPENTERIA Cal., Feb. 18th 1870

EDITOR FARMER.

There is much said in these days relative to womans rights. Now let us consider a few of her rights—what they are. Her rights are many, but we have not time to write them all out—but one right she has that is real. It is the right to the best machinery there is in use for saving time and labor. Men have been prone to get machinery on the Farm for saving time, counting time as money but the wife must economise, for he has no money to spare for her. But of late he has begun to consider whatever helped his wife was real economy, and so the consequences are that woman is provided with Sewing Machines, and Washing Machines, and Wringers to help them along.

Now if it's "Womans Rrights" to have machines, it is her right to have the best in use, and J. M Horner knows how to make the best washing Machines. Yet as a woman, I have my thoughts in reference to his washing Machine, "The Economy," I think it should be three inches longer, so that the wringer could be fastened on the side rather than on the end. Then a person could rub soiled places at the end of the Machine without the trouble of taking the clothes into a tub.

As another improvement, I do not see why zinc could not be fixed inside to rub on, as several other Machines have, as the wooden board must necessaraly wear so fast as to make the Machine costly—as the price is dear in the first place—one needs a new one as often as once in nine or ten years.

Let woman speak and tell their wants, this is a womans right also. The rest I leave for other pens, this is as far as I shall go.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been delightful here this winter, one week ago to-day we had a few showers come down as still and quiet as if preparing for more, Saturday it rained considerable through the day and night, and Sunday until about noon, when it cleared up. The last rain before was on Jan 5th. Farmers take courage, but the cry is still, more rain, and I trust it will come.

Respectfully yours. ROSA.

THE STRANGE COMPANION OF A SPRINGFIELD YOUTH.

There are in the lives of many of us singular experiences which we cannot account for to ourselves. One such experience persistently haunts at times a young man of this city—the sense of something at his side without noise or substance; something impalpable to touch or to the finer senses of sight, but felt through every nerve and in the secret strongholds of the mind itself, and visible to the inner vision.

This ghostly companion is half human, half undefined; its features, vague and varying as a mist or a cloud, are always deathlike and foreboding. It moves in even pace with his feet, stops as he stops, and repeats each motion of his. The inexplicable visitant comes unwarned, at an instant, and usually at night, as the subject of its calls wends solitarily home. The ghost, if ghost it be, does not choose the dim eshrouding dusk, but the most brilliant moonlight, for its communion; and sometime its appalling presence suddenly smites upon its both companion's consciousness in the midst of a crowded street. It has never entered a house, but will be at the gentleman's side as he turns the key, and the next instant—gone.—The object of this phantasmal devotion has no superstition in the matter: he utterly scorns the imbecile gropings of spiritualism; and is content to resign the mystery to a place among the many mental phenomena whose rules we cannot grasp. —*Springfield Republican.*

The late Henry Keep had purchased a lot in New York, and intended to erect thereon, at a cost of $1,000,000, a building for the permanent exhibition of works of art, believing that if he furnished the building, other wealthy men would fill it with pictures.

Twenty millions one hundred and fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-six passengers were carried by the London General Omnibus Company during the half-year ending July 1, 1869.

THE "CHRISTIAN UNION."

This Religious Journal, which has recently appeared under the Editorial charge of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, is one of the largest and most talented Journals now published in the land, —having the best *corps* of writers in the Country.

We herewith give the Salutatory of Mr. Beecher, on assuming the Chair Editorial, which we esteem worthy the special reading of Editors.

The Editor thus speaks of the course the "*Christian Union*" will pursue under his leadership:

"It will actively enter into the discussion of all questions of public interest, which it will measure by the truths of the Christian Scriptures, and it will seek to exert upon them all a distinctively Christian influence. It will seek to interpret the Bible rather as a rule of life than as a Book of Doctrines. Yet, in so far as technical doctrines are introduced, it is but fair to say that the paper will be in sympathy with that system of truth widely known and recognized by the different terms, in various places, as Orthodox, or Evangelical, or Trinitarian.

"But, while holding and using as tests of life and rules of judgment the great truth of the Essential Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ, together with the truths which in the Church Universal have been wont to flow from that Central Fact, we shall not regard a discussion of these, or of any great moral truths, as endangering their stability or the faith of Christian men. Religion is but the expression of man's deepest and noblest nature.—Although the development of religion has a relation to time and history, religion itself is a life, and not a philosophy, nor an organization. Its place is in the human soul. Its elements existed before a tenet was held or an act performed. Not until human nature perishes will religion cease.—It does not depend for existence upon historic testimony. Although illustrated by miracles, it may exist without miracles; although enforced by arguments, as the inevitable outworking of a divine and constitutional element in man. We have no fear, then, of the extinction of religion.—To-day, Reason employs history; to-morrow, Reason will wield philosophy; and the next day, Reason will employ physical science to unsettle men's faith. But this can reach nothing fundamental. Skepticism may assail the errors which have blended with religious life; may change its theories and its organic forms; but nothing but annihilation will destroy in man that supreme religious nature which will compel his reason to find out new beliefs, and his faith to renew its worship.

"We propose to take ground on the universal reality—the indestructible religious nature—which is as much a part of creation as the globe itself and its physical properties, and far more important.

"Believing that Christianity is the best exposition of that nature, its relations, duties, and aspirations, we embrace it.

"Believing that those who give to Christianity its most spiritual and inward interpretation, are at the same time the most in accord with nature, we side by sympathy with those, in all sects, who are most fervent, self-denying, disinterested and spiritual.

"Believing that, at heart, there is in common a divine life in all sects, we seek to be in sympathy with them in the things that are nearest to divine love and purity; and we shall assert in all other things—organizations, policies, philosophies—the liberty of all churches to have their own way according to the best light of an instructed conscience, and also we shall defend in all the utmost liberty of dissent; thus seeking for a *Unity of the spirit*, while we shall regard without alarm a *'diversity of manifestations.'*"

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on THURSDAY August 19th, 1869

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of ten months, ... $250

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

24-3 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President.

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GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Dr Charles GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open daily from 9 A. M to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the America Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,

Rare Kinds ROSES,

GERANIUMS,

HELIOTROPES,

FUCHIAS,

We have the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

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AT EASTERN PRICES.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING LIST

Dress Goods.

	Former Price.	Reduced to
100 pieces Check Mohair	$0 50	$0 25
50 pieces Check, extra wide	62	37
25 pieces Heavy Stripe Poplin	87	37
20 pieces Satin Stripe Poplinette	75	50
30 pieces Extra Wide Stripe Poplin	75	50
50 pieces Norwich Poplin	1 00	50
75 pieces Plaid Ottoman	87	50
50 pieces Plaid and Figured Ottoman	87	50
40 pieces Changeable Poplin	87—	60
50 pieces Plaid Epingline	87—	62—
20 pieces Stripe Wool Poplin	87—	62—
15 pieces English Serge, new colors	1 00	75
46 pieces Glace Silk and Wool Poplin	1 37—	1 00
75 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 00	75
50 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 15	87—
100 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 25	1 00
100 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid, ex wide	1 75	1 25
100 pieces Empress, all the new shades	1 00	75
50 pieces Empress	1 35	87—
50 pieces Empress, extra super	1 37—	1 00
100 pieces Gordon's Scotch Gingham	37	25
100 pieces 4-4 French Calico	37—	25
100 pieces Best Quality French Calico	62—	37—
150 pieces Pam e Irish Poplin, all the new colors.		

Silks! Silks!

	Former Price.	Reduced to
15 pieces Heavy Black Silk	$2 75	$2 00
12 pieces Heavy Black Silk	3 00	2 25
10 pieces Extra Heavy Black Silk	2 25	2 50
10 pieces Ex. Heavy and Wide Black Silk	4 00	3 25
25 pieces Stripe Silk	2 00	1 25
75 Dresses, Heavy Stripe Silk	35 00	25 00
25 Dresses, Stripes and Figured	35 00	25 00
30 Dresses, Chene Silk	40 00	30 00
25 Dresses, Broche Silk	45 00	30 00
50 Dresses, Changeable Silk	45 00	30 00
30 Dresses, Very Rich Silk	60 00	45 00

50 Pieces Bonnet's Black Silk, made expressly for our Home

AN IMMENSE STOCK

...OF...

Wool and Cashmere Shawls,

All at reduced Prices.

THE LATEST STYLES

...IN...

Cloaks, Suits and Jackets,

All at Greatly Reduced Rates.

HANDKERCHIEFS!

	Former Price.	Reduced to
250 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	$1 75	$1 25
200 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	2 00	1 50
300 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	2 50	1 75
150 dozen Mens Linen Cambric Hdkfs	3 50	2 50
200 dozen Mens Linen Cambric Hdkfs	4 00	3 00

1000 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs at LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

FLANNELS.

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
50 pieces Shaker Flannel	$0 33	$0 25
30 pieces Shaker Flannel, Extra	55	40
10 pieces Shaker Flannel, 4-4	75	50
50 pieces Ballardvale Flannel	40	30
25 pieces Ballardvale Flannel	50	40
100 pieces 4-4 Ballardvale Flannel	62	40
40 pieces 4-4 Ballardvale Flannel	75	50

And all finer grades at equally reduced rates. Our whole stock of HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR at a reduction of 25 per cent.

ALL THE LEADING BRANDS IN

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS

Positively at Less than Wholesale Prices.

A LARGE LOT OF

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

JUST RECEIVED.

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN

Ladies', Gents' and Misses'

Genuine Alexandre's Kid Gloves

At Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE—This is not a Clearing Out Sale of Old Goods. Having increased facilities for buying, and being now within seven days of the Eastern Markets, we are enabled to purchase Goods at much lower rates than formerly, and will give our customers and the public generally the benefit thereof, by reducing the prices of ALL our goods.

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No. 7 Montgomery Street

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Russian, Turkish & Roman BATH HOUSE,

No - 524 TO 528 PACIFIC STREET,

DR. ZEILE INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT his New Bath House is now open for the accommodation of patrons. Neither pains nor expense has been spared to make this the best and most commodious establishment of the kind, either in Europe or America.

Convenient and separate apartments are afforded for the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. 31-23

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEARS!

COME AND SEE

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BOWEN BROS. 33-3

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS.

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds. In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Receipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2 50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

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Mounted in fine gold, Steel and Shell Frames, accurately adapted to the various conditions of sight. Those in need of Spectacles will find my assortment the most extensive, and receive the attention of one skilled in his profession.

C. MULLER, Optician,

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Miscellany.

CURIOSITY REWARDED.

A well known citizen of Hartford, Conn., a few days ago, had taken his seat in the afternoon train for Providence, when a small, weazen-faced, elderly man, having the appearance of a well-to-do farmer, came into the car looking for a seat.—The gentleman good naturedly made room for him by his side, and the old man looked him over from head to foot.

"Going to Providence?" he said at length.

"No, sir," the stranger answered, politely:—"I stop at Andover."

"I want to know! I belong out that way myself. Expect to stay long?"

"Only over night, sir."

A short pause.

"Did you calc'late to put up at the tavern?"

"No, sir. I expect to stop with Mr. Skinner."

"What, Job Skinner's? Deacon Job—lives in a little brown house on the old pike? Or mabbe it's his brother's? Was it Tim Skinner's—Squire Tim's—where you was going?"

"Yes," said the gentleman, smiling: "it was Squire Tim's."

"Dew tell! If you are goin' there to stop over night! Any connection of his'n?"

"No, sir!"

"Well, now, that's a curous. The old man ain't got into any trouble nor nothin', has he!" lowring his voice; "ain't going' to serve a writ onto him, be ye?"

"Oh no, nothing of the kind."

"Glad on't. No harm in askin', I s'pose. I reckon *Miss* Skinner's some connection of yourn?"

"No," said the gentleman. Then, seeing the amused expression on the face of two or three acquaintances in the neighboring seats, he added, in a confidential tone:

"I am going to see Squire Skinner's daughter."

"Law sakes!" said the old man, his face quivering with curiosity. "That's it, is it? I want to know! Goin' to see Miranday Skinner, be ye? Well, Miranday is a nice gal—kinder humbly, and long favored, but smart to work, they say, and I guess you're about right age for her, too. Kep' company together long?"

"I never saw her in my life, sir."

"How you talk! Somebody's 'gin her a recommend I s'pose, and you'r goin' clear out there to take a squint at her! Wa'al, I must say there's as likely gals in Andover as Miranday Skinner.—I've got a family of growed up daughters myself. Never was married afore, was ye? Don't see no weed on your hat."

"I have been married about fifteen years, sir, I have a wife and five children." And then, as the long restrained mirth of the listeners to this dialogue burst forth at the old man's open mouthed astonishment, he hastened to explain: "I am a Doctor, my friends, and Squire Skinner called at my office this morning to request my professional services for his sick daughter."

"Wa'al now!" And the old bore waddled off into the next car.

A War Story.

John C. Breckinridge and Humphrey Marshall met at Paris, Kentucky, the other day, and Mr Breckinridge told the following story of the war, which it is to be hoped his fat friend appreciated. When Gen. Pegram was preparing to march his troops into Kentucky, Marshall, who did not like poaching upon his preserves, ineffectually warned him not to come, and at last sent word that any troops which attempted to enter Kentucky would have to pass over his dead body. Pegram replied that it would be too much to expect that of his artillery, "but if he found the obstacle in his way he would immediately tunnel through."

The Colored Senator.

A Washington Correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says: That Mr. Revels, the Mississippi Senator elect, occupies, during the daily sessions of the Senate, a seat on the floor of the chamber. He is still an object of much curiosity to the crowd of strangers, but there is a noticeable difference in the deportment of Senators towards him. At first he was patronized, and, as the saying is, "made much of" but now they treat him pretty much the same as they would any other stranger, taking no unusal notice of his presence.

Three thousand tons of coal are used each day in the gas-works of London. The aggregate consumption per year is 10,000,000,000 cubic feet.

The golden crops of the Florida orange-growers are already gathering.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE

LARGEST STOCK

—AND—

Best Assortment

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost. 39-24.

AITKEN & CO.,

PREMIUM PIONEER

MARBLE WORKS,

177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings, Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

A. AITKEN, ISRAEL LUCE.

32-7

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT,

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the Trees, Plants, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California Farmer.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
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IMPORTANT

----TO----

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best-assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

H. S. BURR,

(Successor to TESSMORE MAYER,)

DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT FISH,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*,
Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the
FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

MERCHANTS'

GARGLING OIL

IS THE

BEST LINIMENT

IN THE WORLD

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

36 Years in Use.

Is good for Rheumatism, Chilblains, Corns, Whitlows, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cramps, Boils, Bites of Animals, Weakness of the Joints, Contractions of the Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Frost Bites, Painful Nervous Affections, Chapped Hands, Lame ack Pain in the Side, Swellings, Tumors, Tooth Ache, Old Sores, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Flesh wounds, Galls of all kinds.

Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Poll evil, Wind galls, Callous, Spavin, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Springhalt, Sand Cracks, Lameness, Strains, Founded Foot, Mange, Horn Distempers, Garget in Cows, Cracked Teats, Foot Rot in Sheep, and many other diseases incident to Man and Beast.

R. D. Taylor, of Concord, Ky., says the Gargling Oil cured a horse of his, injured while plowing by attempting to step over a stump, almost severing the thigh from the body; also that he has used it in his family for fifteen years, and is the best remedy for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Frost Bites, Strains, Rheumatism, etc., he ever used.

From Crump & Bros., Lochrane Landing, Ohio, Nov. 29th, 1856—We are pleased with your medicines. It has been the means of curing a great number of different diseases upon persons, as also upon horses. We think it cures all you recommend it to do. We want you to send us the larger proportion of the variety for "Family Use," in small bottles.

From Dr. J. P. Terrell, Warren, Ind., March 3d, 1856—I am engaged in the practice of medicine, and find your Gargling Oil an extremely efficient remedy in all cases where an external application is indicated.

From Dr. G. B. Neal, Burris, Iowa, 1865—I have practiced medicine in this county seventy years, and cheerfully recommend your Gargling Oil as the best liniment in use.

From Dr. T. W. Ellis, Troupville, Ga., Jan. 6th, 1856—If I could receive both boxes of the Gargling Oil it would not be too much, as I think I could soon find sale for it all, the inquiry being frequent since it is supposed that I have it for

From Dr. Wm S McCall, Chamois, Mo., Nov. 9th, 1859—Your Gargling Oil is taking the shine off from all liniments of the day. If you desired them I could procure dozens of certificates from the best citizens of the county.

Messrs McLain & Bros., Wholesale Druggists, Wheeling, Va., say, under date of July 24th, 1866 that they can safely recommend the Gargling Oil for more diseases than it is recommended for.

From J. R. Fisher, Uniontown, Pa., June 31st, 1867—Your Gargling Oil is doing much better here than formerly, since its virtues have become known—and the bottles put up for Family Use, without Stain, are much sought for.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Nathan Lindsey, County Judge of Shelby county, Iowa, dated Harlan, April 18th, 1867. It is decidedly preferred to any other liniment sold in this section.

Extract of a letter from Samuel S. Hopp, dated Fallsburg, Ohio, July 17th, 1866—In June last, Henry Baffle had a yearling colt that had what was supposed to be Diphtheria, for more than ten days, so that it could not eat, and the throat swollen almost shut, and by the use of three or four applications of the dollar bottles, did the desired effect.

From A. G. Nial, Lewisville, Cochocton county, Iowa, March 1852—I have used your Gargling Oil for the scratches on my horse, and it cured it with the first application.

From Enos Mather, Middleport, N. Y., July 23d, 1856—I purchased a bottle of your Gargling Oil of your Agent, A. S. Baker, at Middleport, and as yet have used but half of it. I think it has given me more relief in a case of severe rheumatism of long standing, than anything I have ever used before.

Extract of a letter from J. O. Pratt, dated Quincy, Chautauque county, N. Y., August 12, 1854—I have been acquainted with your medicine, (Gargling Oil) for the last fourteen years. It has proved to be a sure cure for Foot Rot in Sheep, for which I have sold the last bottle, and have calls almost daily for more. Please forward as soon as convenient.

Always enquire for MERCHANTS' CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL, and take no other.

Retail price, $1 00, 50 cents, and 25 cents.

Shake well before using, and rub on thoroughly before the fire or some warm substance.

The Gargling Oil has been used as a liniment for thirty six years. All we ask is a fair TRIAL, but be sure and follow the directions.

Ask your nearest druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and Vade Mecums, and read what the people say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the United States and other countries.

Our testimonials date from 1833 to 1869, and are unsolicited. Use the Gargling Oil and tell your neighbors what good it has done.

We deal fair and liberal with all and defy contradic

Manufactured at LOCKPORT, N. Y.,

.....BY.....

Merchants' Gargling Oil Company,

JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

33-17

Miscellaneous.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st.....303,803 82
CASH ASSETS.....$1,113,803 82

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE
OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston, A. L. Tubbs, Wm. Alvord, Jonathan Hunt, A. B. Forbes, A. G. Stiles, A. Seligman, L. B. Bonchley, Wm. Sherman, L. Sachs, Jas. De Fremery, J. G. Bray, David Stern, D. O. Mills, I. Friedlander, Moses Heller, H. M. Newhall, G. T. Lawton, Myles D. Sweeny, Chas. Mayne, E. L. Goldstein, J. O. Earl, Lloyd Tevis, Thos. H. Selby, Adam Grant, Alphens Bull, S. M. Wilson, D J Oliver, W. Scholle, Thos. Brown, Chas. Main, Chas. R. Peters, Oliver Eldridge, J. B. Roberts, J. C. Wilmerding, P. L. Weaver, Wm. Hooper, J. D. Fry, A. Hayward, T. L. Barker, Alex. Weill, Chas. Meyer, Chas. E. McLane, M. Rosenbaum, A. J. Ralston, T. Lommen Meyer, Geo. C. Hickox.

NEW YORK:
Louis McLane, Frederick Billings, James Loss, J. G. Kellogg, Wm. T. Coleman, Moses Ellis.

SACRAMENTO
Edgar Mills, G. W. Mowe, C. T. Wheeler.

MARYSVILLE:
J. H. Jewett.

SAN JOSE:
E. McLaughlin.

PORTLAND, OREGON:
W. S. Ladd, Jacob Kamm.

VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
Wm. Sharon

Officers:
JONATHAN HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary,
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.

T. C. GRANT, J. E. BIGELOW, } Local Agents. 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum;

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.,

Is on the red cover of the packages.

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
146 Natoma street. San Francisco

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers

PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of Paper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street

30-5

Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. His three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed.

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

Valuable Patents FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics' to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same.

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

REAL ESTATE at SACRAMENTO

TEN TO TWENTY BLOCKS,

Well situated in the suburbs of the City in entire Blocks, with Twenty or Thirty Lots seperate, singly, or more, all desirably located for Building Lots. Will be sold at reasonable rates, if applied for soon to

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office,

Or GEN. JOSIAH HOWELL, Sacramento City.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by EDITOR FARMER.]

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24

The Grain Market abroad still remains dull, and prices very low, It is quite evident by the quotations from Liverpool now for some time past as low as 9s., that shippers of wheat from this port must have experienced close work to escape a loss. Foreign houses have suffered losses, and several have gone into chancery by by reason of Grain speculations.

The effort to enhance the price of Grain by reason of the "want of rain" down South and *cattle perishing*, would not bear or *bull* the market. Letters from the best sources deny any great suffering, or loss of stock to any extent, except where there *was poor calculations*. We have ample testimony that there has been no great loss, and now the late rains have removed all doubt and fear of that harvests the present year.

Our advices give us news of the most cheering kind from all parts of the State, all telling of uncommon prosperity, and that the harvest of 1870 will be the largest and best ever known.

The wheat markets of New York and all the wheat states of the East are all overstocked and low. With us, we shall have a fresh supply from all the up river sections, and now that the rivers are rising we shall have our Market fully supplied and the price must rate low.

We have recently taken a hasty look through the surrounding Valley and over Alameda County, Santa Clara and San Jose regions, and on all hands properly plowed and planted, and particularly on Summer Fallowed lands the crops have never looked so promising.

We can say without fear of contradiction, that the late *dry spell* only affected those grain fields that were planted on the *scratch* in system, and our humble opinion is that all such Farmers ought and will be obliged to scratch hard for a living any where *that kind* of farming "dont pay" and this kind of Farmers are the men that bring the poor shrivelled grain to market.—The quicker our State is rid of this kind of farming the better and if the Farmers will not change *that* system, let them "sell out" and give place to better cultivators.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$1 95	@	1 40
do Extra	1 40	@	1 65
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 22
Barley, old, for brewing	1 20	@	1 25
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 25
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 60
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 20
Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 25
do Extra	4 75	@	5 50
Extra Family Flour	5 00	@	5 50
Oregon Superfine	4 00	@	4 25
do Extra for shipping	4 5	@	5 25
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 25
Bran ₱ ton	16 00	@	17 50
Middlings ₱ ton	22 50	@	27 50
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		@	23 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes Bumboldt	1 15	@	1 10
Potatoes, Bodegas	1 00	@	1 20
do sweet	1 25	@	1 75
Onions	2 50	@	3 00
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	16 00	@	17 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	10 00	@	11 00
Straw ₱ ton	7 00	@	8 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit display is a very meagre one, Apples plenty and they are about all, save Oranges, Lemons and Tropical Fruits. Our Markets are rarely so poorly supplied as now—rates below.

Apples, ₱ box	1 25	@	2 75
Apples, ₱ lb	4	@	10
Pears, green, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Plums, ₱ lb	..	@	..
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₱ lb	—	@	—
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Apricots, ₱ lb		@	—
Cherries, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	—	@	
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Melons, green flesh	15	@	25
Watermelons	30	@	50
Quinces, ₱ box	1 50	@	2 00
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	15	@	25
do Fresh, Malaga now, dry ₱ lb		@	25
Strawberries, ₱ lb	75	@	1 00
Raspberries, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Blackberries, wild ₱ lb	—	@	—
Gooseberries ₱ lb	—	@	—
Currants, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₱ doz	15	@	25
California Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
do Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	9 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb		@	25
California Almonds, green	8	@	15
Cal. do dried		@	25

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Vegetables are plenty, fresh and bright—they are now really tempting—Cauliflowers are fine and advanced in price—other articles about the same—prices annexed.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	40	@	50
do green	50	@	75
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	50	@1	00
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Beets, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Cabbage, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Carots, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz		@	
Cranberries, ₱ gall	90	@	1 00
new eastern, ₱ gal	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₱ lb new	10	@	15
Green Corn, ₱ doz ears		@	
Sugar Peas	10	@	12
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	12½	@	25
do cultivated		@	75
Onions, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Horseradish	12	@	20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	37	@	50
do green, ₱ lb	—	@	
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 50	@	300
do do new ₱ lb	6	@	12½
do Sweet	2	@	3
Pumpkins	12	@	25
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	—	@	25
Parsley	—	@	25
Pickles in jars, each	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	20	@	25
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	—	@	25
do yellow	—	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch	25	@	25
Green Peppers		@	
do Red	15	@	20
Squash, Summer	4	@	5
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String	10	@	12
Green Limas, shelled	—	@	25
Spinage, ₱ basket	75	@	—
Salsify, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Turnips, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	30	@	35
Garlic	20	@	25
Eschalot		@	25

FISH.

(H. S. Barr.)

Fish run out into deep water to *keep dry* during the rain storm, and our fishermen dont like to wear wet jackets. So the Markets are not flush in stormy weeks, —see prices and kinds below.

Salmon, ₱ lb	—	@	19
do smoked, new	15	@	25
do pickled, ₱ b			
Salmon Trout			
Smelts			
Perch			
Rockfish			
Codfish, dry			
Herring, fresh			
do scaled ₱ 100		@	1 00
Tomcod	—	@	25
Sardines, fresh	—	@	10
Solefish	—	@	25
Crabs large ₱ doz	—	@	1
do small		@	
do soft	—	@	
Terrapin, ₱ doz		@	6 00
Mackerel, pickled, each	20	@	25
do fresh	—	@	1 00
Shrimps, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass		@	
Halibut, rare	—	@	75
Sturgeon		@	5
Oysters, ₱	100	@	
Lobsters, ₱ lb Eastern	—	@	37
Turbot	—	@	—
Pumpono	—	@	—
Eels			—

MEAT.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Pork remains the same, no material change at wholesale or retail.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	18	@	25
do corned	12	@	15
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@	15
do chops	12	@	15
Veal, ₱ lb	15	@	20
do cutlet	—	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	15	@	20
do leg	12	@	15
Lamb, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Beef tongues, each	75	@	100
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	—	@	18
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked		@	—
Hams, California and Oregon	18	@	20
Cross' Sugar Cured		@	32
Choice Hams Duffield	—	@	30

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry and Game remains without material change —prices of all are below.

Ducks, wild ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
do tame	2 00	@	2 50
do Mallard	75	@	1 00
do Teal, ₱ doz	1 00	@	2 00
Geese wild, ₱ each	75	@	1 25
do tame	2 50	@	3 50
Chickens, Young, each	87	@	1 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	25	@	30
Hens, each	87	@	1 00
Snipe, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do English	3 00	@	4 00
Venison, ₱ lb	15	@	25
Quails, ₱ doz	1 25	@	1 75
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@	4 00
do wild		@	—
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame	50	@	1 00
do wild, per doz	—	@	2 00
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	50

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₱ doz	9 00	@	11 00
Spring Chickens	8 00	@	10 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	23	@	28
Ducks, tame, per doz	14 00	@	15 00
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
do Mallard	2 50	@	3 00
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 50	@	3 50
do wild ₱ doz	6 00	@	8 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@	2 50
do wild	75	@	1 00
Quail, ₱ doz	1 37	@	1 50
Venison	10	@	12
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

(M. B. French & Co.)

The Dairy produce runs lower steadily as the season advances to spring. Butter comes in plenty, Eggs are also plenty, and prices of both are lower.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	30	@	40
do do packed	—	@	40
do Oregon packed	—	@	35
do Eastern	35	@	40
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	—	@	40
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Farallone Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Cheese, ₱ lb	25	@	30
Lard, Eastern	17	@	20
do Oregon	—	@	20
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	—	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb	20	@	28
do do packed	30	@	35
do Eastern (new)	25	@	35
Cheese, California	17	@	20
Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	34
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Lard, ₱ lb	14	@	15

New Productions of California.

Potatoes have taken a rise of some value, as well be seen by our quotations.

Other produce remains about the same.

Flax Seed ₱ lb	3½	@	5
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	10	@	12
do. Imported	27	@	30
Mustard Seed	3½	@	5
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	6	@	12

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The Wool crop is about "clean gone" out of the market, and as the price is better abroad, the new clip is near at hand and will have a better propect.

Wool, Fall clip	12	@	14
do extra	16	@	18
Medium	10	@	12
do burry	8	@	10
do fall cl	8	@	10
Wool-sacks, new	60	@	80
do second hand	40	@	50
Dry hides, ₱ lb	15	@	17
Green salted, ₱ lb	7½	@	8
Deer Skins	20	@	22
Sheep skins, wool on	30	@	40
do do plain	15	@	30
Goat skins, each	2	@	50
Refined Tallow	10	@	11

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	10½	@	12c ₱ lb
do. 2d do.	7	@	9c. "
do. 3d do.	6	@	8c. "
MUTTON—	8	@	9c. "
LAMB—	10	@	12c. "
PORK—undressed,	5½	@	6½c "
" dressed,	8	@	9c. "
VEAL—	10	@	12½c "

PREMIUMS.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATOE.

The wonderful celebrity which is now being attained by the unprecedented excellence of the "Early Rose Potatoe," its great productiveness beyond that of any other potatoe known, its early maturity (7, 8 and 9 weeks) surpassing all others, and its great superiority in *quality*, induces us to try to spread its culture as widely as possible.

We therefore will now offer to every *new subscribar* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, from the commencement of our new Volume, Four poundsof the "Early Rose Potatoe," mailed to them *free of cost*, as a PREMIUM for 1870 This will give them seed for another year, equal to 200 to 300 lbs.

P. S. All new subscribers to our present Volume who kindly sent their names before this, if they will send us word they will use this seed, they shall have the parcel mailed to them free.

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time, Schedule, January 12, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily	Hotel every Wed'sy	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 a m	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	9.45 "		6.05 "
Stockton	"	12.15 "		8.35 "
Sacramento	Ar	2.00 p m		10.30 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2.20 "	2.20 p m	4.30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6.05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		10.30 "
Colfax	Lv	5.56 "		11.45 "
	"	9.15 "		1.30 p m
Cisco	"	1.45 a m	1.45 a m	12.15 a m
Reno,	"	3.35 "		6.15 p m
Wadsworth	"	10.35 "		7.15 a m
Winnemucca	"	2.20 p m		1.20 "
Argenta	"	5.10 "		7.15 p m
Carlin	"	6.25 "		9.30 "
Elko	"	8.30 a m	8.30 a m	1.00 "

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Satur'y	Emigrant and Fr't Daily
Ogden	Lv	5.00 p m	5.00 p m	6.05 p m
Elko	"	9.00 a m		6.20 "
Carlin	"	10.25 "		9.10 "
Argenta	"	1.10 p m		12.10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4.50 "		7.45 "
Wadsworth	"	12.00 a m		9.15 p m
Reno	"	2.05 "	2.05 a m	11.45 "
Cisco	"	6.45 "		7.55 a m
Colfax	"	9.20 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	10.40 "		1.00 p m
Junction	"	12.15 p m		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.10 "		5.45 "
				Mail.
Sacramento	Lv	1.30 "	1.30 p m	6.30 a m
Stockton	"	3.20 "		8.25 "
San Jose	Ar	6.50 "		12.40 p m
Oakland	"	7.00 "		12.10 "
San Francisco	"	7.30 "	7.30 "	12.40 "

Local Trains.

FROM

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
6:50 A. M.	6:40 A. M.	6.30 A M.
6 00*	6.55	5.45 "
9 00	8 00	7 50 "
10,00*	9 00	
11 00 "	10 00 "	9 50 "
12 00* M.	11 00 "	
2 00 P. M.	12 05 P M.	11 55
3 00* "	2 00 "	
4 00 "	3 00 "	2 50 P. M
5 15 "	4 00 "	
6 30 "	5 10 "	5 00 "
11 30 P. M.	6 50 P M.	6 40 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO;	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
7 15; A. M.	6 36 A. M.	4 45; A M.
9 00† "	7 30 "	6 50† "
9 30; "	9 02† "	8 15 "
11 30† "	9 42 "	9 00; "
1 30 P. M.	11 45† "	11 0o† "
4 00 "	1 41 P. M	1 00 P M.
6 15 "	4 11 "	3 30 "

*To Oakland only † Sundays only.
‡Sundays excepted.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. 32-20.

Shade Trees! Shade Trees!!

ORNAMENTAL & SHADE TREES

LARGE COLLECTION OF TREES.

EXTRA SIZE SHADE TREES

Elm and Ash Trees.

A splendid lot of very choice and large size ELM and ASH Trees, for PUBLIC SQUARES, and STREETS, will be offered in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Mulberry Trees.

Large size Mulberry Trees, White, Red, and MORUS MULTICAULIS, of all sizes, suitable for planting out as Shade or Ornamental Trees, and also as Fruit Bearing, or for feeding the Silk Worm

The Mulberry Tree makes a handsome Shade Tree, and is an Ornamental and Fruit Tree combined.

These Trees will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

SAGE ORANGE TREES.

A few lots of Osage Orange Trees for setting out as Ornamental Trees. Also

SILK WORM EGGS

Of the PERKIN ANNUAL SPECIES, for sale.

The above will be sold on the best of terms.

P. S.—Orders addressed to A. P. Smith, will be promptly attended to.

Sample Trees can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE, where information of the quality of the Trees and the price can be had.

A. P. SMITH.

Of the well known SMITH'S GARDENS,

[Sacramento City, Cal.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM —AND— Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years to dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandize for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE,

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them. with the utmost confidence In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR MEADOW-LAND.
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREE SEEDS.

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December.

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates:

50 Packets choicest and best			$10 00
25	do	do do	5 00
12	do	do do	3 00
50 Packets Good Selected			6 00
25	do	do do	3 00
12	do	do do	1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops, Very Choice Gladioli.

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Goose berries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmers' Headquarters. 320 Clay Street, up-stairs.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS! 1870!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR AND THIRTY THIRD VOLUME OF THE

"California Farmer"

With the New Volume in January we begin SEVENTEENTH YEAR of LABOR with this Journal.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER PREMIUMS.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER will club with following Magazines and Journals, and furnish them for the year 1870 at the following rates.

The New York Independent,

PREMIUM ENGRAVINGS,

The California Farmer and the Independent for $7 50, and to present them with Richle's splendid steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, price of which is $2 each, thus giving them two Splendid and Popular Pictures worth $4, both these Papers for $7

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Christian Union, new series, Edited by HENRY WARD BEECHER, $7

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Hutchinson Monthly, Weekly and Bazar, $5

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and either of Hutchinson Magazines delivered post paid $4

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Weekly Tribune, $4

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Agriculturist, $3

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Monthly Horticulturist with extra Steel Engravings of "Country Life," $3

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Pharmaceutical Journal of New York now in its 50th volume, $3

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Stock Journal, $3

We shall add others with our next issue.

Any other Journal or Periodical desired will furnish with the FARMER on the most terms when desired.

The Terms of the FARMER will remain the same—$5 per year, $3 for six months, (gold price) and $1 extra when payments have been delayed and these terms are unchangeable. A liberal allowance for clubs; when five copies are paid for six copies will be furnished.

We call attention to the Premiums offered by the Union of other Journals with ours.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers
320 *Clay St.*, San Francisco

GYPSUM

(Sulphate of Lime.)

This well known but most wonderful fertilizer has not yet been practically introduced into our Agricultural interests or before the minds of the California cultivators, for the reason that there was no supply, and because it was hard to make them believe our lands needed manuring.

The time, however, has arrived when, by the admitted fact of the deterioration of our soils and the lessening of crops, something must be done to restore the soil and bring it into that state of fertility necessary to make it profitable to cultivate the soil.

Gypsum is a compound of Sulphuric Acid and Lime, and the object of this fertilizer is the fixation of Ammonia, thus making it the direct food of plants, either by supplying the Sulphate of Lime or by its decomposition, affording the Sulphuric Acid necessary to the due development of certain plants.

Sprengel's Analyses shows the quantity of Lime and Magnesia, Sulphuric and Phosphoric Acids to be very large in the following plants, and for which this fertilizer has no superior:

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Cabbage, Swedish Turnips, Clover, Beets, Turnips, and roots generally; thus ensuring to a certainty of great importance to the Farmers.

Liebig's Natural Laws of Husbandry gives conclusive proofs of its superiority as a fertilizer for Clover and Grasses, furnishing details of experiments made by distinguished men in various parts of Europe.

According to the experiments made by Boussingault, Gypsum is composed of *thirty-three parts* of Lime, *forty-three* of Sulphuric Acid, and *twenty-four* of the water of crystalization.

Gypsum is often called Plaster of Paris, but this is wrong—it only takes that name and character when it has been deprived of its water of crystalization by fire; there it becomes *Calcined Gypsum* or Plaster.

Gypsum for Dry Countries like California, will prove immensely valuable, as when used as a fertilizer in our hot and dry soil, its waters of crystalization are seperated by means of our hot sun, and go at once to benefit the plants, while the Acids and Sulphate of Lime is taken up by the soil, enriching it to a very great degree.

The undersigned is now prepared to furnish this valuable fertilizer by the quantity to all who wish to try its well attested virtues.

CHAS. J. JANSON,
222 BATTERY STREET.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR State and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merits of the H & L AXLE GREASE over all others, have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their first premium, their article having stood the test for over fifteen years. They are now prepared to sell their well known Axle Grease at as low a price as any other in the market, New York and Chicago not excepted

P. S.—To consumers—Don't trust to the real grease, ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE

Manufactory, No. 144½ Natoma street. Depot 320 Jackson street.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1870. NUMBER 7.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—No 320 *Clay street (up stairs), below Battery*, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By mail, for one year, $5, for six months, $3. For a Club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. When payments are delayed six months $1 additional per year will be charged, and $1 each year also for every year delayed. City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number or $6 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & Co. PUBLISHERS.

San Francisco, Cal

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POSTMASTERS, *throughout the State are requested to act for us.*
WHITE & BAUER, *Washington street*, San Francisco.
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THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE PEABODY.

The most interesting ceremonies which took place after the landing of the coffin from the steamer at Portland, Maine, and thence to Danvers (now the town of Peabody) have been heralded far and wide.

The Oration, which was delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, is of that high order of merit deserving to be perpetuated, and we believe our readers will be glad to obtain it; we therefore published it in the last and the present issue—its length precluding it in one issue.

ORATION.

(*Concluded.*)

Gladstone, "taught us how a man may be the master of his fortune, and not its slave;" it is, as having discarded all considerations of caste, creed condition, nationality, in his world-wide philanthropy, regarding nothing human as alien to him; it is, as having deliberately stripped himself in his lifetime of the property he had so laboriously acquired; delighting as much in devising modes of bestowing his wealth as he had ever done in contriving plans for its increase and accumulation; literally throwing his bags like some adventurous aeronaut, who would mount higher and higher to the skies; and really exulting as he calculated, from time to time, how little of all his laborious earnings he had at last left for himself; it is, as having furnished this new and living and magnetic example, which can never be lost to history, never be lost to the interests of humanity, never fail to attract, inspire and stimulate the lovers of their fellow-men, as long as human wants and human wealth shall co-exist upon the earth.—It is in this way that our lamented friend has attained a pre-eminence among the benefactors of his age and race, like that of Washington among patriots, or that of Shakespeare or Milton among poets.

I do not altogether *forget* those Mæcenases of old, whom philosophers and poets have so delighted to extol. I do not forget the passing tribute of the great Roman orator to one of the publicans of his own period, as having displayed an incredible benignity in amassing a vast fortune, not "as the prey of avarice, but as the instrument of doing good." I do not forget the founders of the Royal Exchange in London, and of the noble hospital in Edinburgh; the princely merchant of Queen Elizabeth's day, or the "Jingling Geordie" of England's first King James. I do not forget how strikingly Edmund Burke foreshadowed our lamented friend, when he said of one of his own contemporaries, "His fortune is among the largest—a fortune which, wholly unencumbered as it is, without one single charge from luxury, vanity, or excess, sinks under the benevolence of its dispenser. This private benevolence, expanding itself into patriotism, renders his whole being the estate of the public, in which he has not reserved a *peculium* for himself, of profit, diversion, or relaxation." I do not forget the Baron de Montyon, of France, whose noble benefactions are annually distributed by the Imperial Academy, and whose portrait has been combined with that of our own Franklin on a medal commemorative of their kindred beneficence. I recall, too, the refrain of an ode to a late munificent English duke, on the erection of his statue at Belvoir Castle, which might well have been sung again when Story's statue of our friend was recently unveiled by the Prince of Wales—

"Oh, my brethren, what a glory
To the world is one good man!"

Nor do I fail to remember the long roll of benefactors, dead and living, of whom our own age and our own country, and our mother country—New England and Old England—may so justly boast. But no one imagines that either Caius or Curius, or Sir Thomas Gresham, or George Heriot, or Sir George Savile, or any Duke of Rutland, or Monthyon, or Franklin, or any of the later and larger benefactors of our own time or land, can ever vie in historic celebrity, as a practical philanthropist, with him whom we bury here to-day.

Think me not unmindful, my friends, that, for the manifestation of a true spirit of benevolence, two mites will suffice as well as untold millions—a cup of cold water as well as a treasure house of silver and gold. Think me not unmindful, either, of the grand and glorious results, for the welfare of mankind, which have been accomplished by purely moral or religious influences; by personal toil and trust, by the force of Christian character and example, by the exercise of some great gifts of intellect or eloquence, by simple self-devotion and self-sacrifice, without any employment what ever of pecuniary means;—by missionaries in the cause of Christ, by reformers of prisons and organizers of hospitals, by Sisters of Charity, by visitors of the poor, by champions of the oppressed; by such women as Elizabeth Fry and Florence Nightingale, and such men as John Howard and William Wilberforce; or, to go further back in history, by men like our own John Eliot, the early apostle to the Indians, or like that sainted Vincent de Paul, whose memory has been so justly honored in France for more than two centuries. But philanthropy of this sort, I need not say, stands on a somewhat different plane, and cannot fairly enter into this comparison.

It is enough to say of our lamented friend, as we have seen and known him of late, that in him were united—as rarely, if ever, before—the largest desire and the largest ability to do good; this his will was, at least, commensurate with his wealth; and that nothing but the limited extent of even the most considerable earthly estate prevented his enjoying the very antepast of celestial bliss:

"For when the power of imparting good
Is equal to the will, the human soul
Requires no other heaven."

And now, my friends, what wonder is it that all that was mortal of such a man has come back to us, to-day, with such a convoy and with such accompanying honors as well might have befitted some mighty conqueror, or some princely hero? Was he not, indeed, a conqueror? Was he not, indeed, a hero? Oh! it is not on the battle-field or on the blood-stained ocean alone that conquests are achieved and victories won. There are battles to be fought, there is a life-long warfare to be waged, by each one of us, in our own breasts, and against our own selfish natures—And what conflict is harder than that which awaits the accumulator of great wealth? Who can ever forget, or remember without a shudder, the emphatic testimony to the character of that conflict which was borne by our blessed Saviour,—who knew what was in man better than any man knows it for himself,—when He said, "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God;" and when he bade that rich young man, "Sell all that he had and distribute to the poor, and then come and follow him!"

It would be doing grievous injustice to our lamented friend, were we to deny or conceal that there were elements in his character which made his own warfare, in this respect, a stern one. He was no stranger to the love of accumulation. He was no stranger to the passion for gaining, and saving, and hoarding. There were in his nature the germs, and more than the germs, of economy and even of parsimony; and sometimes they would sprout and spring up in spite of himself.—Nothing less strong than his own will, nothing less indomitable than his own courage, could have enabled him, by the grace of God, to strive successfully against that greedy, grudging, avaricious spirit, which so often besets the talent for acquisition. In a thousand little ways, you might perceive, to the last, how much within him he had overcome and vanquished. All the more glorious and signal was the victory! All the more deserved and appropriate are these trappings of triumph, with which his remains have been restored to us! You rob him of his richest laurel, you refuse him his brightest crown, when you attempt to cover up or disguise any of those innate tendencies, any of those acquired habits, any of those besetting temptations, against which he struggled so bravely and so triumphantly. Recount, if you please, every penurious or mercenary act of his earlier or later life, which friends have ever witnessed—if they have ever witnessed any—or which malice has ever whispered or hinted at,—and malice, we know, has not spared him in more ways than one,—and you have only added to his titles to be received and remembered as a hero and a conqueror.

As such a conqueror, then, you have received him from that majestic turreted iron-clad, which the gracious monarch of our motherland has deputed as her own messenger to bear him back to his home. As such a conqueror, you have canopied his funeral car with the flag of his country,—aye, with the flags of both his countries, between whom I pray God that his memory may ever be a pledge of mutual forbearance and affectionate regard. As such a conqueror, you mark the day and hour of his burial by minute-guns, and fire a farewell shot, it may be, as the clods of his native soil are heaped upon his breast.

We do not forget, however, amidst all this martial pomp, how eminently he was a man of peace; or how earnestly he desired, or how much he had done, to inculcate a spirit of peace, national and international. I may not attempt to enter here, to-day, into any consideration of the influence of his specific endowments, at home or abroad, American or English; but I may say in a single word, that I think History will be searched in vain for the record of any merely human acts, recent or remote, which have been more in harmony with that angelic chorus, which, just as the fleet with its sad freight had entered on its funeral voyage across the Atlantic, the whole Christian world was uniting to ring back again to the skies from which it was first heard;—any merely human acts, which, while, as I have said, they have waked a fresh and more fervent echo of "Glory to God in the highest," have done more to promote "Peace on earth and good will towards men."

Here, then, my friends, in the home of his infancy, where, seventy years ago, he attended the common village school, and served his first apprenticeship as a humble shop-boy;—here, where, seventeen years ago, his first public donation was made, accompanied by that memorable sentiment, "Education: a debt due from present to future generations;"—here, where the monuments and memorials of his affection and his munificence surround us on every side, and where he had chosen to deposit that unique and enamelled portrait of the Queen, that exquisite gold medal, the gift of his Country, that charming little autograph note from the Empress of France, that imperial photograph of the Pope, inscribed by his own hand, and whatever other tributes had been most precious to him in life;—here, where he has desired that his own remains should finally repose, near to the graves of his father and mother, enforcing that desire by these touching words, almost the last which he uttered, "Danvers,—Danvers—don't forget,"—here let us thank God for his transcendent example; and here let us resolve that it shall neither fail to be treasured up in our hearts, and sacredly transmitted to our children and our children's children, nor be wholly without an influence upon our own immediate lives. Let it never be said that the tomb and the trophies are remembered and cherished, but the example forgotten or neglected.

I may not longer detain you, my friends, from the sad ceremonies which remain to be performed by us; yet I cannot quite release you until I have alluded, in the simplest and briefest manner, to an incident of the last days, and almost the last hours, of this noble life, which has come to me from a source which cannot be questioned. While he was lying, seemingly unconscious, on his death-bed in London, at the house of his kind friend, Sir Curtis Lampson, and when all direct communication with him had been for a time suspended, it was mentioned aloud in his presence, in a manner and with a purpose to test his consciousness, that a highly-valued acquaintance had called to see him, but he took no notice of the remark. Not long afterwards it was stated in a tone loud enough for him to hear, that the Queen herself had sent a special telegram of inquiry and sympathy; but even that failed to arouse him. Once more, at no long interval, it was remarked that a faithful minister of the Gospel with whom he had once made a voyage to America, was at the door, and his attention was instantly attracted. That "good man," as he called him with his latest breath, was received by him, and prayed with him more than once. "It is a great mystery," he feebly observed, "but I shall know all soon;" while his repeated Amens gave audible and abundant evidence that those prayers were not lost upon his ear or upon his heart.—The friendships of earth could no longer soothe him. The highest honors of the world—the kind attentions of a Sovereign whom he knew how to respect, admire and love—could no longer satisfy him. The ambassador of Christ was the only visitor for that hour.

Thus, we may humbly hope, was at last explained and fulfilled for him, that mysterious saying of one of the ancient prophets of Israel, which he had heard many years before, as the text of a sermon by one whom he knew and valued; which had long lingered in his memory, and which, by some force of association or reflection, had again and again been recalled to his mind, and more than once, in my own hearing, been made the subject of his remark: "And it shall come to pass in that day, that the light shall not be clear nor dark; but it shall be one day which shall be known to the Lord, not day, nor night: but it shall come to pass, that at evening-time it shall be light."

At evening-time it was, indeed, light for him.—And who shall doubt, that when another morning shall break upon his brow, it shall be a morning without clouds—all light, and love, and joy—"for the glory of God shall lighten it, and the Lamb shall be the light thereof."

And so I bid farewell to thee, brave, honest, noble-hearted friend! The village of thy birth weeps, to day, for one who never caused her pain before. The "Flower of Essex" is gathered at thy grave. Massachusetts mourns thee as a son who has given new lustre to her historic page, and Maine, not unmindful of her joint inheritance in the earlier glories of the parent State, has opened her noblest harbor and draped her municipal halls with richest and saddest robes to do honor to thy remains. New England, from mountain-top to farthest cape, is in sympathy with the scene, and feels the fitness that the hallowed memories of "Leyden" and "Plymouth"—the refuge and the rock of her Pilgrim Fathers—should be associated with thy obsequies. This great and glorious Nation, in all its restored and vindicated union, partakes the pride of thy life and the sorrow of thy loss. In hundreds of schools of the desolated South, the children, even now, are chanting thy requiem and weaving chaplets around thy name. In hundreds of comfortable homes provided by thy bounty, the poor of the grandest city of the world, even now, are breathing blessings on thy memory. The proudest shrine of Old England has unlocked its consecrated vaults for thy repose. The bravest ship of a navy "whose march is o'er the mountain waves, whose home is on the deep," has borne thee as a conqueror to thy chosen rest; and, as it passed from isle to isle, and from sea to sea, in a circumnavigation almost as wide as thy own charity, has given new significance to the memorable saying of the great funeral orator of antiquity: "Of illustrious men, the whole earth is the sepulchre, and not only does the inscription upon columns in their own land point it out, but in that also which is not their own, there dwells with every one an unwritten memorial of the heart." And now, around thee, are assembled, not only surviving schoolmates and old companions of thy youth, and neighbors and friends of thy maturer years, but votaries of Science, ornaments of Literature, heads of Universities and Academies, foremost men of Commerce and the Arts, ministers of the Gospel, delegates from distant States and rulers of thy own State, all eager to unite in paying such homage to a career of grand but simple Beneficence, as neither rank, nor fortune, nor learning, nor genius, could ever have commanded. Chiefs of the Republic, representatives and more than representatives of Royalty, are not absent from thy bier. Nothing is wanting to give emphasis to thy example. Nothing is wanting to fill up the measure of thy fame. But what earthly honor—what accumulation of earthly honors—shall compare for a moment with the supreme hope and trust which we all humbly and devoutly cherish at this hour, that when the struggles and the victories, the pangs and pageants, of time shall be ended, and the great awards of eternity shall be made up, thou mayest be found among those who are "more than conquerors, through Him who loved us."

And so we bid thee farewell, brave, honest, noble-hearted Friend of Mankind!

EXPORT OF GRAIN.

There is one fact about the movement of grain which is not generally understood, says the New York *Commercial*. The Liverpool price controls the price here, and yet the total export of grain from this country is hardly worth mentioning beside the total crop. The estimated crop of corn and wheat in the United States for 1868 was 980,000,000 bushels. Other grains were 40,000,000 more. The total export for the year was but 18,000,000 bushels, less than 2 per cent of the crop. Of this almost 16,500,000 bushels were exported from this city. Of 85,000,000 bushels received at the five lake ports, only a little more than one fifth went abroad; the rest was shipped Eastward and dropped along the route as food for the people. These two consumed the whole thousand millions of grain in bread, in whiskey, or in other provisions. The Eastern States produce breadstuffs to the value of only eight or ten dollars to each of the population. The West produces from sixty to seventy dollars worth. And it is of this abundance that our wants are supplied. So, the question is answered. Most of the grain goes into the people's mouths, and a little of it across the seas.

RAINS SOUTH—PLOWING.

The rains have been quite copious at Santa Barbara, San Diego, and Los Angeles. Plows have been set to work merrily, and large tracts of land have been put in Summer fallow for another year's planting.

COATES BROTHERS' WOOL CIRCULAR.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1st., 1870.

The first part of last month was characterized by extreme dullness, but during the past few days there has been some activity, without, however, much advance in price—the principal movement being in the finer grade of fleeces. The Low and Medium wools, including Tub-washed, have been comparatively neglected, and consequently experienced but little improvement in value. There has been considerable accumulation of Pulled wool, especially of Merino and all short stock of the early pullings, which are now in large supply—manufacturers discriminating in favor of the long-stapled and clean wools.

Prices for all descriptions are at present so low that holders do not anticipate any further decline, and, as most of the small lots which have been pressed on the market are now closed out, it is probable that the trade will be characterized by more firmness, especially in the finer grades; but we cannot look for any advance until there is a more active demand for woolen fabrics.—Throughout the whole season, prices have been relatively much higher in the West than in the East, and lately several buyers have been in the market from different parts of the country to supply the home demand where the stocks are very light. Indeed, in many sections the wools have all been sold—which fact has caused many owners in different parts of the country to anticipate a general improvement in prices for all descriptions of wool, as they are often influenced in their views by what they see in their own immediate neighborhood, without realizing the fact that the general business of the country is depressed, and that their wants are merely local, or that the scarcity and high rates prevailing in some sections does not materially advance prices in the great centres of trade; nor does the scarcity and consequent high price of low combing wools affect the values of other descriptions which may be in excess of the demand.

If the spring trade for manufactured goods should open favorably, we may then look for a more active demand for wool, with perhaps some improvement in prices.

The sales for the month, of Domestic Fleece, Tub-washed and Pulled Wools, foot up about 3,372,700 lbs., within the range of 42 to 55 for Fleece, 48 to 56 for Tub-washed, and 35 to 42 for Pulled.

TUB-WASHED.			
Fine, well washed	$ 56	@	58
Medium, well washed	53	@	54
Fair Ordinary	50	@	53
Low or Burry	45	@	47
DOMESTIC PULLED.			
City Merino Pulled, Long	$ 38	@	42
City Merino Short	35	@	40
City No. 1 Pulled	38	@	40
Lambs' Pulled	36	@	38
Western Pulled	35	@	37
CALIFORNIA.			
Fine Unwashed Fleeces	$ 26	@	30
Medium Unwashed Fleeces	25	@	28
Common Unwashed Fleeces	35	@	37

COATES BROTHERS,

Nos. 127 and 129 Market St.

THE LOCAL PAPER.

What tells us so readily the standing of a town or city as the appearance of its paper? And its youth or its age can as well be determined by observing it as by a personal notice. The enterprise of its citizens is depicted by its advertisements, their liberality by the looks of the paper. Some papers show a good, solid, healthy foundation, with plethoric purses, and a well to do appearance generally. Others show a striving to contend with the grasping thousands around them, trying hard to wrench out an existence from the close-fisted community around them. An occasional meteoric display in its editorial columns, shows what it can do if it had the means; but it cannot continue in the expensive work until more support comes, which ought to be given readily. Take your home paper—it gives you more news than New York and other papers; it talks for you when other localities belie you; it stands up for your rights; you always have a companion in your home paper, and those who stand up for you should certainly be sustained. Your interests are kindred and equal, and you must rise and fall together. Therefore, it is to your interest to support your home paper, not grudgingly, but in a liberal spirit—as an agreeable duty, as an investment that will amply repay the expender."

LOSS OF TWO OCEAN STEAMERS.

Our community has been startled by the loss of one of our most splendid Ocean Steamers—the "Golden City,"—belonging to the Pacific Steamship Company, on the Panama route.

The Golden City was run ashore, in a fog, on the 22d of February, at 7 A. M. in the morning, at one of the desert points of Lower California,—the loss about ONE MILLION DOLLARS! The passengers were all safely landed, but had to travel 25 miles down the Coast in order to reach the "Colorado," another of the Steamers of the Pacific Mail Company, which brought the passengers to this City. In the travel of the passengers over the desert, *nine persons* are said to be missing.

The Oneida, one of our U. S. Corvettes, was run down, and One Hundred and Twenty souls were drowned!

Now that these disasters have commenced, we think many will follow, as these calamities generally go in a magnetic train.

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER SEVEN.

TREES—WOOD LAND—FORESTS

I am not at all sentimental, much less spoony—regarding the destruction of trees. Descended from several generations of timber-cutters (for my paternal ancestors came to America in 1640) and myself engaged for three years in land clearing. I realize that trees exist for use rather than for ornament, and have no more scruples as to cutting timber in a forest than as to cutting grass in a meadow. Utility is the reason and end of all vegetable growth—of a hickory's no less than a cornstalk's. I have always considered "Woodman, spare that tree," just about the most mawkish bit of badly versified prose in our language, and never could guess how it should touch the sensibilities of any one. Understand, then, that I urge the planting of trees mainly because I believe it will pay, and the preservation, improvement, and extension, of forests, for precisely that reason.

Yet I am not insensible to the beauty and grace lent by woods, and groves, and clumps or rows of trees, to the landscape they diversify. I feel the force of Emerson's averment, that "Beauty is its own excuse for being," and know that a homestead embowered in, belted by, stately, graceful elms, maples, and evergreens, really worth more, will sell for more, than if it were naked field and meadow. I consider it one positive advantage (to balance many disadvantages) of our rocky, hilly, rugged Eastern country, that it will not probably, be so denuded of forests as the rich, facile prairies and swales of the Great Valley may be. Our winds are less piercing, our tornadoes less destructive, than those of the Great West. I doubt whether there is another equal area of the earth's surface whereon so many kinds of valuable trees grow spontaneously and rapidly, defying eradication, as throughout New England and on either slope of the Alleghanies; and this profusion of timber and foliage may well atone for, or may be fairly weighed against, many deficiencies and drawbacks. The Yankee, who has been accustomed to see trees spring up spontaneously wherever they were not kept down by ax, or plow, or scythe, and to cross running water every half mile of a Summer day's journey, may well be made homesick, by two thousand miles of naked, dusty, wind swept Plains, whereon he finds no water for fifty to a hundred miles, and knows it impossible to cut an ax-helve, much more an axle tree, in the course of a wearying journey. No Eastern farmer ever realized the blessedness of abundant and excellent wood and water until he had wandered far from his boyhood's home.

No one may yet be able fully to explain the interdependence of these two blessings: but the fact remains. All over "the Plains," there is evidence that trees grew and flourished where none are now found, and that springs and streams were then frequent and abiding where none now exist. A prominent citizen of Nevada, who explored southward from Austin to the Colorado, assured me that his party traveled for days in the bed of what had once been a considerable river, but in which it was evident that no water had flowed for years. And I have heard that, since the Mormons have planted trees over considerable sections of Utah, rains in Summer are no longer rare, and Salt Lake evinces, by a constant though moderate increase of her volume of waters, that the equilibrium of rain-fall with evaporation in the Great Basin has been fully restored—or rather, that the rain-fall is now taking the lead.

I have a firm faith that the great deserts of the Temperate and Torrid Zones will yet be reclaimed by irrigation and tree-planting. The bill which Congress did not pass, nor really consider, whereby it was proposed, some years since, to give a section of the woodless Public Lands remote from settlement to every one who, in a separate township, would plant and cherrish a quarter-section of choice forest-trees, ought to have been passed—with modifications, perhaps, but preserving the central idea. Had ten thousand quarter-sections, in so many different townships of the Plains, been thus planted to timber ten to twenty years ago, and protected from fire and devastation till now, the value of those Plains for settlement would have been nearly or quite doubled.

A capital mistake, it seems to me, is being made by some of the dairy farmers of our own State.—One who has a hundred acres of good soil, whereof twenty or thirty are wooded, cuts off his timber entirely, calculating that the additional grass that he may grow in its stead will pay for all the coal he needs for fuel, so that he will make a net gain of the time he has hitherto devoted each Winter to cutting and hauling wood. He does not consider how much his soil will lose in Summer moisture, how his springs and runnels will be dried up, nor how the sweep of harsh winds will be intensified, by baring his hill-tops and ravines to sun and breeze so utterly. In my deliberate judgment a farm of one hundred acres will yeild more feed with far greater uniformity of product from year to year, if twenty acres of its ridge-crests, ravine-sides, and rocky places, are thickly covered with timber, than if it be swept clean of trees and all devoted to grass. Hence, I insist that the farmer who sweeps off his wood and resolves to depend on coal for fuel, hoping to increase permanently the product of his dairy, makes a sad miscalculation.

Spain, Italy, and portions of France, are now suffering from the improvidence that devested their forests, leaving the future to take care of itself. I presume the great empires of antiquity suffered from the same folly, though to a much grater extent. The remains of now extinct races who formerly peopled and tilled the central valleys of this continent, and especially the Territory of Arizona, probably bear witness to a similar recklessness, which is paralleled by our fathers' and our own extermination of the magnificent forests of White Pine which, barely a century ago, covered so large a portion of the soil of our Northern States. Vermont sold White Pine abundantly to England through Canada within my days she is now supplying her own wants from Canada at a cost of not less than five times the price she sold for; and she will be paying still higher rates before the close of this century. I entreat our farmers not to preserve every tree, good, bad, or indifferent that may happen to be growing on their lands—but, outside of the limited districts wherein the primitive forest must still be cut away in order that land may be obtained for cultivation, to plant and rear at least two better trees for every one they may be impelled to cut down. How this may, in the average, be most judiciously done, I will try to indicate in my next.

THE RAMIE, THE GREAT SOUTHERN TEXTILE PLANT.

The European demand for this new fibre, is large and rapidly increasing; it is at this time greatly in advance of the supply. Planters and Farmers cannot grow any other crop so sure of a profitable return as the Ramie. It is a hardy and vigorous growing plant, and is not injured by long rains or droughts; the cotton worm or frost do not destroy it. The harvesting of Ramie, is not attended with that danger from rain and other causes which in delaying the gathering of Cotton, often destroys at least one half the crop. The fibre of the Ramie is contained in the centre of the stem, and surrounded by a gummy bark, which thoroughly protects it from insects, also from long continued wet or dry weather. The fibre is beautifully white, soft and glossy, closely resembling and almost outrivaling silk in the strength and brilliance of its appearance. Farmers and Planters will always find a ready market, as the demand cannot be supplied from the East Indies and China. The market quotations at this time is ten cents, specie, per pound, in the rough state.

"The numerous successful experiments of Silk, Woolen, Linen and Cotton manufacturers in the United States, and still more extensively in Europe has created a demand for this new and valuable staple, far beyond the present production or means of supply. It is discovered that the Ramie grown in the United States has a very long and exceedingly fine fibre, far superior to that grown in its native country, and that the yield per acre is greater. In any of the Southern Cotton States, Ramie can be harvested at least three times a year, and each harvest or cutting will produce between nine and twelve hundred pounds, making an average annual crop of about three thousand pounds of crude, unprepared fibre, worth at present, in Europe, ten cents—specie—per pound. In preparing the fibre for manufacturing purposes it looses about one half, increasing it in value to sixty-five cents per pound. Thus it is apparent that Ramie requiring comparitively little tillage to produce such magnificent results in the most profitable crop that the planter can cultivate.—The fibre when prepared for the spinner, is beautifully white, soft and glossy, closely resembling floss silk in appearance, it is much stronger than the best flax, and readily receives the most delicate or difficult dyes without injury to its strength or lustre."—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

"We have been just shown a piece of fabric having all the appearances of very fine silk, it was made from the fibre of the China Ramie Plant, and by all accounts there is no doubt that it will rank with the Cotton Plant, if it does not even excel that valuable product. A great point in favor of the Ramie over Cotton growing is that the Ramie requires small capital and little labour in comparison to the Cotton. It is also free from the ravages of the Cotton worm. From experiments made during the last two or three years in the Southern States of America, it appears that that climate and soil is even better adapted than China for the production of this staple, as the fibre of the Ramie grown there is much longer and finer than that which comes from China, and our manufacturers will be glad to learn that great preparations are being made for its production in America."—*London Times*, August, 1869.

"Ramie, a wonderful textile plant, whose fibre is superior to the best Sea Island Cotton or Irish Hemp. It was first introduced into this country from Java, in 1846, and from the beauty and strength of its fibre it attracted much attention from the Cotton and Linen Manufacturers, and from that time every inducement was held out to the growers of Ramie in the East Indies. Large quantities are now received from that source, and the goods manufactured from it excels the finest linen fabrics, in strength, finish and beauty; it takes the most difficult dyes and almost outrivals silk in its beautiful lustre. We have just seen a sample of it from the United States. The fibre is more glossy, finer and longer than that grown in the East. The climate and soil of the Southern Cotton States are well adapted to the raising of this Plant, and from its rapid growth, from three to four crops can be cut each season, making it a much more profitable crop to grow than either Cotton or Sugar, it is now quoted in the Market at from £60 to £80 per ton. We shall not be surprised if Ramie in a few years dethroned King Cotton from his Imperial throne in America."—From the *Liverpool Trade Reporter*, Sept., 1869.

ONE THOUSAND PLANTS.

Those who are planting Gardens, and wish *collections* of choice plants, can buy them in quantities at a very low rate, if they visit the *Gardens Corner of Mason and Pacific Street*, in this city, or address EDITOR FARMER.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain.—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33 1

JOHN VANDERBILT & BRO'S.

NO. 23, FULTON STREET,

(NEAR FULTON MARKET) New York.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

AND MACHINES.

Garden, Field, Grass, Bird and Flower Seeds, Guano Bone Dust, and other Fertilizers. Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Roots, Etc. 4

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER

Manufacturers AND Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILLS Concord HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,

37 and 39 SECOND STREET,

SACRAMENTO.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.
JOS. CRACKBON, Secretary
J. M. GREY, M. D., Physician-in-Chief.
SORRSTBER & HOWELL, General Agents.

FOREMAN'S PLACE WANTED

A German Gardener and Orchardist wants a place where he can find steady employment. The advertiser fully understands Orchard and Vineyard culture, he is thoroughly acquainted with the Pruning of Orchards and Vineyards, and can give the very best of recommendations of his qualifications for such duties. He desires a permanent place where he can by his labor make his work tell. Inquire at this Office. 17

SAN FRANCISCO PACKAGE EXPRESS CO.

This Company is now located at 313 Montgomery street, in the very centre of our business thoroughfares, and are ready and prompt in the delivery of Trunks, Packages, Parcels, etc., on all the routes of Steamer, Railroad, etc., and prices very moderate.

Miscellaneous.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 23 9-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock and adapted to sudden changes of weather or over-driving! Is no equal.

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and preserving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other food and no food known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($25 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

3218 San Francisco.

WALTER BROWN & CO.

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN, HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK.

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

21 22-1y

CAST-STEEL DAIRY KNIVES

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. C. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,

"Farmer Office," 330 Clay Street, up stairs.

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,

and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

FLAX! FLAX! FLAX!

THE OAKLAND Cotton Manufacturing Company

Have commenced operations with their new Burlap Machinery, and are prepared to

BUY FLAX,

either in the straw or broken, in any quantity offered.

All communications concerning the sale of Flax, or the Cultivation of it, to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company, PH SUSMANN.

32-13 6 Sansome St., San Francisco

Cranberry

ONE to 400 can be forwarded by mail at 50 cents per 100, including postage $1 per 1 000; $15 for 5,000; $25 for 10,000, or one barrel all rooted plants 10,000 at two feet apart will plant an acre.

For mode of Culture, &c., send for Circular.

Also, for a concise Practical Treatise on the Cranberry—its History, Culture, Varieties etc.,—enclose 25 cts.

GRAFTING WAX of the finest quality; Cheaper to purchase than to make. In large parcels for Nurserymen, or in one pound, half, and fourth pound cakes, for retailing.

F. TROWBRIDGE.
Milford, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

LINFORTH, KELLOG & RAIL,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

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FORCE PUMPS

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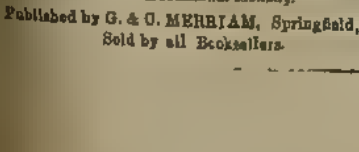
Making a Lawn.—In preparing the soil for a lawn the work should be well done as it is to be permanent, and an error in this respect cannot be corrected. Mellow the soil thoroughly and deep, and make the surface perfectly smooth. Sow about four bushels of seed to the acre, and do this either in the fall, or as early as the ground can be got ready in the spring, so that the seed may have the benefit of the spring rains to aid in its germination. A pound or two of white Clover to the acre is generally used, and the same quantity of Sweet Vernal Grass should never be omitted, as it is as fragrant as Mignonette. By about the first of July, if the weather is not too dry, the lawn will assume a fine green, and in a short time after will require cutting. It will be strange if a great array of weeds do not appear with the grass, but do not take it for granted that these weeds came from the grass seed sent you, as many have done because if you had not sown any grass seed the weeds would have been just as abundant. The Farmer who finds the weeds among his corn and potatoes never imagines that he planted them with his seed. As soon as the grass and weeds get high enough to be cut with a sythe or lawn mower, cut close and evenly, and repeat this operation as often as possible. The weeds will soon disappear. A few, perhaps, it may be necessary to remove by hand, but this is not often necessary.



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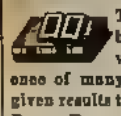

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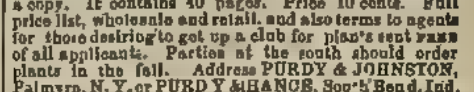

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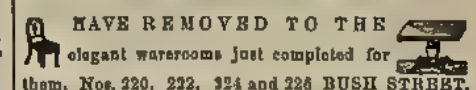

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We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTIONS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt.

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop's.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING MARCH, 3d., 1870.

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Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

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The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

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☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Acknowledgements

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

We have from the Agricultural Department at Washington, the Monthly Report of January, with many interesting facts which we shall soon publish.

ANNUAL OF PRAIRIE FARMER.

We have the *Annual Register & Advertiser*, of this most admirable and we may say venerable Agricultural Journal—one of the oldest and best publications in the United States.

MAGAZINE EXCELSIOR.

We have a copy of the Magazine bearing this title, which we shall hereafter report upon.

FOR EVERY MAN.

This is the title of a Book, which teaches Man in every relation of life "How to get Rich"—this is the vim of the Book—it is a work of which we shall again speak.

TARANTULA

We have recieved from the Post Master of Milpitas, a fine specimen of the monster Spider—a Tarantula, a dried specimen for our Museum, for which we return thanks.

PREVOST PHOTOGRAPH.

We acknowledge most gratefully, the fine Photograph likeness of our deceased friend Louis Prevost, and also another picture of Mr. Prevost and Neuman Brothers. We shall highly esteem these remembrances which were kindly presented to us by the widow of Mr. Prevost on our visit the present week at San Jose, on the occasion of the Prevost Benefit.

NEW SWEET CORN.

We return thanks to our kind friend S. E. Magoon Esq., of Mariposa, for a liberal sample of the celebrated "Buckland" Sweet Corn, originated in Connecticut, the best Corn known.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS—WASHINGTON.

The Monthly Report of this Department of our Government is at hand, which we shall soon examine.

MASS. HORT. SOCIETY.

We have received the Annual Transactions of this prosperous Society. From its pages, which contains much that is interesting, we shall glean at an early day.

A PILE OF BOOKS, LETTERS AND MSS.

We are obliged to defer examination of many Books received, also Letters, and Mss. copy, till another week. Having been engaged in the cause of humanity for the PREVOST FUND for many days, we ask indulgence for any seeming neglect.

COTTAGE IN ELDORADO.

We ask the attention of those who wish a pretty "Rural Home" in the Mountains, to the advertisement in our columns—that speaks a chance that is rarely found. Purchasers in want should hurry up.

CASHMERE GOATS.

A Bill is now before our Legislature asking Bounties for this interest, the Bill is in the hands of the Committee, and we shall discuss it next week.

THE "ADELAIDE HOUSE," SAN JOSE.

There is no Hotel outside of our City that can surpass this most admirably-conducted Hotel.—Spacious, and elegant in all its arrangements, and in the hands of its most able and courteous proprietors, it has won an enviable fame as a first-class house of accommodation.

Our Farmer readers should be sure and read every one of the Horace Greeley "Essays," now re-published by us every week. There are good practical lessons which must be really beneficial to all who read with a *desire* to be benefitted.

PREVOST CONCERT, SAN JOSE

Agreeable to the announcement, Ole Bull and his highly-talented Company, gave their Concert at San Jose, on Tuesday Evening, for the PREVOST FUND, which resulted in a most grand success for this Noble Charity.

At an early hour "Armory Hall" was crowded to its utmost capacity. Every reserved seat was taken—the aisles full, and every space occupied; and had a larger Hall been secured it would have been filled. It was the largest gathering ever seen at a Concert in San Jose

The day had been stormy, but before sunset the clouds gave way, and the bright sun shone out, as a signal of the success that was to crown the good cause in hand.

The Company of Artists seemed inspired by the sacredness of their cause, and, in despite of the utter unfitness of the Hall for such a Concert, never was a Concert more complete.

Ole Bull played with a master touch that thrilled upon the hearts of the whole audience, and called forth wonderful applause and repeated encores.

Miss Hattie Safford, the Beautiful Songstress, carried the house by storm—her sweet voice and melodious notes winning great applause.

Mr. Hoffman, as a Pianist, has few equals. He played with magic power, and was called back *three* times—encores rarely won by Pianists.

Mr. Macdonald sung with great effect,—was loudly encored, and won hearty approbation.

We do not think there has ever been an entire Company of Artistes so united, harmonious, and so universally approved and esteemed as the present one.

We are confident it was the best Concert ever given in San Jose.

During the Intermission, a series of Resolutions prepared in Committee were read by the Editor of this Journal—from the stage—and approved, they will appear in this report.

At the close of the Concert, Resolutions complimentary to Ole Bull and his Company, with a Vote of Thanks for his generous aid, was also read and proposed, and received with three cheers.

These Resolutions also appear in this report.

The Concert entire was a Grand Success,—the result of which will approximate to $800, and may be swelled to $1,000.

In addition to this most agreeable result, we ask attention to the action of the PREVOST COMMITTEE, in another column.

THE WIDOW PREVOST AND OLE BULL.

A most interesting and affecting meeting occurred at the Auzerais House, where the Widow Prevost called to pay her respects to Ole Bull, and to express her grateful recognition of his generous services for her. Mrs. Prevost then presented two photograph pictures of Mr. Prevost to Ole Bull, which she had dedicated to him, in suitable words, over her own signature. The meeting will long be remembered by those present.

THE PREVOST FUND.

The following appeal, Preamble, and Resolutions, were read by the Editor of this Journal, to the Meeting, during the Intermission,—warmly approved and unanimously adopted:

It is well known to our citizens that Louis Prevost, the Pioneer in "Silk Culture," devoted his life-energies to his work, and, regardless of ease, comfort or wealth, labored until his life fell a sacrifice to an overworked frame.

Louis Prevost, like all other martyrs to a good cause—*died poor*—leaving his family in poverty; and although many friends—true friends—have been desirous of testifying their good will and respect for his memory, no fitting opportunity came to do that for him, his memory, or for his family, until the noble Ole Bull, touched with sympathy for one who, as the *friend of his friend*, he felt called upon to labor for. It was to this end he has now come—tendering a *Free-will Offering* to the *Prevost Fund*.

This night he is with you, heart and soul, in this noble charity, thus arousing the sympathies of the generous-hearted and liberal-minded, to contribute whatever they may be disposed to give, even beyond the rich reward they now enjoy in this noble gathering.

THE TRUST FUND FOR WIDOW PREVOST.

Whereas, The Fund which shall be commenced to-night, for the Benefit of the Widow of Louis Prevost, having originated through the noble generosity of Ole Bull, it is the desire of those who have now contributed, or may hereafter contribute, that the wishes of this most distinguished Artist and noble Philanthropist should be regared, in the disposal of these Funds; and, as it was the wish of Ole Bull, that whatever sum should be raised should be *invested* in the best and safest manner, as a "Trust Fund," the interest of which should form an Annuity for the Widow, therefore

Resolved, That the sum received from this Concert, and all sums hereafter received, shall be invested, at once, in some safe manner, as a *Permanent Fund*, sacred and only for the use of Widow Prevost;—the *Principal* to remain as a Permanent Fund—the Interest to be paid to her Quarterly, forever.

It is, however, understood that, should the Fund be large, the Committee have full power to erect a suitable Home for the Widow—erect a suitable Tablet to the Memory of the Lamented Prevost, and the *balance* to constitute the *Permanent Fund*.

It is hereby understood by the contributors everywhere, that this *Fund* can never be alienated in any manner whatever,—the Interest only to be used for the purposes named.

TESTIMONY TO OLE BULL.

The citizens of San Jose and vicinity, here assembled, desirous of giving an expression to their feelings on this eventful occasion, offer the following:

Resolved, That we here tender to Ole Bull and his Company, a most grateful sense of appreciation of the NOBLE DEED they have now performed in the cause of Humanity, in thus laying the corner-stone of a Fund for the Widow of the late Louis Prevost, the well-known and universally-esteemed Pioneer of Silk Culture.

Resolved, That we here offer, also, our most cordial and affectionate good-will, hoping his life and health may be spared to accomplish the darling wish of his heart for his Native Land;—that, as he shall now soon leave us, our best wishes go with him, and that his journey homeward shall be a prosperous one;—one of safety, success, and pleasant to remember; and when he shall reach that dear spot—"Home, Sweet Home"—the memory of this night shall be to him one of the "*Pleasant Memories*" of our land, where the Name and Fame of Ole Bull will ever be held in "SWEET REMEMBRANCE."

COMMITTEES' DOINGS FOR THE PREVOST FUND.

It may not be generally known that the true friends of Louis Prevost *have* been at work, yet such is the case, and as the Public Records cause it to appear that the Homestead and all the property of Louis Prevost was sold by the Sheriff, we make the statement that such was the fact; but in order, if possible, to save something for the Widow of Mr. Prevost, a few Citizens of San Jose, —whose names appear in the Committee—met, and resolved upon action. For this purpose they examined into his affairs, and found his entire Real Estate was under mortgage to the Hibernia Savings Society, under interest at two per-cent,—that had not been paid for years.

The Committee found the Hibernia Institute ready to be liberal, and the money was raised by the Committee.

The Real Estate was Mortgaged to its full value, but by the liberality of the Hibernian Institute a liberal portion of the interest was released, and the Mortgage assigned to this committee, who in order to make a clear title to all the lots previously sold by Mr. Prevost, caused the sale of all under the Sheriff, acting with a view to realize the largest amount to the fund, make all thus good and secure all that could be made from the estate.

The entire claims under the Mortgage and seizure was $12,121, by a release of interest of one half by the Hibernian Institution, and the liberality of the Sheriff and Recorder, who both generously remitted all their fees, and also a remission of half the fees of Counselor Ryland after all the several parcels of land and the entire property sold, the Committee have now in trust about $3,300. This sum together with the proceeds of the Concert of $800, make the sum now a little over $4,000.

There are now many friends of Mr. Prevost in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, and other portions of the State, who it is hoped stand ready to aid this noble charity, and for this purpose it is hoped they will at once come forward voluntarily and generously, so that the Committee may carry out the following plan, which it is hoped will be appreciated by all who remember the self sacrificing and noble spirited Prevost.

The Committee propose to secure a neat and comfortable Homestead for the Widow, of the value of about $4,000, the sum of $1,000 for a suitable Monument to Mr. Prevost, and to place the sum of $5,000 in trust—the interest of which is to be paid to the Widow quarterly. To do this requires about $6,000 more, which sum it is confidently hoped that it can be readily made up in our State without much effort.

The Committee would therefore earnestly call the attention of all who are disposed to aid this object.

Subscriptions can be made to Messrs Hentsch and Berton, Bankers, San Francisco, D. S. Payne Treasurer, San Jose, and to Col. Warren, Editor of the FARMER

The Committee believe that one so worthy as the late Louis Prevost will have his memory cherished, and his Widow provided for promptly and cheerfully.

COMMITTEE OF THE PREVOST FUND.

D. J. POSTER, Chairman,
D. S. PAYNE, Secretary and Treasurer.

W. A. January	W. R. Dougherty
H. O. Weller	E. Martin
M. Corcoran	J. S Johnston
J. S. Carter	Col. Warren.

26th January, 1870.

MY DEAR ALEXENDER:

When you see Mr. Prevost, will you have the kindness to ask him what quantity of Silkworm Eggs we could get, in case we should desire to purchase a large amount. Please ask him, also, what season would be the best for such purchase, considering the circumstance of sending them to Italy. Let me know, also, at what price we could get them, if purchased in a great quantity, say 20,000 or 50,000 ounces.

It would also be useful to know if the disease which has destroyed the seed in Italy has not made its appearance in California.

Supposing that we should desire to purchase a large amount of Eggs, please to ask Mr. Prevost in what way we could do it, so as to secure the best Eggs, etc.

Hoping to hear from you, I am

Sincerely yours,

T. BOTTA.

[We publish this Letter to show the connection between our friends Ole Bull and Son, and the friend of Ole Bull and Son—Mr. Botta. These inquiries led to the generous act of Ole Bull for Mr. Prevost.—ED.]

GRAND HOTEL STAND.

We call attention to the advertisement of the "Cameron House," for sale at Santa Clara. This is one of the best Hotel Stands in our State. Situated in a populous region of country, in the hands of an energetic man a fortune can be made easily in a few years.

Home Correspondence.

SILK CULTURE.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

In your paper dated January 20, I observed an extract from an article by I. N. Hoag. Believing the form of your queries at the close likely to mislead parties not acquainted with the fact of your being one of the strongest advocates of *Silk Culture*, and the *very first* to place its merits before the public,—into the belief that you doubted its success, I wish to give a few words of explanation: Mr. Hoag has been writing a series of letters through the *Sacramento Union*, explaining the cause of the partial failure of Silk Culture in 1869. It is plain to my mind that you have not read those letters, but probably copied an extract from one of your exchanges. Mr. Hoag has demonstrated in his letters that the failure alluded to was owing to temporary causes,—the chief of which was the *Ice box*, and therefore not at all likely to occur again; so you see the cause of failure was the same in the upper as in the lower counties. What convinces me that I am right in my conjecture that you copied an extract from one of his letters, is the fact that, in the same letter Mr. Hoag, after admitting his failure the past season, from causes stated, and giving his experience concerning his profits in the business in 1868,—proceeds to show the success of others in 1869 who did not place their eggs in the fatal refrigerator,—naming Mr. Flint, Mr. Ballou, and others whose profits in 1869 fully equaled his own in 1868, deeming it not at all likely that Mr. Hoag would feel called upon to offer further explanation after his voluminous and luminous exposition already before the public. I have ventured to address you these few lines, confident that you are ready to correct the unfavorable impression conveyed in your queries referred to.

In connection with the subject of Silk Culture, I would state that, owing to the little rain up to the present time, only a few in this vicinity contemplate commencing Silk Culture the present year; nevertheless, those engaged in it were never more enthusiastic in the cause, or more sanguine of success. We have just discovered that we have not before known the advantage of the climate we here possess. We have been boasting of the lateness of our Summer season, whereas our real advantage lies in our early Summers—thus enabling us to feed several successive crops of the Chinese Annuals instead of feeding in the Fall the comparatively worthless trivoltine variety We no longer cut to the ground our Mulberry trees, but keep them down to four or five feet in height, having, on the side, branches to be taken off at the time required to feed the worms; we have thus an abundance of early food, and, as March and April are with us ever more pleasant than the month of May, we expect to commence feeding the worms about the middle of March, and by the middle of May, feed a second crop of Japanese bivoltines or a crop of hybrids. As for the trivoltines, we have had enough of them for all time. In conclusion, I would state to croakers their time is short; make the most of it, and to Silk Culturists at large—Our triumph is close at hand; enterprise and perseverance will soon be richly rewarded.

Respectfully yours,

ALBERT BREWSTER.

SAN GABRIEL, Los Angeles County.

REPLY.

We can briefly answer our correspondent, and satisfactorily to ourselves.

Confident that we have been an early, constant, and true friend of this interest, we supposed that Mr. Hoag could have furnished *this Journal* with such facts as he thought would be of interest, but as he did not do so, we only selected such points as we wished to comment upon.

This Journal, at an early date, spoke of the erroneous system of keeping back Eggs, as fatal to a healthy product; we knew also, that those Cultivators that acted rationally would be successful, and those that violated nature would fail in their labor, and so published the facts; but as many Cultivators give little or no time to reading and study, we presume they did not read our remarks, as such persons fail to give any support to the very Journal that advocates their interest best.

All the facts stated by our present correspondent have been again and again published in this Journal, and if the writer has been a reader of the FARMER, as he and all other Cultivators should have been for years past, they would all have learned many truths that would have made them wiser.

IMMIGRATION MATTERS.

RED CREEK, N. Y., February 15, 1870.

To the Postmaster at San Francisco:

Dear Sir—As I know no other man in your City to whom to direct a letter, will you please be so kind as to send me the names and address of some of your local papers. We never see a California paper here, and there are many (like myself) that would be glad to get some idea of the climate, soil, productions, inhabitants, schools, churches, society, price of land, and, in fact, everything that pertains to the prosperity of the country that a man would want to know before immigrating.—If you will send me the address of some papers or periodicals that will furnish the required information, you will oblige,

Very respectfully yours,

* * *

[The above Letter came to our Box, and we immediately despatched a file of FARMERS and also a liberal lot of our Country and City Exchanges, to answer the desired end. The inquiries show the feeling towards California. —ED.]

ORANGES.

Oranges are very plenty at Los Angeles, this year. They hardly pay for the gathering, as the price falls very low.

Eastern Correspondence.

NEAR FRANKFORT, KY, February 8, 1870

MESSRS. WARREN AND CO.:

Your CALIFORNIA FARMER has been read by us with much pleasure and advantage, during the last year, and the numbers have been carefully and widely distributed to my correspondents, who would be interested with it. The progress of your great young State has been observed with agreeable interest, and in all of her rapid advancement she has the cordial congratulations of true lovers of improvement and progress. Already we feel her competition in the wheat market of New York; and her superior fruits challenge our admiration—the sweetest and finest oranges which have been in the Frankfort market this season having come from California; while her wines stand in equal estimation with our sparkling Catawba.

We continue to fill occasional orders, for some of your people, for fine cattle, horses, sheep, and goats, which also gives evidence of progress.

The Improved Short-horn Durham bull, which has been the great improver of so many inferior families of cattle, in various portions of the world, will, no doubt, add equal benefit to the same cattle of your State, elevating them in the standard of excellence, both for beef and for milk. This breed has greatly advanced in price in Kentucky, during the last year, and the supply has not been quite equal to the demand, even at prices which many persons consider to be high. Several American-bred Durhams have also been shipped to England at prices, in the thousands, which appear almost incredible, and they have given the fullest satisfaction to the purchasers.

The public taste for dress goods for gentlemen's and ladies' wear, still more than ever enhances the price, and increases the demand for wool of medium fineness, and long enough for the combing process in manufacture. It is sad to know the destruction and the depreciation of the flocks of fine-wool sheep, consequent upon the changing public taste in this respect. Those are acting most wisely who, by the gradual infusion of long-wool blood, will soon transfer their flocks into the production of wool to suit the public taste and demeanor of manufacturers. Whilst Kentucky confronts your State in the wool market in New York, we feel the competition of Oregon in the combing-wool market much more, and the growing of this wool, in the congenial climate and the cheap lands of Oregon, must be exceedingly remunerative. In Kentucky, on our most valuable lands, the breeding of long-wool sheep pays well, even for their wool, but still more by the sale of the males, as crosses, for the improvement of other breeds.

But the combing-wool which brings by far the highest price of any other, on account of its superior lustre, fineness, elasticity, durability and beauty, is the wool of the Cashmere or Angora goat. Scarcely a well-dressed lady can be seen in our fashionable circles, without more or less of this superior material in her apparel. From it she derives her most gorgeous dresses, and her most resplendent ornaments. The demand for the material is so great in American manufactures that it is extensively imported, at at least one dollar per pound, in gold, in the fleece;—and also largely in the skins or pelts, at from ten to thirty dollars each. Of course, all of American growth which can be produced, is in remunerating demand.

How much it is to be regretted that American wool growers have so much undermined American taste for costly apparel, and have failed, by want of confidence in the market, to supply the demand of our American manufacturers. The producers of this material in California should not fail to make themselves known as such in the Eastern markets, and the hills and mountains of your State should be alive with the animals which grow it, and which cannot fail to be far more remunerative than sheep of any breed.

Another, but rather a second-hand product of California, is at present exciting much interest in Kentucky. I allude to "John Chinaman." Our domestic and farm labor has been greatly impaired, indeed, and almost destroyed. Will the Chinese supply the desideratum? Is the question. We want his industry, his skill, and his economy, but we fear him as a citizen, a voter, and a religionist.

Mr. Coopmanschap, of your City, made a favorable impression on this subject, for Kentucky, last Fall, and some of his consignments of Chinese laborers have passed by us, and have arrived safely at their destination in Texas, and no doubt give full satisfaction as railroad laborers, and no doubt, our necessities, if not our taste will require us soon to follow this example. What advice can you give us on this important subject?

With best wishes for your continued prosperity,

Respectfully, etc.,

ROBERT W. SCOTT.

Though you may not have regarded me as a subscriber, I take pleasure in enclosing [illegible] P. O Order for $5, and I send my card, that you may see that at 82 I am still moving slowly in the same old pathway.

R. W. S.

THE "OWL."

The March number of the Magazine bearing this singular name has come to hand. The Owl is edited, printed and published by the Boys of the Santa Clara College, and is a most truly a creditable Magazine. The name indicates a "Bird of the Night," and has been given to this Magazine because the Fathers were not willing that the regular studies of the Students should be interfered with, and the Boys—with a laudable ambition mental improvement—agreed to rise at [illegible] before day-break, and to set the type and do the material mechanical work in extra hours, rather than not publish their Magazine, and thus the "night-workers," the *Owl* was a suitable name.

The March number—No. 2—is an [illegible] one,—several articles evincing talent and study more than ordinary merit.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL.

PUBLIC CROWNING OF OLE BULL.

The great popularity of this wonderful Violinist has excited the community so much that it became necessary to offer a PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL, by the many admirers of this truly great and good man, and to-morrow evening has been selected for the occasion.

A Special Programme has been prepared for the occasion, and, in addition to that most excellent and highly-talented corps, the "Laemlin Sisters" have kindly tendered their services to do honor to Ole Bull. It will be an event long to be remembered.

The Concert will be at Platt's Hall, as noted in the Programme, and at this Concert Ole Bull will be crowned with a Golden Wreath, as KING OF THE VIOLIN.

This will be the very last occasion in which this most truly noble and distinguished man can be heard in our midst, therefore the opportunity will be a rare one, as the exercises will be of a deeply interesting character.

GRAND PUMP FOR DRY WEATHER.

We have received several letters from different sections of the State all speaking in praise of the GARRICK FORCE PUMP.

Our Correspondent finds it the easiest Pump to work, not likely to get out of repair, and always sure of water. It does not require half the labor of many kinds of Pumps, and its cost comes so reasonable all can use it.

Messrs Linforth, Kellogg & Co., has had an immense demand for this Pump. Our Stock men and Ranchers should call and see it, and also call and see the other goods at this warehouse, advertised in our columns.

OUR EXCHANGES

By the notice we gave some time since that we could not enlarge our *list of Exchanges*, except to Journals of same interest, or those of value, we hereby give notice that those Journals that do not receive the FARMER after our *Number Two*, will please understand that however much we may regret to refuse the Exchange, it arises from our *utter inability to do so*, for our applications for Exchange has reached the number of nearly *One Thousand*. This will show our cause of refusal. Those that receive No. 5 and 6 will remain permanent Exchanges.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO OLE BULL.

The Concert tomorrow eve at Platts Hall promises to be a very grand success—this is the last time that our citizens will have the oppertunity to hear him, as he returns to his native country. As we may never look upon his bright and genial countenance again, or listen to his wonderful melodies—this opportunity should not be lost to hear him.

All the exercises of the evening will be of the highest order, as the Artists are all of superior merrit and rarely equalled.

FLAX GROWING.

We learn that there is an increased attention to Flax-growing at San Diego, and in many other places down South.

Oregon has planted Flax very largely; the acres count by hundreds.

Flax-growers should always remember that the Linseed Oil and Lead Works purchase all the Seed that can be raised, and the Cotton Mills will buy all the Flax Straw. The Proprietors of the Linseed Oil and Lead Works have always evinced a great liberality to the growers of Flax, all over our State.

REASONS WHY EVERY FARMER AND STOCK-RAISER SHOULD TAKE THE "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefitted* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and the Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by constant access to a "Home Journal."

6th. The *California Farmer* has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for sixteen years steadily and is the *only Agricultural Journal in California*.

7th. The *California Farmer* contains the most important information relative to these interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The *California Farmer* contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The *California Farmer* contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Agriculture.

10th. The *California Farmer* is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all engaged in industrial pursuits, and of all good men.

M. C. HAWLEY & CO., 108 Front St., San Francisco.

BUCKEYE Mower, Reaper, AND SELF RAKER

NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO. Portland.

THE BUCKEYE FOR 1870!

THE MOST COMPLETE MACHINE MADE, WHETHER AS A

MOWER,

REAPER,

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For TEN YEARS in California, as at the East, the BUCKEYE is acknowledged AHEAD and SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MACHINE!

SALES EACH YEAR CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

Five Thousand Farmers in California have Used them, and Pronounce them the BEST Machines in the Market.

We offer the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER to Farmers with the utmost confidence knowing they are Superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented.

They have been Thoroughly Tested in California for Three Years, and give the Utmost Satisfaction

SOLE AGENTS FOR C. AULTMAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED

SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER!

Also the Genuine

HAINE'S HEADER,

Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois. Also

Hollingworth's Wheel Horse-Rake,

(The most Improved Rake in Use,)

And a complete stock of

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,

108 and 110 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.

—TO—

O

—TENDERED BY—

HIS CALIFORNIA FRIENDS,

—TO TAKE PLACE AT—

PLATT'S HALL,

—ON—

FRIDAY EVENING.....MARCH 4.

—ASSISTED BY THE—

LAEMLEIN SISTERS,

The Young California Pianists,

Who have kindly volunteered on this occasion, their valuable aid.

Mr. Bull will also be assisted by his own artists.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO., Farmer Office.

Something New.

Two Million Copies of the Annual SHAKESPERIAN ALMANAC for 1870, will be given away, and in order that the distributing may be made as rapidly as possible, I should deem it a favor to send, pre-paid, ten or fifteen copies to any person who will judiciously distribute them in his locality. One of its features are the Seven Ages of Man's Life, Illustrated in a masterly manner. Address, DR. O PHELPS BROWN,

No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*, Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the FARMER OFFICE.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets, SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suites of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN, PROPRIETOR

33 1

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

A Splendid lot of these,

Best of all Early Potatoes,

And raised here in California can be had at the

New York Prices.

We invite all Potatoe growers to call and see them at our office, where we can show them a sufficient number of testimonials as to their Quality and Productiveness to convince all that the EARLY ROSE is the very

BEST EARLY POTATOE KNOWN

One of the grand features of this wonderful Potatoe is that it succeeds most admirably in high, dry lands—Some grand results we have here in reports now to be published.

Those who want Pure Seed of California growth, and at New York rates or what it would cost to bring them here, can have larger, fairer and fresher Seed than any that can be Imported.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco

CAREFUL DIRECTIONS.

We would most particularly desire our correspondents to be very careful in sending their Letters, Orders and Remittance to us, as there are several firms of Warren & Co., and unless the address is very plainly marked, mistakes will arise.

All Letters, Orders, Parcels, &c., intended for this office should be addressed WARREN & CO., California Farmer Office

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

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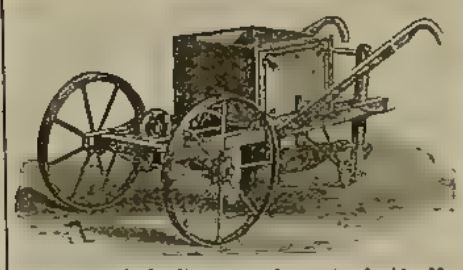
These are all New Works, or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the FARMER Office.

32-6 WARREN & CO.

TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER.



This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value, because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner, for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs.

A Bargain!

Fine Homestead on the Mountains!!

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Eldorado County, containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land pleasantly situated, and with pleasant surroundings

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the first floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort—Closets, Bath-room, Cellar under house, etc.

The outbuildings are, a good Carriage House, Wood shed, Chicken House, etc.

A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight-yo from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been Year.

A good Orchard of 500 Trees, Five to Seven Years Old, all Good Varieties of Fruit. The Eleven Acres balance of Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden Cultivation.

There is any quantity of "Uncle Sam's" land, of Best Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

The House is nicely furnished, and, to a person of taste, this place can be made a "little Paradise"

The House and Grounds will be sold a GREAT BARGAIN, if applied for immediately, and will sell for Less than the Cost of the Buildings!

Apply to Editor of FARMER.

STATEMENT

— OF THE —

CONDITION

— OF THE —

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay Losses and Dividends $696,854 80.

Loans on first Mortgages		$562,486 61
Estimated value premises Mortgaged	$1,620,250	
Buildings on premises insured for	325,600	
Loans on collateral		494,509 60
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is	$903 977	
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000		150,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank		41,672 90
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued		145,920 73
State and Federal stamps on hand		4,297 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets		146,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1 696,854 80

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	391,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	391,013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 52
Amount received from rents	10,967 00
Total	$1,184,223 54

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,237 26
Amount paid for marine losses	241,374 87
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,619 96
Paid for commissions to agents	103,765,57
State and Federal taxes	42,045 63
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payments	117,550 79
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000 00
	$1,039,594 03
Net amount fire risks written during the year	$53,759,784 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year	$3 428,228 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869	$45,282,301 00
Amount marine risks in force December 1869	2,971,937 00

J. HUNT, President.

A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 4.

Jackson Michigan WAGONS.

The subscribers are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of the above WAGONS.

ONE HUNDRED

IRON AXEL, size 1½-2-2½-2½-
SHELL SKEIN, " 3½-3½-4-inch.

The JACKSON WAGONS have been sold by us for years, and with increased reputa

The MANUFACTORY being of the LARGEST in the United States—are enab to keep a stock of TIMBER seasoning for years, low cost of which, makes it no inducement to work any imperfect material.

These WAGONS are the best and cheapest FARM and TEAM Wagons ever sold in this Market—can be used as HEADER WAGONS.

We will guarantee them to stand in any climate.

ALSO—FOR SALE

The SEYMOUR and MORGAN, or NEW YORK REAPER, which has stood the test for twelve years—the Strongest and Best Reaper in use.

—ALSO—

PLOWS of all kinds. CULTIVATORS—HOES RAKES—BARROWS, Etc., Etc., all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents.
3-tf. Cor. California & Davis Sts.

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

☞ This HOTEL has been fitted and furnished with reference to the real Comfort and Enjoyment of Guests and the traveller who seeks a Home, Quiet, and Rest.—To this end no pains or expence will be spared.

J. M. STAPLES & SONS., Proprietors.

IMPROVED STOCK.

Premium Chester White Swine.

Pure Breed Poultry, Etc., Etc.

BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular.

THOMAS B. SMITH & Co, Plantsville Conn 4.

FOREMAN'S PLACE WANTED

A German Gardener and Orchardist wants a place where he can find steady employment. The advertiser fully understands Orchard and Vineyard culture; he is thoroughly acquainted with the Pruning of Orchards and Vineyards, and can give the very best of recommendations of his qualifications for such duties. He desires a permanent place where he can by his labor make his work tell. Inquire at this Office. 17

Home Miscellany.

THE SONG OF STEAM.

BY C W COTTON.

Harness me down with your iron bands;
Be sure of your curb and rein:
For I scorn the power of your puny hands,
As the tempest scorns a chain.
How I laughed as I lay conceal'd from sight
For many a countless hour,
At the childish boast of human might,
And the pride of human power.

When I saw an army upon the land,
A navy upon the seas,
Creeping along, a snail-like band,
Or waiting the wayward breeze;
When I marked the peasant faintly reel
With the toil which he daily bore,
As he feebly turned the tardy wheel,
Or tugged at the weary oar;

When I measured the panting courser's speed,
The flight of the courier dove,
As they bore the law a king decreed,
Or the lines of impatient love,
I could not but think how the world would feel,
As these were outstripp'd afar,
When I should be bound to the rushing keel,
Or chain'd to the flying car.

Ha! ha! ha! they found me at last;
They invited me forth at length;
And I rush'd to my throne with a thunder-blast,
And laughed in my iron strength.
O then ye saw a wondrous change
On the earth and the ocean wide,
Where now my fiery armies range,
Nor wait for wind or tide.

Hurrah! hurrah! the waters o'er
The mountain's steep decline,
Time—space—have yielded to my power;
The world! the world is mine!
The rivers the sun hath earliest blest,
Or those where his beams decline;
The giant streams of the queenly west,
Or the orient floods divine.

The ocean pales where'er I sweep—
I hear my strength rejoice;
And the monsters of the briny deep
Cower, trembling, at my voice.
I carry the wealth and the lord of earth,
The thoughts of his godlike mind;
The wind lags after my going forth,
The lightning is left behind.

In the darksome depths of the fathomless mine,
My tireless arm doth play;
Where the rocks never saw the sun decline,
Or the dawn of the glorious day.
I bring earth's glittering jewels up
From the hidden caves below,
And I make the fountain's granite cup
With a crystal gush o'erflow.

I blow the bellows, I forge the steel,
In all the shops of trade;
I hammer the ore and turn the wheel
Where my arms of strength are made;
I manage the furnace, the mill, the mint;
I carry, I spin, I weave;
And all my doings I put into print,
On every Saturday eve.

I've no muscle to weary, no breast to decay,
No bones to be "laid on the shelf,"
And soon I intend you may "go and play,"
While I manage this world myself.
But harness me down with your iron bands
Be sure of your curb and rein:
For I scorn the power of your puny hands,
As the tempest scorns a chain.

MEMORIALS OF LIFE.

No matter what may be your sphere in life, you may so act, work in it to secure some good result. In our mere contract with others, as friend, acquaintance, we may produce an influence which will remain an ever fresh-memorial of a soul illuminated with truth and purity. No stately monument may rise to grace the spot of earth which incloses our ashes, but our name may be enshrined amid the sweetest associations in the deepest recesses of loving hearts, 'Tis true

"The evil that men do live after them."

But what a legacy? crushing, blasting, withering much that would otherwise have been good?—How great the accountability of those who wield a potent influence for nefarious influences.

The memory of the just is blessed."

Let this urgent yet inspiring truth be prominently fixed in our minds. How vividly illustrated it is by the examples as those holy men who far back in the centuries sought to promote the welfare of others rather than exalt themselves! whose very nobility and power grew out of their saintly lives, whose names are as fresh now as the dews which still brighten the hillside where once their feet pressed the springing grass, and whose deeds and ringing precepts stimulate us to lives of Christian manliness and virtue.—*Phrenological Journal*.

"It is a standing rule in my church," said one clergyman to another, "for the sexton to wake up any man that he may see asleep." "I think," returned the other, "that it would be much better for the sexton, whenever a man goes to sleep under your preaching, to wake you up."

Two little girls were heard one morning engaged in a dispute as to what their "mothers could do." The dispute was ended by the youngest child saying, "Well, there's one thing that my mother can do that yours can't—my mother can take every one of her teeth out at once!"

WIVES.

The *New York Times* has a chapter upon Wives and on this subject makes pointed inquiries, and thus presents the subject:

[illegible] WIVES.

What has become of the old-fashioned helpmate? Or, perhaps—since cherished and wonder-striking specimens still linger here and there around us—we should rather say, what is become of her? The notion appears to be slowly but surely gaining ground that for woman in her conjugal relation to *help* man is an absurd and exploded fallacy. "If I cannot be allowed to *pet* my wife," said a backsliding reformer in the Women's Convention, last week, "I shall not go for female enfranchisement." The observation is responsive to the notion we speak of. Women are to be pets, dolls, toys—creatures to be fondled, prettily dressed, played with—anything, in brief, but co-workers or helpmates to their husbands.—There is always danger of exaggeration in the discussion of social topics; but it will hardly be said that we strain truth in affirming that, in our great cities at least, feminine responsibility in marriage is getting to be sadly attenuated, and that the fact augurs no good for the average domestic happiness of the future.

WHY YOUNG MEN DO NOT MARRY.

Young men complain on all sides that they are not rich enough to marry. When thought of at all, this is commonly attributed to the hard times; but there were hard times long ago, and people then married, and were given in marriage in the Spring of their lives, before the freshness and gaiety of youth had departed, and head and heart had alike grown gray in the struggle for gold. It was formerly thought that with health and strength one pair of hands could win bread for two—provided always thrift and cheerfulness abode in the home to take care of what was gained, and impart the needful spirit to gain more. We have changed or are changing all that. More is expected now-a-days from the man and less from the woman. A girl with any pretensions to beauty or family, looks, in marrying, to be maintained in luxury without physical effort of her own, and even those moral repayments which of yore were things of course—the tacit acknowledgements that brighten the fireside and smooth the rugged masculine path—are now, we fear, all too seldom regarded as obligatory. Instead of these, the average husband is perhaps treated to a daily exposition of woman's wrongs, informed that man is her tyrant and enslaver, but that, thanks to Providence and Mr. John Stuart Mill, a year of deliverance is surely at hand.

USELESS WIVES.

We are not of the number who would turn a deaf ear to the reasonable complaints of the sex, or decline to revise legal or social usages that discriminate unfairly against them. But it is surely not without significance, at a period when the clamor is so loud for woman's rights, and so sharp in reprobation of her alleged slavery, that there should be so many useless wives, drones of women, who, whether as girls or mothers, seem to think—when they think at all—that their sex shields them from every responsibility, and that it is the business of men to fight the whole of the battle of life alone. It is, no doubt, true that this is in part the fault of the men. They want to "pet" their wives, to make babies of them, to array them in purple and fine linen, to see them dazzle the opera-house and saloon with their silks and ermine, and pearls and diamonds. Too busy to "dress" themselves, men have, in a fashion, assigned the monopoly to wives and daughters.—The fact has tended to stimulate the greed of women for dress, and to augment their self-love while naturally weakening their powers of self-control, and draining the purse of their husbands. The subject is one that admits of being estimated from many sides and discussed from different points of view; but there can be no harm, at a period when so much is said about the rights of woman that are unjustly withheld by man, in suggesting some slight consideration of the possible rights of man that are withheld by women.—Whatever the result of such consideration with different thinkers, it will hardly be gainsaid that women ought to have duties in life whether they generally acknowledge them or not; and that in this struggling century men have but a doubtful right to have, and women a still more questionable right to be, what we have stigmatized under the name of "Toy" Wives.

SUNLIGHT A NECESSITY.

Sun baths cost nothing, and are the most refreshing, life-giving baths that one can take, whether sick or well. Every housekeeper knows the necessity of giving her woolens the benefit of the sun, from time to time, and especially after a long rainy season, or a long absence of the sun. Many will think of the injury their clothes are liable to, from dampness, who will never reflect that an occasional exposure of their own bodies to the sunlight is equally necessary to their own health.

The sun baths cost nothing, and that is a misfortune, for people are still deluded with the idea that those things only can be good or useful which cost money. Let it not be forgotten three of God's most beneficent gifts to man—three things the most necessary to good health—sunlight, fresh air and water, are free to all; you can have them in abundance, without money and without price, if you will. If you would enjoy good health, then see to it that you are supplied with pure air to breathe all the time; that you bathe for an hour or so in the sunlight, and that you quench your thirst with no other fluid than water.

A LUXURIOUS BATH.

Strangers to our City, and all persons should not fail to visit and enjoy the famous Turkish and Roman Baths of Dr. Zeile, on Pacific Street, that is one of the luxuries that should be enjoyed during Festival week.

OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT FROM PENN

GREEN TREE, February 8, 1870.

My dear little Nelly—I have had a letter in my *heart* for a long time, and this morning I am tempted to try and put it on paper. I don't know whether I shall succeed or not, but I am quite determined to write you a little letter, all for your own self and nobody else.

Come here and look out of my window, and tell me what you think of the white winter world that you see.

Beautiful, is it not?

How still everything is! We can hear the rain on the roof and on the leaves, but we never hear the snow fall. It is as silent as the sunshine. It has been falling all the morning, just as you see it now,—no faster—no slower; it seems to come down through a sieve; the flakes are all alike—so soft and white. Don't you love to watch it? I could sit still for hours and look at it. You cannot see our great round hills now for the snow hides them, but you shall see them another time; but look at these gooseberry bushes under the window; they are all muffled up in white wool, and look as if they were going on a voyage of discovery among the icebergs. The poor trees, too, look comfortable once more, with something to wear, and their white dresses are almost as pretty as the green ones they will put on by-and-by.

But here is a flock of snow-birds—the wonderful little creatures! What a merry time they seem to have in the snow! they are playing "catcher," I think. I have seen children chase each other in that way, over the grass and among the trees, in Summer.

"Where do they sleep?" I am just as wise as you, Nelly;—I don't know; I often wonder. And how do they keep their bare feet from freezing? and where do they get food when the ground is all covered with snow, as it is now? They eat the seeds of weeds and grass, but to day the seeds are hidden in the snow. But, Nelly, you must not think that we have snow like this all the Winter, here in Pennsylvania. No, indeed! we have not had snow enough for sleighing for two years.

Last month we had days and days of real California weather;—the bluest skies, and brightest sunshine, and softest airs, that could be; and the daisies and pansies bloomed in the open border, but they don't often do that in January here, I must own. I brought a few daisies into the house, and they are blooming quite contentedly in the kitchen-window. And, oh, Nelly! my white hyacinth is out in full bloom! Wasn't it nice of it, though, to wait until to-day to come out, when it is so cold and wintry out of doors? I believe it waited on purpose, don't you?

I am sure flowers are a great deal wiser than people know of. But I must not write a full-grown letter to a little girl, for it will tire her to read it. I wonder now how big she is, anyhow? Isn't it funny to be writing like this to a little girl that I never saw? Just think, Nelly, I don't know the color of your eyes! are they blue? I don't know how I came by it, I am sure, but I have a very strong impression that they are, and that they belong to a golden-haired, merry little witch, just about a head taller than my writing-desk. Well, they may be any color they like, so that they look kindly on this letter from

JENNY DARE.

February 14.

P. S.—Yes, Nelly, my letter is going to be a Valentine, or half a one, or a quarter. You see it didn't get started on its journey when it was written, and it was hidden away in my portfolio until to-day, and to-day is St. Valentine's Day.—Isn't it queer, though, that you should be my Valentine? I am sure you never dreamed of such a thing—neither did I; if I had, I would have been provided with a sheet of lovely gold-edged and rose-tinted paper to write this on, but I haven't a scrap of any that St. Valentine would look at. You won't mind, will you?

JENNY DARE.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on THURSDAY August 19th, 1869

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging, Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of ten months.....$300

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

8-3 REV. A. VARSI, S J. President.

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open daily from 2 A. M to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M Sundays from

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT,

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,

Rare Kinds ROSES,

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We have the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

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KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING LIST

Dress Goods.

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
100 pieces Check Mohair	$0 50	$0 25
50 pieces Check, extra wide	63	37
20 pieces Heavy Stripe Poplin	62	37
20 pieces Satin Stripe Poplinette	75	50
30 pieces Extra Wide Stripe Poplin	75	50
50 pieces Norwich Poplin	1 00	50
75 pieces Plaid Ottoman	87	50
50 pieces Plaid and Figured Ottoman	87	50
40 pieces Changeable Poplin	87—	60
50 pieces Plaid Epingline	87—	62—
20 pieces Stripe Wool Poplin	87—	63—
16 pieces English Serge, new colors	1 00	75
46 pieces Grace Silk and Wool Poplin	1 37—	1 00
75 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 00	75
50 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 15	87—
100 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 25	1 00
100 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid, ex wide	1 75	1 25
100 pieces Empress, all the new shades	1 00	75
50 pieces Empress	1 25	87—
50 pieces Empress, extra super	1 37—	1 00
100 pieces Gordon's Scotch Gingham	37	25
100 pieces 4-4 French Calico	37—	25
100 pieces fine Quality French Calico	62—	37—
150 pieces Pim's Irish Poplin, all the new colors.		

Silks! Silks!

	Former Price	Reduced to.
15 pieces Heavy Black Silk	$2 75	$2 00
15 pieces Heavy Black Silk	3 00	2 25
10 pieces Extra Heavy Black Silk	3 25	2 50
10 pieces Ex. Heavy and Wide Black Silk	4 00	3 25
25 pieces Stripe Silk	2 00	1 25
75 Dresses, Heavy Stripe Silk	35 00	25 00
25 Dresses, Stripes and Figured	35 00	25 00
30 Dresses, Chene Silk	40 00	30 00
25 Dresses, Broche Silk	45 00	30 00
50 Dresses, Changeable Silk	45 00	30 00
20 Dresses, Very Rich Silk	60 00	45 00
50 Pieces Bonnet's Black Silk, made expressly for our House		

AN IMMENSE STOCK

...OF...

Wool and Cashmere Shawls,

All at reduced Prices.

THE LATEST STYLES

...IN...

Cloaks, Suits and Jackets,

All at Greatly Reduced Rates.

HANDKERCHIEFS!

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
250 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	$1 75	$1 25
200 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	2 00	1 50
300 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	2 50	1 75
150 dozen Men's Linen Cambric Hdkfs	3 50	2 50
200 dozen Men's Linen Cambric Hdkfs	4 00	3 00
1000 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs at LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.		

FLANNELS.

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
50 pieces Shaker Flannel	$0 35	$0 25
30 pieces Shaker Flannel, Extra	53	40
10 pieces Shaker Flannel, 4-4	75	50
50 pieces Ballardvale Flannel	40	30
25 pieces Ballardvale Flannel	50	40
100 pieces 4-4 Ballardvale Flannel	62½	40
40 pieces 4-4 Ballardvale Flannel	75	50

And all finer grades at equally reduced rates. Our whole stock of HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR at a reduction of 25 per cent.

ALL THE LEADING BRANDS IN

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS

Positively at Less than Wholesale Prices.

A LARGE LOT OF

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

JUST RECEIVED.

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN

Ladies', Gents' and Misses'

Genuine Alexandre's Kid Gloves

At Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE—This is not a Clearing Out Sale of Old Goods. Having increased facilities for buying, and being now within seven days of the Eastern Markets, we are enabled to purchase Goods at much lower rates than formerly, and will give our customers and the public generally the benefit thereof, by reducing the prices of ALL our goods.

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GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.

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FURNITURE

AND

Upholstery Warerooms

MANUFACTURERS

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IMPORTERS.

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HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST

N-1

NEW

Russian, Turkish & Roman BATH HOUSE,

No 524 TO 528 PACIFIC STREET,

DR. ZEILE INFORMS THE PUBLIC that his New Bath House is now open for the accommodation of patrons. Neither pains nor expense has been spared to make this the best and most commodious establishment of the kind, either in Europe or America.

Convenient and separate apartments are afforded for the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW-YEARS!

COME AND SEE

The Largest House and the Finest Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

In the United States.

No. 432 PINE Street,

BOWEN BROS.

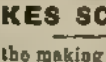
WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS?

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making Scrap Books; now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of the NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in stock a collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers from 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of a like character. In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Receipts &c., all very valuable, and these we will offer at the low rate of $2 50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page papers, and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL FARMER

Preserve Your Sight!



BRAZILIAN PEBBLES

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Mounted in fine gold, Steel and Shell Frames, and ratair adapted to the various conditions of sight. Those in need of Spectacles will find my assortment the most extensive, and receive the attention of one skilled in his profession.

C. MULLER, Optician

No. 203 Montgomery street, San Francisco

Miscellany.

SNAKES LOOSE IN A BALL ROOM.

A very interesting and exciting scene occurred at a ball not twenty miles from this city, a few evenings since. Among the persons present was a young lady who had a great horror of snakes, and imagined—no matter what that the season, if she experienced any unusual alarm—a snake in unpleasant proximity. After dancing awhile, she was greatly distressed by feeling a sensation as though a serpent had fixed itself beneath the folds of her dress. Grasping the head of the monster tightly, she screamed aloud for assistance. A hasty consultation among the gamest of the ladies was held, when it was determined that a young disciple of Esculapius, who was present, should be called to their assistance. He was quickly on the spot, and being a man of uncommon courage, was not many moments within the circle of half-fainting females before he had caught the tail of the snake, and wound it firmly around his hand, telling Miss. M. that she must let go the moment he jerked, and to make the act as instantaneous as possible, he told her that he would pronounce the words one, two, three, and that at the moment he pronounced the last word, she must let go her hold, and that he doubted not that he could withdraw the snake before it would have time to strike. All stood in breathless horror, awaiting the act of life or death, and the moment the words were pronounced the doctor jerked out the longest and most diabolical looking bustle that ever was seen. The whole affair was soon explained; the fastening of the machine had become loose during the dancing, and it had shifted its position in such a way that it dangled about, and induced the belief that it was a snake with an enormous head. The Doctor fell down in his tracts, and couldn't be induced to undertake the capture of another snake on any conditions.—*Omaha Herald.*

ANECDOTE OF FREDERICK I. OF PRUSSIA.

One evening, being too unwell to read his usual devotions, he called upon his *valet de chambre* to read prayers. In the prayer occured the words, "May God bless thee." The servant not deeming it respectful to use *thee* in reference to the king, took the liberty to change the phrase, and read it, "May God bless *you*" The king, exasperated, hurled something at the head of the speaker, exclaiming, "It is not so; read it again." The terrified servant, not conceiving in what he had done wrong, read again, "May God bless you." The irascible monarch, having nothing else he could grasp, took off his night-cap and threw it into the man's face, exclaiming, "It is not so; read it over again." The servant, frightened almost out of his senses, read for the third time, "May God bless you." "*Thee*, rogue," shouted the king.—"May God bless *thee*." Dost thou not know, rascal, that, in the eyes of God, I am only a miserable rascal like thyself?"—From "Frederick the Great," in *Harper's Magazine for March.*

GREAT RESULTS FROM LITTLE THINGS.

A flash of lightning, a prowling incendiary, a demented inebriate, a vindictive enemy, a dishonest neighbor, a careless employee, a forgetful servant, a negligent watchman, a thoughtless child, a defective flue, a rusty stove-pipe, a villainous illuminator, a sweeping disaster, an insidious match, an inconsiderate smoker! These are the Initiators to Fire, Disaster, Loss of Life and Ruin; and the first duty of every Parent, Housekeeper, Merchant, Business Man, Farmer, Manufacturer and Mechanic is to guard against the evil and often fatal results that flow from these "*Little Causes.*"

There is but *one safe way*. Always keep fully insured and at a RESPONSIBLE OFFICE.

REMEMBER

That every day, through one of these and kindred agencies, an average of more than

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars

Is swept away by fire in the United States alone!

OVER FORTY MILLION DOLLARS

Annually!

. THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

TYPE FOR SALE.

The Type which now prints the FARMER will be offered for sale, as we intend to print on NEW CALIFORNIA TYPE.

The quality of the Type can be seen by reading the FARMER. Any one wishing a good bargain can have one by calling at once at our office, or addressing EDITOR FARMER

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE

LARGEST STOCK

—AND—

Best Assortment

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost. 32-24.

AITKEN & CO.,
PREMIUM PIONEER
MARBLE WORKS,

177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings, Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

A. AITKEN, ISAAC LUCE.

32-7

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

IMPORTANT

....TO....

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.:
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

H. S. BURR,

(Successor to TESSMORE MAYES,)

DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT FISH,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION,*
Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the
FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

MERCHANTS'

GARGLING OIL

IS THE

BEST LINIMENT

IN THE WORLD

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

36 Years In Use.

G

Is good for Rheumatism, Chilblains, Corns, Whitlows, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cramps, Boils, Bites of Animals Weakness of the Joints, Contractions of the Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Frost Bites, Painful Nervous Affections, Chapped Hands, Lame ack Pain in the Side, Swellings, Tumors, Tooth Ache, Old Sores, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Flesh wounds, Galls of all kinds.

A

Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Poll evil, Wind galls, Callous, Spavin, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Springhalt, Sand Cracks, Lameness, Strains, Founded Feet, Mange, Hore Distempers, Garget in Cows, Cracked Teats, Foot Rot in Sheep, and many other diseases incident to Man and Beast.

R

R. D. Taylor, of Concord, Ky., says the Gargling Oil cured a horse of his, injured while plowing by attempting to step over a stump, almost severing the thigh from the body; also that he has used it in his family for fifteen years, and is the best remedy for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Frost Bites, Strains, Rheumatism, etc., he ever used.

G

From Crump & Bros., Lochrane Landing, Ohio, Nov. 29th, 1856—We are pleased with your medicines. It has been the means of curing a great number of different diseases upon persons, as also upon horses. We think it cures all you recommend it to do. We want you to send us the larger proportion of the variety for "Family Use," in small bottles.

L

From Dr. J. P. Terrell, Warren, Ind., March 3d, 1856—I am engaged in the practice of medicine, and find your Gargling Oil an extremely efficient remedy in all cases where an external application is indicated.

From Dr. G. B. Neal, Burris, Iowa, 1855—I have practiced medicine in this county seventy years, and cheerfully recommend your Gargling Oil as the best liniment in use.

E

From Dr. T W Ellis, Troupville Ga., Jan. 6th, 1856—If I could receive both boxes of the Gargling Oil it would not be too much, as I think I could soon find sale for it all, the inquiry being frequent since it is supposed that I have it for sale

From Dr. Wm. S McCall, Chamois, Mo., Nov. 9th, 1859—Your Gargling Oil is taking the shine off from all liniments of the day. If you desired them I could procure dozens of certificates from the best citizens of the county.

Z

Messrs. McLain & Bros., Wholesale Druggists, Wheeling Va., say, under date of July 24th, 1856 that they can safely recommend the Gargling Oil far more diseases than it is recommended for.

From J. R. Fisher, Uniontown, Pa., June 31st, 1857—Your Gargling Oil is doing much better here than formerly, since its virtues have become known—and the bottles put up for Family Use, without Stain, are much sought for.

R

Extract of a letter from Hon. Nathan Lindsey, County Judge of Shelby county, Iowa, dated Harlan, April 18th, 1857. It is decidedly preferred to any other liniment sold in this section.

Extract of a letter from Samuel S. Hupp, dated Fallsburg, Ohio, July 17th, 1856—In June last, Henry Sallo had a yearling colt that had what was supposed to be Diphtheria, for more than ten days, so that it could not eat, and the throat swollen almost shut, and by the use of three or four applications of the dollar bottles, did the desired effect.

From A. G. Nict, Lewisville, Cochocton county, Iowa, March 1852—I have used your Gargling Oil for the scratches on my horse, and is cured it with the first application.

O

From Enos Mather, Middleport, N. Y., July 23d, 1856—I purchased a bottle of your Gargling Oil of your Agent, A. S. Baker, of Middleport, and as yet have used but half of it. I think it has given me more relief in a case of severe rheumatism of long standing, than anything I have ever used before.

T

Extract of a letter from J. O. Pratt, dated Quincy, Chautauque county, N Y, August 12, 1854—I have been acquainted with your medicine, (Gargling Oil) for the last fourteen years It has proved to be a sure cure for Foot Rot in Sheep, for which I have sold the last bottle, and have calls almost daily for more. Please forward as soon as convenient.

T

Always enquire for MERCHANTS' CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL, and take no other.

Retail price, $1 00, 50 cents, and 25 cents.

Shake well before using, and rub on thoroughly before the fire or some warm substance.

The Gargling Oil has been used as a liniment for thirty six years. All we ask is a fair TRIAL, but be sure and follow the directions.

Ask your nearest druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and Vade Mecums, and read what the people say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the United States and other countries.

Our testimonials date from 1833 to 1863, and are unsolicited Use the Gargling Oil and tell your neighbors what good it has done.

We deal fair and liberal with all and defy contradic

Manufactured at LOCKPORT, N. Y.,

.....BY.....

Merchants' Gargling Oil Company,

JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

32-17

PACIFIC
INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st..... 383,802 82
CASH ASSETS.....$1,133,802 82

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE
OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston,
A. L. Tubbs,
Wm. Alvord,
Jonathan Hunt,
A. B. Forbes,
A. G. Stiles,
A. Seligman,
L. B. Benchley,
Wm. Sherman,
L. Sachs,
Jas. De Fremery,
J. G. Bray,
David Stern,
D. O. Mills,
I Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H. M Newhall,
G T. Lawton,
Myles D. Sweeny,
Chas. Mayne,
E. L. Goldstein,
J. O. Earl,
Lloyd Tevis,
Thos. H. Selby,
Adam Grant,
Alpheus Bull,
S. M. Wilson,
D. J. Oliver,
W. Scholle,
Thos. Brown,
Chas. Main,
Chas. R. Peters,
Oliver Eldridge,
J. B. Roberts,
J. C. Wilmerding,
P. L. Weaver,
Wm. Hooper,
J. D. Fry,
A. Hayward,
T. L. Barker,
Alex. Weill,
Chas. Meyer,
Chas. E. McLane,
H. Rosenbaum
A. J Ralston,
T. Lemmon Meyer.
Geo. C. Hickox.
NEW YORK:
Louis McLane,
Frederick Billings,
James Lees,
J. G. Kellogg,
Wm. T. Coleman
Moses Ellis,
SACRAMENTO
Edgar Mills,
G. W. Mowe,
C. T. Wheeler.
MARYSVILLE:
J. H. Jewett.
SAN JOSE:
E. McLaughlin.
PORTLAND, OREGON:
W. S. Ladd,
Jacob Kamm.
VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
Wm. Sharon

Officers:

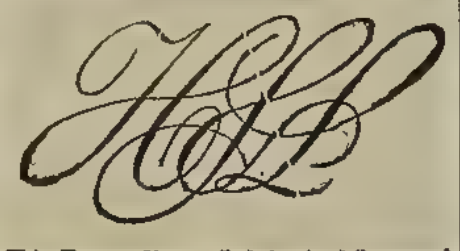
JONATHAN HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary,
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.
T. O. GRANT, J. E. BIGELOW, } Local Agents. 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE



This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Gum, or Gum

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

Hck&Lbt

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

145 Natoma street. San Francisco

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers

PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of Paper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street

30-4

Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. This three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

REAL ESTATE at SACRAMENTO

TEN TO TWENTY BLOCKS,

Well situated in the suburbs of the City in entire Blocks, with Twenty or Thirty Lots seperate, singly, or more, all desirably located for Building Lots. Will be sold at reasonable rates, if applied for soon to

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office,

Or GEN. JOSIAH HOWELL, Sacramento City.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Agents Wanted.

We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the VALUE OF OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to

EDITOR FARMER.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.]

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

San Francisco, March, 3d.

The Grain Market remains steady in price, no Foreign demand and but little going forward to any Port. The late abundant rains have given full assurance of safety to crops; everywhere the rivers are rising grain is coming in plenty. Our Farmers feel hopeful and everything gives assurance of the largest crops the present year ever known.

The many reports of loss of crops, loss of stock, and great ruin to Farmers, have turned out just as we asserted they would be—all false, as will be seen by the reports from the several sections of our State, and instead of *drying up*, they all report the rains abundant and crops doing well everywhere. If there are any isolated cases of poor looking crops, it is only where the work was poorly done—the "scratch in" system practised. When our Farmers shall all adopt the true system of good culture, there will be no loss of crops, no grumbling, but a cheerful and just recognition of the many blessings we enjoy in our State, of Seasons, Soil, and Climate.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$1 25	@	
do Extra	1 40	@	1 65
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20	@	1 25
Barley, old, for brewing	2 00	@	2 25
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 60
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 20
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 25
Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl	4 75	@	5 50
do Extra	5 00	@	5 50
Extra Family ₱1 or,	4 00	@	4 25
Oregon Superfine	4 5	@	5 25
do Extra for shipping	2 50	@	3 00
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 25
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	16 00	@	17 50
Bran ₱ ton	22 50	@	27 50
Middlings ₱ ton		@	25 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton	7 00	@	3 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	1 15	@	1 10
Potatoes Humboldt	1 00	@	1 50
Potatoes, Burbank	1 25	@	1 75
do sweet	2 50	@	3 00
Onions	16 00	@	17 00
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	10 00	@	11 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	7 00	@	8 00
Straw ₱ ton			

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Our Fruit Market has been replenished with several thousand boxes of fine Oregon Apples, and splendid Oranges and Lemons, from Los Angeles A few Eastern Bearre Pears with dried Figs.

A good collection of Nuts of every kind, make up our varieties.

Apples, ₱ box	1 25	@	2 75
Apples, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Pears, green, ₱ lb		@	
Plums, ₱ lb		@	
do Large		@	
Peaches, ₱ lb	15	@	25
do Dried		@	
Nectarines, ₱ lb		@	
Apricots, ₱ lb		@	
Cherries, ₱ lb		@	
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Native Grapes, ₱ lb		@	
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	15	@	25
Melons, green flesh	30	@	75
Watermelons	1 50	@	2 00
Quinces, ₱ box	15	@	25
Figs, dried, ₱ lb		@	25
do Fresh, Malaga new, dry ₱ lb	75	@	1 00
Strawberries, ₱ lb		@	
Raspberries, ₱ lb		@	
Blackberries, wild ₱ lb		@	
Gooseberries ₱ lb		@	
Currants, ₱ lb	75	@	1 00
Lemons, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Oranges, ₱ doz	15	@	25
Limes, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
California Lemons, ₱ doz	50	@	75
do Oranges, ₱ doz		@	
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	9 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb		@	35
California Almonds, green	8	@	15
Cal. do dried		@	33

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Our Vegetable Market is always well supplied, and always will be for here in California our Market Gardners cultivate all the year round, growing us a continuous crop of delicious products—enough too of the very best to suit the most fastidious taste.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	40	@	50
do green	60	@	75
Artichokes, (Fr) ₱ doz	50	@1	00
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Beets, ₱ doz		@	25
Broccoli, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Cabbage, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Carrots, ₱ doz		@	25
Celery, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	00	@	1 00
Cranberries, ₱ gall	1 00	@	1 25
new coarse, ₱ gal	25	@	50
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	10	@	15
Egg Plant	15	@	20
Garlics, new	10	@	15
Green Peas, ₱ lb new		@	
Green Corn, ₱ doz ears	10	@	12
Sugar Peas	25	@	37
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	12½	@	25
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb		@	75
do cultivated	5	@	8
Onions, ₱ lb	12	@	20
Horseradish	37	@	50
Okra, dried, ₱ lb		@	
do green, ₱ lb	1 50	@	200
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	8	@	1½
do do new ₱ lb	2	@	3
do Sweet	12	@	13
Pumpkins		@	
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches		@	13
Parsley	50	@	75
Pickles in jars, each	20	@	25
Rhubarb ₱ lb		@	25
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches		@	25
do yellow	25	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch		@	
Green Peppers	15	@	20
do Red	4	@	6
Squash, Summer		@	
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String	10	@	12
Green Lima, shelled		@	25
Spinage, ₱ basket	75	@	
Salsify, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Turnips, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	30	@	25
Garlic	20	@	25
Eschalot		@	

FISH.

[H. S. Burr.]

The Fish Market is getting better, the rain storms that kept Fishermen home are over for a little—the Boats are off and away again, and lovers of Fish dinners may be sure they can be supplied.

Salmon, ₱ lb		@	12
do smoked, new	15	@	25
do pickled, ₱ b		@	12
Salmon Trout		@	37
Smelts		@	12½
Perch		@	10
Rockfish		@	15
Codfish, dry		@	15
Herring, fresh	6	@	5
do smoked ₱ 100		@1	00
Tomcod		@	25
Sardines, fresh		@	10
Soleish		@	30
Crabs large ₱ doz		@1	
do small		@	
do soft		@	25
Terrapin, ₱ doz		@	5 00
Mackerel, pickled, each	20	@	25
do fresh		@1	00
Shrimps, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass		@	
Halibut, rare		@	75
Sturgeon		@	5
Oysters, ₱	100	@	
Lobsters, ₱ lb Eastern		@	37
Turbot		@	
Pompono		@	
Eels			

Meats.

The Meat Market is well supplied; the Meats all go to prove that we can have well fed stock—Meats however held up at good prices.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	18	@	23
do corned	12	@	15
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@	15
do chops	12	@	15
Veal, ₱ lb	15	@	20
do cutlet		@	25
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	15	@	20
do leg	12	@	15
Lamb, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Beef tongues, each	75	@	100
Pigs' Tongues, each		@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	15	@	18
do Oregon	15	@	20
do smoked		@	
Hams, California and Oregon	18	@	20
Cross' Sugar Cured		@	32
Choice Hams Duffield		@	30

Poultry and Game.

Poultry and game, plenty and reasonable. Turkeys fine.

Ducks, wild ₱ pair	75	@1	00
do tame "	2 00	@2	50
do Mallard "	75	@1	00
do Teal, ₱ doz	1 00	@2	00
Geese wild, ₱ each	75	@1	25
do tame	2 00	@3	50
Chickens, Young, each	87	@1	00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	28	@	30
Hens, each	87	@1	00
Snipe, ₱ doz	2 50	@3	00
do English	3 00	@4	00
Venison, ₱ lb	25	@	25
Quails, ₱ doz	1 25	@1	75
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@4	00
do wild		@	
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame	50	@1	00
do wild, per doz		@2	00
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	50

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices.

Hens, ₱ doz	9 00	@	11 00
Spring Chickens	8 00	@	10 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	22	@	28
Ducks, tame, per doz	14 00	@	15 00
do wild	1 50	@	3 00
do Mallard	2 50	@	3 00
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 50	@	3 50
do wild ₱ doz	6 00	@	8 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@	2 50
do wild	75	@	1 00
Quail, ₱ doz	1 37	@	1 50
Venison	10	@	12
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

Dairy—Butter, Cheese, Eggs etc

(M. B. French & Co.)

The Dairy department is well supplied—both at greatly reduced rates from former "big figures." Competition from abroad, and an increased number of Dairymen and Poultry raisers, gives a larger supply of Butter and Eggs, at much lower rates. These articles will now always be had at reasonable prices, the time has gone by when a dollar a pound for Butter, and 75 cts. for Eggs, will be paid, "49" prices are gone forever.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	30	@	40
do do packed	30	@	40
do Oregon packed	35	@	40
do Eastern	35	@	40
Eggs, California, ₱ doz		@	
Duck-eggs		@	
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	25	@	30
Cheese, ₱ lb	17	@	20
Lard, Eastern		@	20
do Oregon	25	@	30
Honey, new		@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb		@	30

Butter, Cheese, etc.—Wholesale

Butter, California, ₱ lb	30	@	32
do do packed	30	@	35
do Eastern (new)	35	@	39
Cheese, California	17	@	20
Eggs, ₱ doz		@	34
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz		@	
Lard, ₱ lb	14	@	15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ lb	3½	@	5
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	2 00	@2	50
Hops, California	10	@	12
do. Imported	27	@	30
Mustard Seed	3½	@	5
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	8	@	12

Wool, Tallow, Hides etc.

Wool, Fall clip	12	@	14
do extra	16	@	18
Medium	10	@	12
do burry	8	@	10
do fall clip	8	@	10
Wool-sacks, new	50	@	60
do second hand	40	@	50
Dry hides, ₱ lb	15	@	17
Green salted, ₱ lb	7½	@	8
Deer Skins	20	@	22
Sheep skins, wool on	30	@	40
do do plain	15	@	30
Goat skins, each	25	@	50
Refined Tallow	10	@	11

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Average slaughtering prices

Beef—American, 1st quality,	10½	@ 12c	₱ lb
do. 2d do.	7	@ 9c.	"
do. 3d do.	6	@ 8c.	"
Mutton—	8	@ 9c.	"
Lamb—	10	@ 12c.	"
Pork—undressed,	5½	@ 6½c	"
" dressed,	8	@ 9c.	"
Veal—	10	@ 12½c	"

PREMIUMS.

The Early Rose Potatoe.

The wonderful celebrity which is now being attained by the unprecedented excellence of the "Early Rose Potatoe," its great productiveness beyond that of any other potatoe known, its early maturity (7, 8 and 9 weeks) surpassing all others, and its great superiority in *quality*, induces us to try to spread its culture as widely as possible.

We therefore will now offer to every *new subscriber* to the California Farmer, from the commencement of our new Volume, Four pounds of the "Early Rose Potatoe," mailed to them *free of cost*, as a Premium for 1870 This will give them seed for another year, equal to 200 to 300 lbs.

P. S. All new subscribers to our present Volume who kindly sent their names before this, if they will send us word they will use this seed they shall have the parcel mailed to them free.

Hotel and Livery Stable for Sale

ASS HOTEL
) (?) CAM ERON HOUSE,

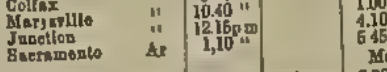
Is now offered for Sale, Also the LIVERY STABLE connected.

THE Hotel Stable have been kept in the best style, and always command a big patronage.

A rare chance will be given, as the Proprietor wishes to retire from business.

For further particulars call on, or address JOHN H. CAMERON, Proprietor, Cameron House, Santa Clara.

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.



Time, Schedule, January 12, 1870.

EASTWARD,		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Wed'sy	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	L	8.00 a m	8 00 a m	4 00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	12.15 "		8.35 "
Stockton	"	2.00 p m		10.30 "
Sacramento	Ar			Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2.20 "	2 20 p m	4 30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6 05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		10 30 "
Colfax	Lv	5.55 "		11.45 "
Cisco	"	9 15 "		4 30 p m
Reno,	"	1.45 a m	1.45 a m	12.15 a m
Wadsworth	"	3.35 "		6 15 p m
Winnemucca	"	10 35 "		7 15 a m
Argenta	"	2.20 p m		1.20 "
Carlin	"	6 10 "		7 15 p m
Elko	"	6.25 "		9.30 "
Ogden	Ar	8 30 a m	8 30 a m	1 00 "

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Satur'y	Emigrant and Fr't Daily.
Ogden	Lv	6 00 p m	6.00 p m	6 05 p m
Elko	"	9 00 a m		6 20 "
Carlin	"	10.25 "		9.10 "
Argenta	"	1.10 p m		12.10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4 50 "		7 45 "
Wadsworth	"	12 00 a m		8 15 p m
Reno	"	2.05 "	2.05 a m	11 45 "
Cisco	"	6 45 "		7 55 a m
Colfax	"	9 20 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	10.40 "		1.00 p m
Junction	"	12.15 p m		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.10 "		6 45 "
				Mail.
Sacramento	Lv	1.30 "	1.30 p m	6 30 a m
Stockton	Ar	3.20 "		8 25 "
San Jose	"	6.50 "		12.40 p m
Oakland	"	7.00 "		12 10 "
San Francisco	"	7.30 "	7.30 "	12 40 "

Local Trains.

FROM

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO,
6:50 A. M.	5:40 A. M.	6.30 A. M.
8 00*	6:55	6.45 "
9.00	8 00	7 60 "
10.00*	9 00	
11 00 "	10 00 "	9 50 "
12 00* M.	11 00 "	
2 00 P. M.	12 05 P M.	11 55
3 00* "	2 00 "	
4 00 "	3 00 "	2 50 P. M
6 15 "	4 00 "	
6 30 "	5 10 "	5 00 "
11 30 P M.	6 50 P. M.	6 40 P. M
SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
7 15† A. M.	5 36 A. M.	4 45† A M
9 00† "	7 30 "	6 50† "
9 30† "	9 02† "	8 15 "
11 30† "	9 42 "	9 00† "
1 30 P. M	11 45† "	11 00† "
4 00 "	1 41 P. M	1 00 P. M.
5 15 "	4 11 "	3 30 "

*To Oakland only. †Sundays only

‡Sundays excepted.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. 32-20.

Shade Trees! Shade Trees!!

ORNAMENTAL & SHADE TREES

LARGE COLLECTION OF TREES.

EXTRA SIZE SHADE TREES

Elm and Ash Trees.

A splendid lot of very choice and large size ELM and ASH Trees, for PUBLIC SQARES, and STREETS, will be offered in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Mulberry Trees.

Large size Mulberry Trees, White, Red, and MORUS MULTICAULIS, of all sizes, suitable for planting out as Shade or Ornamental Trees, and also as Fruit Bearing, or for feeding the Silk Worm

The Mulberry Tree makes a handsome Shade Tree, and is an Ornamental and Fruit Tree combined

These Trees will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

SAGE ORANGE TREES.

A few lots of Osage Orange Trees for setting out as Ornamental Trees. Also

SILK WORM EGGS

Of the French Annual Species, for sale.

The above will be sold on the best of terms

P. S.—Orders addressed to A. P. Smith, will be promptly attended to.

Sample Trees can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE, where information of the quality of the Trees and the price can be had.

A. P. SMITH.

Of the well known Smith's Gardens,

Sacramento City, Cal.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM — AND — Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent on the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE.

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR MEADOW-LAND.

PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREE SEEDS.

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December.

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates:

50 Packets choicest and best		$10 00
25	do do do	5 00
12	do do do	3 00
50 Packets Good Selected		6 00
25	do do do	3 00
12	do do do	1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis. Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops, Very Choice Gladioli,

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds.
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmers' Headquarters. 320 Clay Street, up-stairs.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS!! 1870!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR AND THIRTY THIRD VOLUME OF THE

"California Farmer."

With the New Volume in January we begin our SEVENTEENTH YEAR of LABOR with this JOURNAL

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER PREMIUMS.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER will club with the following Magazines and Journals, and furnish them for the year 1870 at the following rates.

The New York Independent,

PREMIUM ENGRAVINGS,

The California Farmer and the Independent for $7 50, and to present them with Richie's splendid steel engravings of Grant and Colfax, the price of which is $2 each, thus giving them the two Splendid and Popular Pictures worth $4, and both these Papers for $7 50

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Christian Union, new series, Edited by Rev Henry Ward Beecher, $7 50

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Harper's Monthly, Weekly and Bazar, $14 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and either of Harper's Magazines delivered post paid $8 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Weekly Tribune, $6 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Agriculturist, $4 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Monthly Horticulturist with extra Steel Engravings of "Country Life," $1 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Phrenological Journal of New York now in its 50th Volume, $1 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Stock Journal, $3 50

We shall add others with our next issue

Any other Journal or Periodical desired we will furnish with the FARMER on the most liberal terms when desired.

The Terms of the Farmer will remain the same—$5 per year, $3 for six months, (gold price) and $1 extra when payments have been delayed and these terms are unchangeable. A liberal allowance for clubs; when five copies are paid for six copies will be furnished.

We call attention to the Premiums offered, and the Union of other Journals with ours.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers
320 *Clay St.*, San Francisco.

GYPSUM.

(Sulphate of Lime.)

This well known but most wonderful fertilizer has not yet been practically introduced into the Agricultural interests or before the minds of the California cultivators, for the reason that there was no supply, and because it was hard to make them believe our lands needed manuring.

The time, however, has arrived when, by the admitted fact of the deterioration of our soil and the lessening of crops, something must be done to restore the soil and bring it into that state of fertility necessary to make it profitable to cultivate the soil.

Gypsum is a compound of Sulphuric Acid and Lime, and the object of this fertilizer is the fixing of Ammonia, thus making it the direct food of plants, either by supplying the Sulphate of Lime or by its decomposition, affording the Sulphuric necessary to the due development of certain plants.

Sprengel's Analyses shows the quantity of Lime and Magnesia, Sulphuric and Phosphoric Acids to be very large in the following plants, and for them this fertilizer has no superior:

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Cabbage, Swedish Turnips, Clover, Beets, Turnips, and root crops generally; thus ensuring to a certainty its great importance to the Farmers.

Liebig's Natural Laws of Husbandry gives conclusive proofs of its superiority as a fertilizer to Clover and Grasses, furnishing details of experiments made by distinguished men in various parts of Europe.

According to the experiments made by Berthollet, Gypsum is composed of *thirty-three parts* Lime, *forty-three* of Sulphuric Acid, and *twenty-six* of the water of crystalization.

Gypsum is often called Plaster of Paris, but this is wrong—it only takes that name and character when it has been deprived of its water of crystalization by fire; there it becomes *Calcined Gypsum* or Plaster.

Gypsum for Dry Countries like California, will prove immensely valuable, as when used as a fertilizer in our hot and dry soil, its waters of crystalization are seperated by means of our hot climate and go at once to benefit the plants, while the Acids and Sulphate of Lime is taken up by the soil, enriching it to a very great degree.

The undersigned is now prepared to furnish this valuable fertilizer by the quantity to all who desire to try its well attested virtues.

CHAS. J. JANSON,
222 BATTERY STREET.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR STATE and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merits of the H. & L AXLE GREASE over all imitations have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their Premium, their article having stood the test for seventeen years. They are now prepared to sell their well known Axle Grease at as low a price as any other in the market, New York and Chicago not excepted.

P. S.—To consumers—Don't trust to the red ones, ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE Manufactory, No. 144, Natoma street. Depot 320 Jackson street.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1870. NUMBER 8.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—No 330 *Clay street (up stairs), below Battery*

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City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number or $5 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & Co. PUBLISHERS.

San Francisco, Cal.

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W. B. Loomis, " " "

J. E. Chittenden, Stockton.

Patrick McElroy, Vallejo.

G. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row New York.

Watts, Burnell & Co., Seedmen, High Holborn, London.

Vilmorine, Andrieux, & Co., Seedmen, Paris.

W. B. Bancroft, Bookseller, New San Diego.

Home Correspondence,

Russian River Valley, February 19, 1870.

Col. Warren:

Dear Sir—In reply to your favor, allow me to state that I have but a garden spot of land (one acre) which I am trying to get in a high state of cultivation, and a portion of which I desire to produce abundantly of the choicest fruits, vegetables, etc., and the remainder I am adorning with flowers, evergreens, etc. I have as yet barely made a commencement, and do not feel able to do much this year; but I think it about time we began to do something towards permanent improvement, and the introduction of Science in Agriculture.—Being engaged in my professional duties, I have but little knowledge on the subject, of which I regard you as a valuable exponent; and yet, if I but succeed in introducing a valuable potato or strawberry, or plant for posterity a noble fruit or shade-tree, I shall do much more for posterity than many of my fellow-citizens of this part of the country are doing. The time has now arrived to abandon the slip-shod system of Agriculture so prevalent in our county, and to inaugurate the much-more rational and successful one developed by scientific research and experiments. Our own R. R. Valley—the fairest and most productive portion of creation—is sadly deficient in energetic progressiveness. Why is it you do not visit our county and stir us up a little? True, you differ from us politically, but we do not *need* political instruction (or partisanship, at least;) and on the subject in which you take special interest, I believe you might do much good. At least, should you ever come this way, you will find my latch-string hanging out, and myself (when not engaged in my professional duties) and my horse and buggy at your disposal.

As for your paper, (aside from the little interest it takes in party politics,) I look upon it as indispensable to the California farmer. Come and see us, and circulate your paper, and infuse vitality into this garden of creation,—the present lethargy of which is such that "Rip Van Winkle's" somnolency appears but a *siesta*.

Very respectfully and truly,

Yours, C. S. W.

REPLY.

We are always glad to receive letters like the above, as they show the right spirit, such as we are glad to find; that is the "leaven that will leaven the whole lump;"—we will help. The *Potatoes* and the *Strawberries* shall go, and *Seeds* too, and we *will* try to take a trip up to that garden-spot and take a "buggy ride" and enjoy the kind hospitality of our friend; and, if we can but stir them up to doing more—to make more bright, cheerful *flower-crowned* "Homes," we shall feel richly paid,—so, kind friend, look out! we are coming.—Ed. F.

Carpenteria, Cal., February 27, 1870.

Editor California Farmer:

The rain has come at last!—many a sad heart is made glad and happy. On the 20th inst. we had a fine shower, which did much good; and on the 23d it began to rain about two o'clock in the morning, and continued most of the time for twenty-four hours. Part of the time it came down furiously, with considerable thunder and lightning.

Since the rain the weather has been delightful, and mother Earth looks fresh and green. The farmers are busy, and prompted to do their best. The grain sown before the rain is up and looking well.

The rain came in time to save us; we can plant trees and raise good crops.

According to the Rain Gauge at Santa Barbara, we have had, altogether, 7.84 inches—enough to insure good crops and pasturage.

I send you a sample of the Castor Bean that grows spontaneously here and becomes quite a tree. It grows and ripens all the year, but all the rains and sunshine we have fail to "pop" it open. You will find it requires a deal of thumping or pinching to get off its shell. It must be a different variety to those cultivated for oil. These appear to be oily enough and very productive, but the "threshing" part is an item against it, as you will discover.

I have seen no Castor Beans grown here for the oil, but I think of trying some this season.

I never saw better corn than grows here, but by the time we get it to San Francisco it nets but little. Corn and beans are rather low now to depend on altogether. Freight and commissions are heavy, and I think the best end of the bargain, because *that* is a sure crop.

O. N. CADWELL.

REPLY.

We are glad to hear from our friend and correspondent. Here is a corroboration of what we said last week. There is no real suffering *down South*; "all is well" now, and the prospects were never better for large crops.

In reply to the "Castor Bean" question, we would say, the sample sent us is not the right kind. Our friend will do well to plant the small "Illinois Bean;" that drops out early; we send a sample; it will pay well to grow. A ready market can be found, at the Linseed Oil and Lead Works, for all that is grown.

SUMMARY OF LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

VICTORIA, MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 8, 1869.

Accounts from the agricultural districts are highly satisfactory. It was feared that the wheat crop would suffer much from rust, but the result has proved otherwise, and this harvest will be the largest ever gathered in the colony, both the area under cultivation being greater and the yield heavier. The hay crop has been unusually good, two to three tons per acre being gathered where the produce last year did not exceed one ton. The demand for labor of all descriptions is still in excess of the supply. The scarcity has induced farmers to send a deputation to Government, desiring them to reduce the numbers employed on public works to the *minimum* for the next few weeks. Harvest men have increased their demands, and now receive 5s. to 6s. per day. Shearing is almost over, a large portion of the wool taken off in the grease. Full prices have been realized at the monthly sales, and about 18,350 bales disposed of.

NEW SOUTH WALES, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

The wool sales during the month were well attended; several parcels purchased at full prices, the rate of freight to London for clean being ¾d. in full, and for greasy, ½d. 12,195 of the new clip have been forwarded to London, against 10,242 during the corresponding period last season.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, ADELAIDE, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

Little doing in cereals; wheat has fallen from 5s. 7d. to 4s. 3d. old for export, and 4s. 1d. for new. Small quantities only of the latter offering; the farmers hold back for the harvest. The total export during 1869 to 2d instant has been 38,269 tons of flour, and 193,093 qrs. wheat, together (at the rate of 45 bushels wheat to the ton of flour) 73,597 tons wheat and flour.

CAPE COLONY, PORT ELIZABETH, DECEMBER 14, 1869

The summer wool season is well advanced, and promises a liberal yield; the arrivals are increasing each week, about 6,000 bales received since 1st instant. The Government has issued a notice that tenders are required for £50,000, 4½ per cent. stock, chargeable on the general revenues of the colony. The weather has been favorable for the operations of the agriculturists and flockmasters

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, BUENOS AYRES, DECEMBER 12, 1869.

Business continues to improve. Wool is coming in. The census returns have been published.—Total population of the Republic, 1,780,043. The first census taken The influx of emigrants continues on a large scale.—From *S. W. Silver & Co.'s Circular, of January* 28, 1870

A CHAPTER ON DOGS.

WHY TOLERATE DOGS?

There was a time in our younger days, when we entertained a decided sentiment of fondness for dogs; and have sometimes had occasion to defend them from attacks which we then regarded as traducent. But some experiences have cured us of this sentiment. Three terrible cases of hydrophobia occurring last winter in our neighborhood, and those again reported the present winter in various parts of the country, have set us to thinking of the best remedy for this horrid human malady. Really valuable dogs are few and far between, and the trouble is, not that dogs exist as domestic animals, but that hordes of vicious, worthless brutes abound, that the dreaded disease is so frequent. Absolute extermination of the species, even if practicable, might not be wise, but the character and number of dogs might be profitably modified. This may be done by heavy taxation, and surely, the value of human life, and the harrowing features of hydrophobia in the human kind, would form ample warrants for the relentless operations of such a tax. The lives of two respected citizens of Camden county, N. J., have just been sacrificed by hydrophobia. Serious alarm prevails in various portions of the country from the occurrence of similar cases, and the public mind is, to some degree, exercised in seeking a remedy. We read in a recent issue of the *Philadelphia Press* an article urging the infliction of this tax in strong terms, a portion of which we present, as expressing our own views upon the subject: "If all the dogs in creation were gathered together, and any reasonable mortal were called upon to decide whether the whole batch were worth a human life, the verdict would unquestionably be in the negative. Even if all the good qualities of all the world's dogs were concentrated in one cur, he still would not be worth so much as the little finger of a human hand. Why tolerate the worthless quadrupeds, then? They are no manner of use anywhere, except on the Alps or amid the ice-fields of the North, and there only one species can survive. In the houses of this latitude they are a constant source of filth and danger. The more they are petted the more dangerous they become, for their familiarity disarms suspicion, and gives the opportunity to inflict the fatal wound in case they are envenomed. It is well settled that the bite of a dog may produce hydrophobia even though it has not manifested symptoms of rabies. The season of the year, or some peculiar constitutional condition of the animal, aside from atmospheric influence, may beget incipient rabies, and then even a casual scratch or playful bite will prove fatal to a human being.—Even if there be no danger from a laceration of the flesh by a dog, the alarm occasioned by a bite might, in very imaginative persons, superinduce hydrophobia. The fact is, no one is safe about premises where dogs are at liberty. If care were exercised in perpetuating improved breeds, there would be some excuse for having dogs about; but the worthless, cross-grained, mangy curs of every conceivable mixture, that are found about farm-houses and in our thoroughfares, are nuisances of the most odious kind. They are generally without decent dog-like proclivities, live by foraging like the hyena, afford no protection to man or property, make nightly raids upon neighboring sheep-pastures or neighboring yards; and, when full of poisonous blood, snap a master's hand so that he dies a thousand horrid deaths. There is but one way of abating the dog-nuisance. Tax them.—Make him who claims the privilege of assisting to kill his neighbor's sheep, or inflicting upon himself, family, or friend, an hydrophobia death, pay for it. We are aware that there is a doggish sentiment in the breast of some people that is hard to overcome; but it can be reached through the pocket. A dog that is not worth five dollars a year to his master is not fit to live; and this should be the minimum tax placed upon him."—*Journal of the Farm.*

WHAT THE ATLANTIC CABLES COST.

Exclusive of the two Atlantic cable companies, not less than ten submarine telegraph schemes, with a capital of $35 000,000, have been promoted or completed within a few months. The capital of the British Indian submarine telegraph from Suez to Aden and Bombay is alone put down at $19,000,000; the Falmouth, Malta, and Gibraltar line at $3,000,000; the West India and Panama line at $3,000,000; the British Indian extension from Ceylon to Singapore at $2,500,000; the China submarine telegraph at $4,000,000; the China and Japan extension of the Great Northern Telegraph at $3,500,000; and the Panama and South Pacific at $1,000,000. This wonderful activity is exciting some alarm lest the work be overdone, and the London *Economist* advises quiet people not to meddle with cable companies.

[It is the age of Progress. Cables and Railroads must progress, for men are not satisfied to move slow now;—stage-coach motion won't do. Ed. F.]

SENATOR COLE.

"*Opinions of the Press of California on Senator Cornelius Cole.*"

This is the title of a Pamphlet sent to us, we suppose, for an Editorial notice. We cheerfully give our opinion of the Pamphlet, the authors of it, and those papers which give currency to such shameful articles.

We presume those newspapers, in thus speaking, consider "All is fair in Politics," yet this is no excuse for thus striving to bring reproach upon one who may differ from them. We believe Senator Cole to be, in his acts, far superior to either the Journals that have assailed him. Our own opinion is, that any person who can find nothing better to do than to hunt up stale inuendoes, over a year old, against a State Senator, is liable to the charge of laboring to pull down one person, in order to build up another.

Who is the man these Journals would elevate to the seat now occupied by Senator Cole? and what plan have these Journals on foot by which *they* or their friends may be enriched?

Thank Heaven! this Journal has never yet descended into that filthy pool of Politics, where the eyes are so blinded to *Truth* or the *Good* in a man who may differ from us in Politics or Religion. The course pursued by many of our Political Journals is a disgrace to them and to humanity.

It is not to be supposed that any public man can please all; but there is a duty every Journal owes to the public, and that is, to treat with a decent respect all who differ from them, but the Pamphlet now before us shows only selfishness, spite, and spleen; but let such Journals beware how they handle Fire, and as they have ventured to take a *live* "*Cole*" in their hands, we feel confident they will *burn their own fingers*, and feel the *smart* for many years to come.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

A Pennsylvania farmer finds that he can keep horses fat and strong on rye-meal and rye-straw.

As agriculture progresses, we may note an advance in feeding from grass to roots, and from roots to oil-cake. The better the farming, the more fatty food for stock.

It is a very easy matter to start a few seeds in pots or boxes, and determine what proportion will grow, without running the risk of losing a crop in addition to the cost of preparing the soil and sowing.

As Dickens says he can always judge a hotel by its castor, so you can always judge a farmer by his gate; "and I have seen," remarks a recent traveler, "just three farm-gates in California for which I had any respect."

Sixty thousand small farms were last year added to our freeholds, double the number of the land-owners in England; and there are ten millions of foreigners working themselves up, peacefully and hopefully, into the grand, social amalgam and "Corinthian brass" of our population—one of the most noticeable facts, perhaps, of all human ethnology on record.

The following is a translation of a horse's petition to his driver: Up the hill, whip me not; down the hill, hurry me not; in the stable, forget me not; of hay and corn, rob me not; of clean water, stint me not; with sponge and brush, neglect me not; of soft dry bed, deprive me not; if sick or cold, chill me not; with bit and rein, oh! jerk me not; and when you are angry, strike me not.

OUR GRAIN CROP ON HAND.

A SHARP HIT AT THE HOLD OVER'S.

The *Commercial Herald and Market Review*, in its issue of March 4, has the following thrust at the Farmers that hold on to their crops. We endorse it fully, for we know many Farmers who have acted unwisely, and have experienced heavy losses thereby. Farmers, hear what the *Herald* says of you:

"Within the current week, our receipts of Wheat from the upper country have increased materially, and are the first fruits of the seasonable rains with which the State has recently been blessed. Streams long dried up have been greatly swollen and rendered navigable, so that steamers, with their barges, have been enabled to ply the upper waters tributary to the San Joaquin River, and thus, thousands of sacks of Wheat have been brought to market, much to the relief of those shippers whose vessels were waiting cargoes. It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy, the amount of Wheat yet to come forward from the interior, as very much depends upon the ruling market.—Many of our farmers have become so wealthy as to be unwilling to sell their grain, unless at an exorbitant price, frequently holding on to their crops for years, hoping to obtain an exorbitant rate, selling only when it was found that the moths or weevils were eating out their substance. Examples of this nature are not uncommon in this State, as well as in Oregon, and it would be unnecessary for us to go back any considerable time to demonstrate fully the truth of our remarks—many of those farmers suffering grievously for their folly—and in their efforts to save themselves from loss and embarrassment, sought relief by shipments abroad, resulting finally, and in divers instances, in total loss."

BEET ROOT SLICED AND STRAW FOR CATTLE-FEEDING.

"We know," says a writer in the *d'Agriculture Pratique*, "that several attempts have been made to fatten cattle on sliced or cut raw beet-root mixed with straw. M. Valler and M. Gerard speak of it, but they apparently do not recognize the distinction between *raw* and *fermented beet*, and that the latter has a great superiority, and is more economical. M. Leduc (as stated in a note in our last number), has sought to obtain fermentation chiefly on a large scale, being convinced it was the only way to obtain cheap and healthy food.—He has made some experiments, and has always obtained the best results, since, with a crop of fifty hectares of beet-root, he has fattened such a number of sheep as would have required more than 150 hectares of ordinary fodder. We have followed these experiments of M. Leduc with great interest, and assisted in promulgation his discoveries. Now that experience has shown the success of his method, it appears to us of great interest to make it known, and furnish those who wish to try it, hints to guide them in its application.

"We are far from advising the beet-root distilleries and sugar factories to be shut, and beet-root employed solely for the fattening of cattle; but we are persuaded that the economical use of beet-root for the fattening of cattle, such as is practiced at Beaurevoir, would present very great advantages. We must always remember this truth, that sugar factories and distilleries do not increase indefinitely, and that if the manufactured article does not meet an extended consumption, it will be exposed to great and serious losses. The question will be more easily solved for those who are distant from all sugar factories, and who wish to feed a great number of cattle in order to obtain more manure. It will be interesting to find:

"1. That it is very easy to preserve beet-root in its ordinary condition for a whole year.

"2. That it may be preserved as surely and easily as pulp, the residue of the manufacture, and ordinary fodder.

"M. Leduc preserves his beets two ways, the one by steaming for winter, the other by fermentation for summer."

COATES BROTHERS' WOOL CIRCULAR.

Philadelphia, March 1st., 1870.

The past month opened with an active trade in Fleeces and Pulled—large amounts of the latter having changed hands, and all the shorter and inferior descriptions being sold by holders at good prices, principally to Eastern dealers—the demand being purely speculative. This has, however, left our market in a very healthy condition with regard to Pulled wools; and although the demand has slackened off somewhat, yet the stock now being produced is so desirable that manufacturers find it advantageous to use it, and holders have no trouble in selling at better rates than were ruling last month.

The demand for Fleeces has been spasmodic.—For a few days it seemed as if the price must certainly rule higher, and then again there would be almost no trade, and prices nominal. Holders, however, can now definitely see that stocks are very light in all the Eastern markets, and desirable lots are scarce. This fact has driven buyers to scour the country for any wools that could be picked up, and competition has run up the price in the West proportionately higher than in Eastern marts, so that there is now no margin for profit except on lots containing a fair proportion of combing. The problem as to whether there is wool enough to last to the next clip is now forcing itself on us, and as time elapses we see wool gradually appreciating, even in the face of a lower premium on gold and a dull dry-goods market.—This is occasioned partly by wool being as low a staple product as can be raised in the country, even at gold prices.

Tub wools are dull and lower in price.

Our own stock of all descriptions, though much reduced, still contains many desirable lots, which buyers will find it to their advantage to examine. These we are desirous of closing before any new wool comes to market, and will sell at corresponding prices.

The sales for the month, of Domestic Fleece, Tub-washed and Pulled Wools, foot up about 2,005,050 pounds within the range of 45 to 55 for Fleece, 47 to 58 for Tub-washed, and 35 to 44 for Pulled.

TUB-WASHED.	
Fine, well washed	$ 56 @ 58
Medium, well washed	53 @ 54
Fair Ordinary	50 @ 53
Low or Burry	45 @ 47
DOMESTIC PULLED.	
City Merino Pulled, Long	$ 40 @ 43
City Merino Short	38 @ 42
City No. 1 Pulled	40 @ 43
Lambs' Pulled	36 @ 38
Western Pulled	40 @ 42
CALIFORNIA.	
Fine Unwashed Fleeces	$ 26 @ 30
Medium Unwashed Fleeces	25 @ 28
Common Unwashed Fleeces	18 @ 23

COATES BROTHERS,

Nos. 127 and 129 Market St.

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER EIGHT.

GROWING TIMBER—TREE PLANTING.

In my judgement, the proportion of a small farm that should be permanently devoted to trees (other than fruit) is not less than one-fourth; while, of farms exceeding one hundred acres in area, that portion should be not less than one-third, and may often be profitably increased to one-half. I am thinking of such as are in good part superficially rugged and rocky, or sandy and sterile, such as New England, eastern New York, northern New Jersey, with both slopes of the Alleghanies, as well as the western third of our continent with a smaller proportion of timber in the Prairie States and the broad, fertile intervales which embosom most of our great rivers for at least a part of their course; but I doubt it. And there is scarcely a farm in the whole country, outside of the great primitive forests in which openings have but recently been made, in which some tree-planting is not urgently required.

"Too much land," you will hear assigned on every side as the reason for poor farming and meager crops. Ask an average farmer in New England, in Virginia, in Kentucky, or in Alabama, why the crops of his section are in the average no better, and the answer, three times in four, will be, "Our farmers have too much land"—that is, not too much absolutely, but too much relatively to their capital, stock, and general ability to till effectively. The habitual grower of poor crops will proffer this explanation quite as freely and frequently as his more thrifty neighbor. And what every one asserts must have a basis of truth.

Now, I do not mean to quarrel with the instinct which prompts my countrymen to buy and hold too much land. They feel, as I do, that land is still cheap almost anywhere in this country—cheap, if not in view of the income now derived from it, certainly in contemplation of the price it must soon command and the income it might, under better management, be made to yield. Under this conviction—or, if you please, impression—every one is intent on holding on to more land than he can profitably till, if not more than he can promptly pay for.

What I do object to is simply this—that thousands, who have more land than they have capital to work profitably, will persist in half tilling many acres, instead of thoroughly farming one-half or one-third so many, and getting the rest into wood as fast as may be. I am confident that two-thirds of all our farmers would improve their circumstances and increase their incomes by concentrating their efforts, their means, their fertilizers, upon half to two-thirds of the area they now skim and giving the residue back to timber growing.

In my own hilly, rocky, often boggy, Westchester—probably within six of being the oldest Agricultural County in the Union—I am confident that ten thousand acres might to-morrow be given back to forest with profit to the owners and advantage to all its inhabitants. It is a fruit growing, milk-producing, truck-farming county, closely adjoining the greatest city of the New World; hence, one wherein land can be cultivated as profitably as almost anywhere else—yet I am satisfied that half its surface may be more advantageously devoted to timber than to grass or tillage. Nay: I doubt that one acre in a hundred of rocky land—that is, land ribbed with rocks that the bar or the rock hook cannot lift from their beds, and which it will not as yet pay to blast—is now tilled to profit, or ever will be until it shall be found advisable to clear them utterly of stone breaking through or rising within two feet of the surface.—The time will doubtless arrive in which many fields will pay for clearing of stone that would not to day; these, I urge, should be given up to wood now, and kept wooded until the hour shall have struck for ridding them of every impediment to the steady progress of both the surface and the subsoil plow.

Were all the rocky crests and rugged acclivities of this County bounteously wooded once more, and kept so for a generation, our floods would be less injurious, our springs unfailing, and our streams more constant and equable: our blasts would be less bitter and our gales less destructive to fruit; we should have vastly more birds to delight us by their melody and aid us in our not very successful war with devouring insects; we should grow peaches, cherries, and other delicate fruits, which the violent caprices of our seasons, the remorseless devastations of our visible and invisible insect enemies, have all but annihilated; and we should keep more cows and make more milk on two-thirds of the land now devoted to grass than we actually do from the whole of it. And what is true of Westchester is measurably true of every rural county in the Union.

I have said that I believe in cutting trees as well as in growing them; I have not said, and do not mean to say, that I believe in cutting everything clean as you go. That was once proper in Westchester; it is still advisable in forest-covered regions, where the sun must be let in before crops can be grown; but, in nine cases out of ten, timber should be thinned or culled out rather than cut off; and, for every tree taken away, at least two should be planted or set out.

We have pretty well outgrown the folly of letting every apple tree bear such fruit as it will; though in the orchard of my father's little farm in Amherst, N. H., whereon I was born, no trees had ever been grafted when I bade adieu to it in 1826; and I presume none has been to this day. By this time, almost every farmer realizes that he can't afford to grow little, gnarly, villainously sour or detestably bitter-sweet apples, when, by duly setting a graft at a cost of two dimes, he makes that identical tree yield Greenings or Pippins at least as bounteously. I presume the cumulative experience of fifty or sixty generations of apple growers has ripened this conclusion. Why do they not infer readily and generally that growing different timber where the best and most valued grow as rapidly, is a stupid, costly blunder? It seems to me that whoever has attained the conviction that apple trees should be grafted ought to know that it is wasteful to grow Red Oak, Beech, White Maple, and Alder, where White Oak, Hickory, Locust, and White Pine, might be grown with equal facility, in equal luxuriance, provided the right seeds were planted, and a little pains taken to keep down, for a year or two the shoots spontaneously sent up by the wrong ones.

North of the Potomac and east of the Ohio, and (I presume) in limited districts elsewhere, rocky, sterile woodlands, costing $2 to $50 per acre according to location, etc., are to-day the cheapest property to be bought in the United States.—Even though nothing were done with them but keep out fire and cattle and let the young trees grow as they will, money can be more profitably and safely invested in lands covered by young timber than in anything else. The parent, who would invest a few thousands for the benefit of children or grandchildren still young, may buy woodlands which will be worth twenty times their present cost within the next twenty years. But better even than this would it be to buy up rocky, craggy, naked hill sides and eminences which have been pastured, and, shutting out cattle inflexibly, scratch these over with plow, mattock, hoe, or pick, as circumstances shall dictate, plant them thickly with Chestnut, Walnut, Hickory, White Oak, and the seeds of Locust and White Pine. I say Locust, though not yet certain that this tree must not be started in garden or nursery beds and transplanted when two or three years old, so puny and feeble is it at the outset, and so likely to be smothered under leaves or killed out by its more favored neighbors. I have experiments in progress not yet matured, which may shed light on this point before I finish these essays.

Plant thickly, and of diverse kinds, so as to cover the ground promptly and choke out weeds and shrubs, with full purposes to thin and prune as circumstances shall dictate.

Many farmers are averse to planting timber, because (they think) nothing can be realized therefrom for the next twenty or thirty years, which is as long as they expect to live. But this is a grave miscalculation. Let us suppose a rocky hilly pasture lot of ten or twenty acres rudely scratched over as I have suggested, and thickly seeded with hickory nuts and white oak acorns only: within five years, it will yield abundantly of hoop poles, though the better, more promising half be left to mature, as they should be; two years later, another and larger crop of hoop poles may be cut, still sparing the best; and thenceforth a valuable crop of timber may be taken from that land; for, if cut at the proper season, at least two thrifty sprouts will start from every stump; and so that wood will yield a clear income each year while its best trees are steadily growing and maturing. I do not advise restriction to those two species of timber; but I insist that a young plantation of forest trees may and should yield a clear income in every year after its fourth.

—But this paper grows too long, and I must postpone to the next my more especial suggestions to young farmers with regard to tree planting.

IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK.

At one of the meetings of the New York, State Agricultural Society, Judge H. T. Brooks gave his views upon the important subject of Stock raising, and urged its importance upon great moral grounds. His remarks are sound, and worthy of special regard.

We commend his remarks to the Stock raisers of California. The Judge thus speaks:

"A poor cow is good for nothing; she don't pay the cost of her keeping. A medium cow, like a politician or a game of chance, is doubtful. An extra cow is worth more than she ever costs. A very superior cow, that will make, as some do, over two pounds of butter a day, is a beneficent bequest that cannot be sufficiently prized. Her chief mission is the propagation of her species.—Whoever annihilates that class of animals, by destroying their offspring, commits a grave offence, and should be held responsible by the indignant judgement of the world. Good cows are benefactors of the human race. Do they not feed the hungry? Do they not minister to human necessities? Men who do so you call good and great.—What do you say of the cows? As we love them, and as we love our species, are we not morally obligated to do our best to multiply and extend them? Fortunately our facilities for the improvement of stock are almost unbounded. The extraordinary qualities of superior animals may soon reappear in a countless progeny, if we have the discretion to make the most of them by judiciously crossing them upon the very best we can obtain. Take Mr. Hammond's famous sheep, Sweepstakes; his lineal descendants, if all used for breeding till the fifth generation, might count over fifty millions, or about twice the entire number of sheep now in the United States; and yet, the venerable Vermont patriarch, the father of the whole line, would be but ten years old! The same might be true of any meritorious and vigorous bovine. With such facilities for the spread of good blood and good qualities, it is a crime against civilization and society to breed from the miserable apologies for domestic animals prevalent in farmers' yards, while beauty, strength, docility, and fleetness are hurried prematurely to towns and public works, leaving no representatives behind. Too late we hear lamentations about these matters. People often speak now-days admiringly and deploringly of the "Messenger" horse. After doing an incalculable service, their good qualities have been frittered away by foolish crosses with flashy, unsubstantial stock. It is notorious that our roadsters lack strength and endurance, worth all the "two-seventeens" you could crowd into space. It has been claimed by those who ought to know, that imported Messenger was worth to the United States a hundred million of dollars.—However that may be, if he had been seasonably appreciated, the very best selections made for him and all his meritorious male and female offspring held sacred for breeding purposes, his services would have been a hundred-fold more valuable.—Long before this, every horse in the United States might boast his descent from the splendid, fleet, and powerful animal sent to us from Britain in 1788. Remember, then, never to use any animal for breeding when a better one can be obtained.—You are not working for yourselves merely; the results are not confined to one generation. As a breeder you are improving or deteriorating what belongs to those who come after you. If every father transmits to his sons better stock than he received, there is no standard of excellence that may not be reached. We have no business to set bounds to progress in any direction. Within my recollection, the sheep of my town have doubled their yield of cleansed wool, to say nothing of avoirdupois weight. Does anybody suppose that sheep improvement is necessarily confined to the middle of the nineteenth century? Excelsior should be the motto of every age. With a definite end in view, with a knowledge of means and appliances, discreetly employing suitable varieties of food, in quantities that strengthen and expand the organs, giving proper attention to air and exercise, and all the conditions of healthy and harmonious development, improvement will be certain and satisfactory.

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—AND—

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Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

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MAIN & WINCHESTER

Manufacturers AND Importers of

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SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

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FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

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The Type which now prints the FARMER will be offered for sale, as we intend to print on NEW CALIFORNIA TYPE.

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Miscellaneous.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent, Barley Meal, 13 per cent, Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 9-10 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock are -ed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving! Is no equal

For MILCH COWS particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($35 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold; at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

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☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co. 21-23 1y

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WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. C. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,

"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,

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is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the

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THE OAKLAND

Cotton Manufacturing Company

Have commenced operations with their new Burlap Machinery, and are prepared to

BUY FLAX,

either in the straw or broken, in any quantity offered.

All communications concerning the sale of Flax, or the Cultivation of it, to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company, PH. SUSMANN.

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Miscellaneous.

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Also, Manufacturers and P prietors of the

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Patented by J. A. Morrell, 0 29th, 1867.

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The Street Cars run from all Depots to the Hotels.

Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid.

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This Company commends itself to the General The same system has been long in operation in Cities with great success.

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31-19

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It will be our purpose to send out no person not fully qualified for the specific duties desire any man who is not of good character, nor send out any man until, by a proper test, we is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and ledge of what is wanted, we shall only give ment to the *Best Men.*

For our time, examinations, correspondence, shall expect a compensation that will repay

Horticulture.

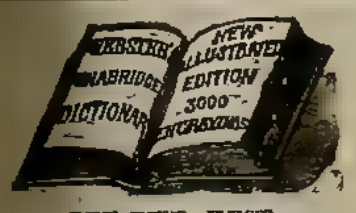
BLACK LOCUST AND OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

In your Nov. 4th number, a subscriber from Cynthiana asks if Black Locust can be raised from seed. In reply I will say, we in Illinois procured seed from Kentucky, and in that way introduced them here, and but for the "Borer" raising many groves, would have been well supplied. As it is, in our city we have trees 40 to 50 feet high that escaped their ravages. Gather the seed at any time after ripening (even through the winter,) about April or May, or rather so soon as vegetation is springing up; take your seed and put it in a common earthen crock, fill the crock nearly full of boiling water, set it aside and let it cool. Pour off the water and repeat the process again. When cool, plant the seed in a light bud, and they will come up as soon as common garden products—try part of them (if you choose) in water not quite at the boiling point. I take Osage Orange seed and put in water nearly boiling and repeat it a second time, and then keep it near a fire or stove, being particular to change the water about milk-warm every other day afternoon to prevent it souring, and in the course of a week they will show sprouts or swell (if good seed), and you can plant immediately or put them in some mould and keep them damp until they sprout.

For Larch and Cedar, I think it best to put them in ley-water for some days, and when soft rub them in a sieve to take the gluten off the seed — *Farmer's Home Journal.*

THE COLORING MATTER IN FLOWERS.

According to M. Morat, the coloring matter of flowers consists, first, of cyanine, or a blue pigment; second, a pink or rose-colored matter, in reality identical with the first, and only altered by an acidity of the juice; third, two yellow-colored matters—xanthine insoluble in water, and xanthine soluble in that liquid. Cyanine is best prepared from the petals of violets or iris flowers by means of boiling alcohol a blue solution is obtained, which soon turns brown, but is restored to its primitive color by being shaken up in contact with air. In order to obtain the coloring matter in a pure state, the alcoholic solution is evaporated to dryness in a water-bath, and the residue taken up with water, wherein the blue pigment is soluble, while fatty matter and resin are left behind; the aqueous solution is precipitated by means of acetate of lead; the ensuing green-colored precipitate is decomposed by sulphuretted hydrogen, filtered and washed; afterwards the filtrate is evaporated to dryness in a water-bath: the residue is exhausted with absolute alcohol, and the cyanine precipitated from its solution therein by means of ether. Cyanine does not crystallize, is soluble in water and alcohol and insoluble in ether; acids turn it red, and alkalies green; it is a very sensitive re agent for both.



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The long experience in the business, and the large facilities which the undersigned possesses, gives him the opportunity to offer at all times the largest and best stock in the market.

A large stock will be ready for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.

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By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

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For Sale at the Farmer Office.
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FRESH ALFALFA.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

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There has been eighty bushels of wheat raised to the acre on this Ranch, which speaks of the quality of the land. Apply to E. R. HARRIS,
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Miscellaneous.

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32-1

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Splendid inducements offered to those getting up clubs, for particulars send stamp for our beautiful and attractive show bill and "Club Circular." Sample copies of Recorder sent with show bill. Address A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y.

The show bill is exceedingly beautiful and well worth examination.

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It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

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The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, or TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,
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JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of the above seed, direct from China, which is offered at the following rates

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OF J. W. GURLEY, who left the States several years since, and is supposed to have become a Book-keeper and Accountant in San Francisco, Stockton or Sacramento.

Letters have been received in this city for him, and a Brother has arrived in this State, is ill, and desirous to see him. Should this meet the eye of Mr. Gurley, or any one who can inform of him, this information will relieve his kindred. Address, or call on

☞ COL. WARREN, Farmer Office.

Miscellaneous.

NEW CROP, 1870,

FOR THE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN.

Grass Seeds; Field Seeds, Evergreen Plants, Roses, Dahlias Verbenas, Gladiolus, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, Roots, Early Potatoes, Onion Sets, Books, Implement. &c.

DREER'S GARDEN CALENDER containing full descriptive lists of the above, with directions and illustrations will be mailed on receipt of a postage stamp.

DEALERS SUPPLIED on liberal terms. A wholesale catalogue (for Dealers only) will be mailed on application.

Address HENRY A. DREER,
714 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR.

"What makes it valuable is because it contains so much practical, original matter in such a small space." John J. Thomas.

"The directions for growing Strawberries and Raspberries are the best I have ever seen."—Henry Ward Beecher.

We could give hundreds of just such testimonials, showing the value of this little work. It should be in hands of every person, whether the owner of a rod square of ground or a hundred acres. Tree agents should have a copy. It contains 40 pages. Price 10 cents. Full price list, wholesale and retail, and also terms to agents for those desiring to get up a club for plants sent FREE of all applicants. Parties at the south should order plants in the fall. Address PURDY & JOHNSTON, Palmyra, N. Y. or PURDY & HANOE, South Bend, Ind. 32-3m

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

WE have received an Invoice of Italian Chestnuts in Very Superior order fresh and in the best condition for planting

We have them put up in Packages of ONE DOLLAR EACH, MAILED free to purchasers.

WARREN & Co., FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Stree

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,
tf Farmer Office.

BOUND VOLUMES FARMER

☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $8 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops, Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and is valuable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

Subscribe! Subscribe! Great Inducements!

A NOVELTY

Pocket Timekeeper,

(The most Reliable Timepiece in the Market.)

SENT FREE

by mail to every new subscriber to the

RAILROAD MAGAZINE.

The cheapest and best. The Magazine one year with a Novelty Pocket Timekeeper as a premium for only FIFTY CENTS. Address

Railroad Magazine, TROY, N.Y.

Advertising Abroad!

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural Men, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT; and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTIONS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt.

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop's.

JOHN VANDERBILT & BRO'S.

NO. 23, FULTON STREET,

(NEAR FULTON MARKET. New York.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

AND MACHINES.

Garden, Field, Grass, Bird and Flower Seeds, Guano Bone Dust, and other Fertilizers. Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Roots, Etc. 4.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING MARCH, 10., 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair.

We ask the reading of several important articles in our Agricultural Department this week.

We commend to our readers the Lines by "Zora." The *Mother* speaks here.

Our Farmer readers should be sure and read every one of the Horace Greeley "Essays," now re-published by us every week. There are good practical lessons which must be really beneficial to all who read with a *desire* to be benefitted.

We ask the attention of those who wish a pretty "Rural Home" in the Mountains, to the advertisement in our columns—that speaks a chance that is rarely found. Purchasers in want should hurry up.

We call attention to the advertisement of the "Cameron House," for sale at Santa Clara. This is one of the best Hotel Stands in our State. Situated in a populous region of country, in the hands of an energetic man a fortune can be made easily in a few years.

Acknowledgements.

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

The following were received this week too late for review:

The Technologist.—Devoted to Engineering, Manufacturing and Building. A most valuable publication.

Fowler's Phrenological Journal.—A Monthly of value.

The Mississippi Agriculturist.—A Monthly, published at Meridan, Mississippi.

The American Naturalist.—Published by the Peabody Academy of Science.

The Observer.—A Monthly Review of Banking, Railways, etc. Published at Chicago.

Parry's Fruit Catalogue.—Of Cinnaminson, New Jersey.

Transactions of the California State Agricultural Society.—Kindly sent us by Hon. S. H. Rogers, Speaker of Assembly, for which we return thanks.

All the above will have full notice another week.

THE PREVOST FUND.

The Committee of the Prevost Fund would respectfully invite all the friends of the late Louis Prevost—the PIONEER OF SERICICULTURE—to forward to them such contributions as they are disposed to make to this Fund; and it is to be hoped that those Journals over this coast that have always spoken so kindly of this most-worthy Pioneer, will present this matter to their readers, and thus enable the Committee to carry out the plans designed for the Widow, and erect a suitable Testimonial to the Memory of Louis Prevost.

Contributions can be sent to the Treasurer—Judge D. S. Payne, San Jose; Hentsch and Berton, Bankers, San Francisco; CALIFORNIA FARMER Office, San Francisco.

At an early day the contributors will be invited to meet and arrange the disposition of the Funds that shall be raised.

HAYING SEASON NEAR AT HAND.

Although the trees are but now bursting into bloom, yet the grass is growing rapidly, and our haymakers can almost see it grow.

We desire to call special attention to the Machinery which Messrs. Marcus C. Hawley and Co. offer to our Haymakers and Harvesters. These are very popular Machines, and in a few days we shall present Illustrations of them, so as to show *how they look*—as everybody knows they *work* most capitally.

THE OPENING SEASON.

The careful reader of the general leading newspapers must have observed how changed the tone within the last few weeks.

Where are all the starved Cattle and Sheep? Where the ruined Crops? Where are the many Farmers that were about selling out and leaving various places, that were ruined by the drouth?

Read the same Journals six and eight weeks since, and read them now; what a change! The dying Cattle of the first date are now chewing their cud, sleek and fat; the Sheep are with their lambs; and the dry and withered Crops are changed to a very healthy and thrifty growth, and promise a goodly harvest.

And why this change? Simply, the latter rains came in due season to stop the mouths of the thoughtless and ungrateful;—those who are ever ready to complain, but rarely ever manifest a due sense of thankfulness or gratitude for blessings continually received.

It is an admitted fact, we believe, that our Farmers, as a mass, are more ready to see the cloud than to greet the sunshine; ever ready to murmur when the seasons don't please them, and seldom ready to acknowledge the great blessings our climate, soil and seasons afford them, so far above that enjoyed by other States

Now, the second week in March, the Pear, Plum and Cherry trees are putting on their flowery robes, and sending forth the sweet aroma of their blossoms; the hills are richly robed in velvet-green, while many hill-sides and valleys are brilliant with the flowers of Spring.

For sixteen years we have noted the seasons as a Journalist, but never before have we met with such a season of rapid and healthy advancement of everything in Field and Garden. The prospect is great—the promise sure, and for such blessings let the warmest sentiments of gratitude rise to the "Giver of all Good," for these many and rich favors.

PUTTING IN SEED.

In the planting of all seed the earth should be in good condition to receive the seed, else damage is received by the opening germ from which it never fully recovers; from the largest kind of seed among the cereals which can endure the roughest exposure to the most minute. The condition of the earth when the seed is deposited fixes its fate and marks the grand result of blooming, or seed time.

From the Grain field to the Garden, particularly where the finest flowers are to grow, the soil should be the nursing mother of the germ that is to make the new life, and unless this bed or cradle of its infancy is what it should be, unless the earth is cultivated deep and fine, so that the sun can penetrate it and make it warm, and draw up from below the moisture to nourish and swell that germ and assist at its early development, a check is given which it never afterwards can recover from.

Great blame is often laid at the door of the seed grower and seller for poor seed, when the real cause of the failure is caused by the coarse or wet condition of the soil, and especially *minute* seeds are placed in soil so coarse and untilled that corn would hardly vegitate.

In the garden the soil should be made deep and fine, the nearer it resembles coarse meal the better, but all small seeds should be sown in boxes or pots and transplanted carefully. Many cultivators of Garden grounds injure them by too free use of water. A deep and thorough cultivation will produce moisture, drawn up by the suns heat from below, far better and more nourishing to the plants than all the water that could be put upon the surface soil. What is needed upon the plants is only gentle syringing upon the foliage to keep the leaves clean, they being the lungs of the plant, and unless clean, must perish.

Too much attention cannot be given to good cultivation and constant care, a well cultivated garden is a "beauty spot" in life's pathway, while a neglected garden is only an indication of sloth, idleness and neglect.

THE RAINS.

What a lesson the late rains teach the doubting Farmer! How ready they always are to complain, —how slack to acknowledge blessings!

We have never doubted on this subject; we believed, and have continually asserted in this Journal, for months, that we should have *Rain enough*; and the past week, while in San Jose, we met many Farmers who, when we spoke of *more* rains, said, "Oh! no more, no more; we have plenty."

This truth is established by the laws of Nature, that where the area of country that is well cultivated is large, there the rains will be more copious—there the atmosphere will be continually moist. Continued Cultivation *produces* moisture, and when the now waste *down South*, or any section of our State, now untouched, shall be put under a good Cultivation—Orchards and Vineyards planted, with well-improved Rural Homes, with their Gardens—there will the rains come, and there will crops prosper. Read what Horace Greeley says, in this number, on trees and their influence. Every observing mind will find this to be true, and the present year will witness more genial showers in Summer than ever before.

The Cultivator of the soil must remember that *Cultivation produces moisture.* Cultivation is *better* than irrigation, always.

MUSIC

"Technical Studies for the Voice" is the name of a piece or scale of studies for the Student, prepared expressly for use at the San Francisco Musical Institute, by Frederic Lyster, Esq., and published by Mr. Gray, Esq, Music Publisher of this City, to whom we are indebted for a copy.

This is a valuable composition, and should be in the hands of every person who desires to cultivate the voice correctly.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF OLE BULL.

Agreeable to the notice in the Journals of the day, the "Testimonial Benefit" tendered to this truly illustrious man, took place at Platts Hall last Friday Evening, the 4th of March.

The presence of one of the best and most fashionable audiences of the season must have been truly gratifying to this most distinguished Artist. It was a crowded house, and among the audience could be seen our most intelligent and our best citizens.

It would be superfluous to say the Concert was a musical success, each Artist seemed inspired to do their best. Ole Bull surpassed all his former efforts in delicacy of touch, in sweetness of expression and in perfection in every peice, winning most rapturous applause, earnest and heartfelt.

Miss. Hattie Safford surpassed all her former songs, giving a pathos, a sweetness and brilliancy that made even her own beautiful face more beautiful, and winning most enthusiastic applause.—Her beautiful countenance and graceful form, as well as her lady like deportment, will long be remembered among the many friends she made wherever she appeared.

Mr. Hoffmans performance as a Pianist, have rarely been equalled, his superior playing called forth loud applause.

Mr. McDonald by his superior voice and excellent style of singing, received justly merited encores, again and again.

The sisters Laemlein, who had kindly volunteered their valuable assistance in honor of Ole Bull, and for their high esteem for his noble character, won great applause by their very superior and artistic performance, several peices being warmely encored.

The entire Concert was a grand success, and one long to be remembered.

At the close of the performance George C. Johnson Esq., the Consul General of Norway, came upon the stage and introduced Gen. Cobb, upon whom was conferred the duty of officiating in the presentation

Gen. Cobb waved his hand and two colored men came in bearing upon a cushion the splendid wreath which was to be presented to Ole Bull, then another wave and Ole Bull came in attended by a beautiful young Norwegian Lady, who was to crown the recipient of this token.

Gen. Cobb then read the address which we append, when the young Lady modestly and gracefully placed the wreath upon the noble Norwegians brow.

MR. OLE BULL.

At the request of many of your countrymen, headed by our esteemed friend, General Johnson, Consul General of Norway, and a host of American citizens, I am called on to do you homage; hence gladly I greet you, monarch in the realms of music: for who, that has listened to the strains, thrilling, soothing, inspiring and subduing by turns, would deny that the spirit calling forth such strains is monarch in the world of its own creating. Of all the muses, is it not the muse of music that touches the deepest feeling of the human heart? Is it not music that fires the soul of the soldier to the noblest acts of valor? On going back in history as far as legend, even, "from which history springs," we find the pretty fable of Orpheus with his lyre, enchanting not only the children of the earth, but those of Pluto's regions. Again, Orion, it is said, lured the Dolphin from the depths of the sea by the magic sound he drew from his harp. Hence it is clear that in all climes and among all nations, where heroic deeds and grand acts have been achieved, we will find that music and poetry have lived in the hearts of the people. Thrice hail, then, to one whose cunning hand draws for us—not the wild fanatic visions of a fevered brain, but dreams and pictures like unto the scenes that arise before us, whilst perusing the grand old rages of the master's native land.

It is not alone Norwegians, your countrymen, who welcome and do you honor, but also our American population desire to greet and assure you of their deep appreciation of your talent and of your truly disinterested munificence, by your many acts of generosity, thus uniting with them in placing on the brow of genius, Oh, Master, a crown of Fame, and we trust of immortality.

Ole Bull, with his usual graceful dignity, bowed and received the Testimonial Gift with emotion.

The weight of this crown seemed to oppress him he felt a *crown* of Gold even, and set with Jewels, to heavy for a "son of Liberty" to wear, and soon laid it upon the Piano, and in reply to the address, expressed himself most happily and gracefully to the audience.

The wreath presented was indeed a beautiful and fitting Testimonial to one so truly worthy as Ole Bull.

The form of the wreath was in true artistic taste, of solid gold, crescent form, representing a wreath of laurel leaves, each leaf of which there were thirty-six, tipped with a pearl, the centre forming a coat of arms of California, with (O B.) in diamonds underneath.

This rich and valuable token of remembrance was enclosed in a Morocco Case with a gold plate on which was inscribed these words.

"To Ole Bull, from his California Friends, as a slight token of their affectionate regards.

San Francisco, Cal., March 4, 1870."

The presentation eve was a most fitting one, being the anniversary of the day when our PRESIDENTS are made.

The presentation and his speech ended, before he retired he slexed his wonderful Violin and drew from it such strains of melody as no other mortal creature could draw, this drew forth a most rapturous applause.

This was his last, his Farewell strain,
Such as we may never hear again,
It breathed from his heart in Friendship and love,
And seemed like sweet music from Heaven above,
He bade us farewell, but in memory yet
We will cherish the Friend, *we can never forget.*

THE RAILROAD TARIFF.

While it may be all right and proper to *Legislate* upon Railroad Fares and Freght, it is to be sincerely hoped that, whatever legislation is had, it may be freed from all local or partizan feeling or influence.

We think, now that the Railroad interest is progressing so favorably, and while the Public have the fullest assurance that the leading and most influential men connected with Railroad interests, are men of known, high Public spirit; men who have, in reality, acted with a true sense of right towards the great traveling public, and the interest of Shippers of Freight. We mean the President and Directors of the Central and Western Pacific Railroad,—men who will undoubtedly control many other lines also; while the people see continual proof that these Managers *do* act with a liberal spirit, and are rapidly promoting and developing the great interests of the country, *we* think it would be very unwise to do aught that should hinder the progress of our Railroads, or dampen their zeal in these great Public Enterprises

If Legislators must take up these matters,—if they sincerely believe Legislation necessary, if the cry of monopolies or high Tariffs have been so often sounded in their ears that they think the matter must be looked into,—then, in Heaven's name, for the sake of our State and her true interests, let such Committees as shall have these matters committed to them, be men of comprehensive, practical knowledge and ability; men that can justly review the trials and struggles through which the creators of these great roads have passed, carefully review that path, and, with a Prophet's ken, look well to the future and the good that is in store for our State, by means of our Railroads, before they do aught that shall impede the progress or hinder the developing of the rich resources that would have been forever hidden, but for these very Railroads that are now but making their infant struggles to get upon their feet and go alone.

Wise Legislation is a blessing; but local, partial, personal or partisan scheming is, and has been, the great hindrance to the prosperity of every State and people under Heaven.

We hope the present Legislature will act wisely in the matter of Railroads and Railroad Fares.

FLAX-GROWING

Where are our Farmers that have good Flax lands, that they do not plant largely with Flax? The Seed is much wanted here at the Linseed Oil Works, and the Cotton Mills at Brooklyn will take the straw, and both will pay.

Oregon has gone largely into Flax-growing, and they will do well. We are obliged to import cargoes of Flax-seed, when it could be raised here better, more plump, and cheaper than it could be imported.

It is *not too late* to plant yet: all this month will do. Our fine alluvial lands—land left in Summer fallow, and other deep moist lands,—will grow Flax well. Will not our Farmers try the crop?

THE CASTOR BEAN.

Thus far, all who have raised the Castor Bean —who have given it proper care and attention, have made it a very profitable crop.

It should be borne in mind that the *large* Bean does not open freely; the small Illinois bean opens without trouble and is easily gathered.

There is a market now for all that can be raised, and there should be no delay in planting. If there were *one thousand acres* planted now, in addition to all that has been planted, there is a ready market for the crop.

The Linseed Oil Company, of this City, are ready and liberal to promote this interest.

FARMER'S CLUB CORN.

We have received from our kind correspondent at Mariposa, a parcel of the "Buckland" *Sweet Corn*, known as the "Farmer's Club Corn;"—a most valuable New Variety. The same week we imported some of the same kind, so that now we can furnish to those who desire it, parcels of the same, in packets of 25c. and 50c., mailed free to order. Address FARMER OFFICE.

EARLY PREPARATION FOR HARVEST.

It will be seen by the large advertisement of Messrs. Treadwell and Co., that this Pioneer Warehouse is now prepared to furnish our Grain Harvesters with the Best and Most Complete Header and Harvester ever yet offered, as the result of man's genius, skill and ingenuity.

This wonderful Labor-saving Machine should receive special attention from our Grain growers. By a reference to this Grand Implement it will be seen that the Machine can be changed to suit the ground, and work to be done without stopping—thus a great saving of time and cost is gained.

Farmers should carefully note other Machines in the same advertisement of this Extensive Agricultural Warehouse.

SUNKEN LAKE.

The great natural curiosity known as Sunken Lake, is situated in the Cascade mountains, about seventy-five miles northeast of Jacksonville, Oregon. The walls are two thousand feet high, and almost perpendicular, running down into the water and leaving no beach. The depth is unknown, the surface is smooth and unruffled, and it lies so far below the surface of the mountain that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles, and its breadth at ten. No living man has, it is said, ever reached the water's edge. The lake lies "silent, still, and mysterious in the bosom of the everlasting hills, like a huge well scooped out by hands of genii."

ORANGES.

Oranges are very plenty at Los Angeles, this year. They hardly pay for the gathering, as the price falls very low.

MURDERS AND ASSASSINATIONS

The great "King of Kings" hath, in the table of his law, commanded that thou shalt do no murder; wilt thou then spurn at His edict, and fulfill a man's?

What must strangers from abroad, who are now filling our hotels, think, when they take up our morning papers, and there read the *daily* accounts of murders and assassinations which are taking place in our midst. These records are a foul disgrace to our City Government, for if we had a truly wise and energetic Government,—if the Fathers of our City would look where these daily murders are committed, they would, or *ought* to take measures to put a stop to the Wholesale Butcheries.

What is the purpose of our Churches, our Sabbath, our Young Men's Christian Associations, but to raise the moral standard of men, and purify the Community from Crime, Sin, and Wickedness? And yet, while Churches are multiplied, School Houses increased, and daily gatherings for prayer are held at these places of Christian reformation —Murders increase, Crime flourishes, life and property are more in danger, and the scenes witnessed in our streets, day and night, by the increase of low Drinking Saloons and Dance Cellars, bring a stigma upon the *Authorities* and the *name* and *fame* of our City and its inhabitants.

This subject is one we regret to touch upon, but as a Citizen and a Journalist—as one that can claim to have endeavored to *build up* our *City* and *State* in all her *Industrial Interests* especially, we feel that *these interests* can be of little avail while Murder and Crime are permitted to run rampant in our midst.

How shall these terrible Evils be stayed? How shall we stop the flow of Blood—How stop the increase of Crime?

From whence come these streams of blood? From whence come quarrels, fighting, brawls and violence, but from the low drinking saloons that are so thickly scattered over our City, and from the *dance* cellars—these holes under ground where temptation lies in wait to seduce and destroy?

But are not these places *Legalized*—are they not *permitted* by authority? Our City Licenses the very places where most of these murders originate—Can nothing be done to stay these blood stains upon our City's fair name?

Shall we receive into our Treasury the price of Blood? If such places *must* be Licensed, in Heaven's and Humanity's name, let such a price upon their business be demanded that some compensation be returned to our City for the cost of Police Officers, Courts, Juries, Jails, Prisons, etc., else the world will laugh at us for taking *Blood-money* and paying out *Ten* Dollars for *One* received!

The simple truth is clearly shown;—the cause of Crime proceeds from these *sources of Crime*, and our Authorities should visit these placesand see the *young men* and *boys* that nightly flock to these Dance Cellars, to their ruin, and the disgrace and degradation of our City.

Now, in view of these facts, if there is one duty above all others that belongs to the "Young Men's Christian Association" to perform it is to try and save the *Young Men of our City* and Young men from the Country, who visit our City, from being ruined and destroyed in the Pest Houses of this City.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.

The constant, steady, great mortality among little children in our City, should certainly awaken public attention to the matter, and the cause should be ferreted out and a remedy applied.

We, ourselves, feel convinced a stop could be put to one-quarter, if not one-half, of these fatal cases. One cause of so many deaths among our children arises from *diseased Parents*, a violation of physiological creation, another, neglect and exposure; but one of the great causes is want of some Nutrition, and of this is the fearfully POOR MILK fed to the children of our City, from Cows fed with *Brewery Slops*. This is a matter that should be looked into, and not delayed, for children are thus slain by scores every month.

GRAND DRY GOODS BAZAAR.

At the head of Montgomery Street and Market a visitor to our City has a fine Panoramic View of a fashionable part of our City. Up and down Market Street the cars come from all quarters, and through the leading streets of our City, bringing the vast amount of business done in a Metropolitan City.

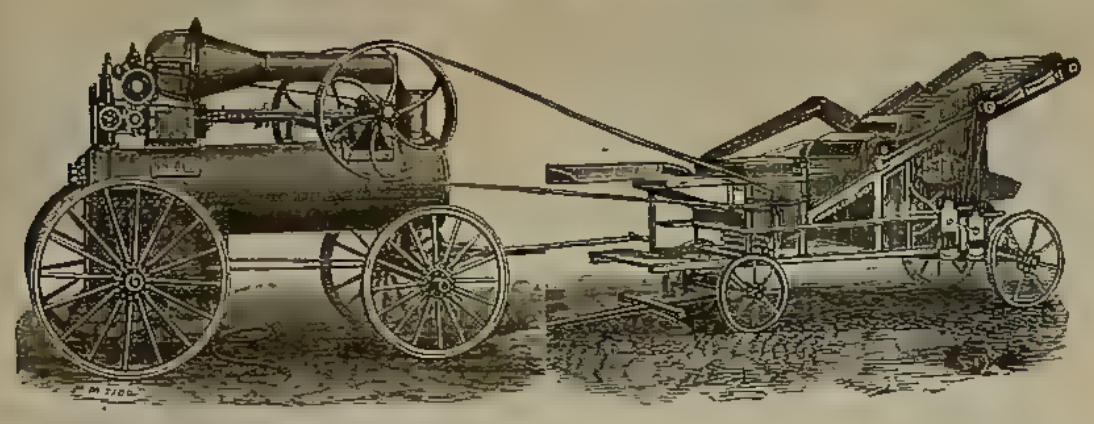
At the head and centre of Montgomery Street stands the new GRAND HOTEL, soon to be opened —probably one of the finest Hotels, when finished in our country.

From this grand centre, down Montgomery Street, one of the finest Stores seen, and most conspicuously, too, is that of Messrs. Eyre, Byrne and Co., one of the largest and most extensive and complete in all that comprises a GRAND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT, of any Warehouse on this coast—complete in all the various departments, from the most rich and costly Silk, Shawls, and Dress Goods to the articles of practical utility in the Household.

This establishment is conducted on the *one price* system, and with attentive and courteous salesmen, Ladies can be waited upon promptly, yet never urged to purchase, and the goods sold are always the best and at the lowest rates. The House is one of the best Houses in our City or State, and long years of business have made it one of the most popular.

We find, in a French journal, the following dialogue between two married ladies: "My dear, the first months after my wedding I was on my knees before my husband from morning to eve—my life was a perpetual adoration, an incessant delight, an inexpressible felicity. I overwhelmed him with caresses; I think I could have eaten him." "And now?" "Now, I am right sorry that I didn't."

"HOADLEY" "RUSSELL!"



HOADLEY'S IMPROVED THRESHING ENGINES!!

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED SEPARATORS!!

CONSTITUTING PERFECTION IN THRESHING GRAIN!!!

THESE MACHINES are now so completely constructed as to render them the very "NE PLUS ULTRA" of ENGINES and SEPARATORS for the Farming community of California.

THE ATTENTION of the FARMING community and the public generally is called to the GREAT IMPROVEMENTS on the above make of Engines and Separators, which are surpassed by none for threshing grain, and are specially adapted to the use of Farmers.

Improvements on Russell's Separator.

THE SEPARATOR has been increased six inches in width, the sieves being much enlarged, to correspond; the 33 inch Cylinder now having a 40 inch Sieve, being six inches larger than the old style; and the 36 inch Cylinder Sieve has been increased six inches, and is now 48 inches, which greatly enhances the capacity of the Machines.

HAINES' HEADERS

With Doane's Adjustable Reel.

IN OFFERING these SUPERIOR HEADERS to the Farming Community of California, we can safely say that we have now brought the HEADING MACHINE to as near perfection as is possible.

THE MOST USEFUL IMPROVEMENT YET MADE!

WHICH is a simple arrangement for Raising and Lowering the Reel some 18 inches, so as to enable the REEL to reach lodged grain, different lengths of stalks, and to be used in windy weather without stopping the Machine, and the consequent loss of time and labor in adjusting the old style Stationary Reel, which took some FIFTEEN MINUTES. The belts are always of the right length, and you can adjust the Reel to any grain with the greatest ease,

AND WITHOUT LOSING A MINUTE'S TIME!

THE GREAT point in our New Headers will commend itself to all purchasers, and no other Headers will be used when the great merits of this improvement are known.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are Cautioned not to infringe upon our Patent Adjustable Reel Headers, as they will be prosecuted.

FOR SALE BY OWNER OF PATENT AND MANUFACTURER.

WOODS Improved Prize Mower—Folding Bar: As now made, this is the best and Cheapest MOWER used on the Pacific Coast.
KIRBY SELF RAKE REAPER, is unsurpassable in its work.
KIRBY MOWERS—two Sizes, Greatly Improved.
HEADER WAGONS—Thimble Skein, with and without fifth wheel, do., do., with Screw Hubs,—Mill Machinery, Engines, and Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Pipe and Nails.

TREADWELL & CO., San Francisco, Marysville, and Sacramento, Cal.

33 8.

M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 Front St.,
San Francisco.

BUCKEYE Mower, Reaper, AND SELF RAKER

NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Portland.

THE BUCKEYE FOR 1870!

THE MOST COMPLETE MACHINE MADE, WHETHER AS A

MOWER,

REAPER,

or SELF-RAKING REAPER.

For TEN YEARS in California, as at the East, the BUCKEYE is acknowledged AHEAD and SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MACHINE!

SALES EACH YEAR CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

Five Thousand Farmers in California have Used them, and Pronounce them the BEST Machines in the Market.

We offer the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER to Farmers with the utmost confidence knowing they are Superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented.

They have been Thoroughly Tested in California for Three Years, and give the Utmost Satisfaction

SOLE AGENTS FOR C. AULTMAN & CO.'S
CELEBRATED

SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER!

Also the Genuine

HAINE'S HEADER,

Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois. Also

Hollingworth's Wheel Horse-Rake,

(The most Improved Rake in Use,)

And a complete stock of

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,

108 and 110 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Hotel and Livery Stable for Sale

FIRST CLASS HOTEL
THE CAMERON HOUSE,

IS now offered for Sale, Also the LIVERY STABLE connected.

THE Hotel and Stable have been kept in the best style, and always command a big patronage

A rare chance will be given, as the Proprietor wishes to retire from business.

For further particulars call on, or address JOHN H. CAMERON, Proprietor, Cameron House, Santa Clara.

CRANBERRY PLANTS, CRAFTING WAX, OIL PACKING PAPER.

CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts. per 100—$4 00 per 1,000—postage paid. The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Bell, Large Mottled Bell, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle, Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runners and bearers; best adapted with the Bell variety for Upland Culture. For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc., enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts. for "Cranberry Culturist."

Grafting Wax

Of Superior Quality, in Small Packages for use.

OIL PACKING PAPER,

For Mailing and Packing Plants; a heavier article for covering Hot-beds, Manufactured and for Sale by

F. TROWBRIDGE,

Vol. 33-No 6. Milford, Conn.

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Best in the World!

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Most Productive K o !

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Best Eating Potatoe Grown!

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Earliest Potatoe Gro !

33-8.

IMPROVED STOCK.

Premium Chester White Swine.

Pure Breed Poultry, Etc., Etc.

BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular.

THOMAS B. SMITH & Co, Plainville Conn. 4

STATEMENT
— OF THE —

CONDITION
— OF THE —
PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends $600,854 60.

Loans on first Mortgages		$502,486 61
Estimated value premises Mortgaged	$1,520,250	
Buildings on premises insured for	325,600	
Loans on collateral		491,509 60
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is	$808 977	
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000		150,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank		41,972 90
Cash on deposit with Lees & Walter, New York		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fir and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued		145,920 73
State and Federal stamps on hand		4,297 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets		146,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1 696,854 80

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	381,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	381,013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 52
Amount received from rents	10,967 00
Total	$1,164 223 64

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,237 25
Amount paid for marine losses	241,374 87
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,619 96
Paid for commissions to agents	109,765 67
State and Federal taxes	42,045 63
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payments	117,550 79
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000 00
	$1,039,694 08
Net amount fire risks written during the year	$63,799,781 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year	33 428,228 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869	$46,282,301 00
Amount marine risks in force December 1869	2,971,967 00

J. HUNT, President.

A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 4.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY cuts in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $3 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on in-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST

STEAMER

THE FOLLOWING

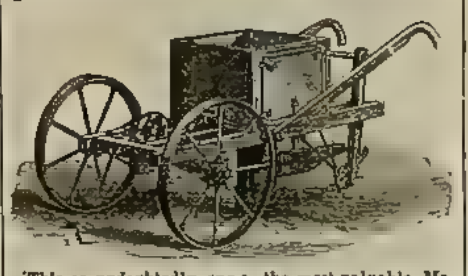
Flint on Milch Cows—New Edition.....$2 50
Flint on Grasses—New Edition.....$2 50
Harris on Garden Insects—Superb Edition.....$5 00
Book of Fruits—by Baker.....$1 50

The above are all New Works, or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the FARMER Office.

32-6 WARREN & CO.

TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER.



This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops those pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed

No intelligent farmer can ... see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay street, up stairs.

A Bargain!

Fine Homestead on the Mountains!!

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Eldorado County, containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land, pleasantly situated, and with pleasant surroundings.

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the first floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort—Closets, Bath-room, Cellar under house, etc.

The outbuildings are, a good Carriage House, Wood shed, Chicken House, etc.

A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight-yrs from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been Year

A good Orchard of 500 Trees, Five to Seven Years Old, all Good Varieties of Fruit. The Eleven Acres' balance of Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden Cultivation.

There is any quantity of "Uncle Sam's" land, of Best Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

The House is nicely furnished, and, to a person of taste, this place can be made a "little Paradise"

The House and Grounds will be sold a GREAT BARGAIN, if applied for immediately, and will be sold for Less than the Cost of the Buildings!

Apply to Editor of FARMER.

FOREMAN'S PLACE WANTED

A German Gardener and Orchardist wants a place where he can find steady employment. The advertiser fully understands Orchard and Vineyard culture; he is thoroughly acquainted with the Pruning of Orchards and Vineyards, and can give the very best of recommendations of his qualifications for such duties. He desires a permanent place where he can by his labor make his work tell. Inquire at this Office. 17

Jackson Michigan WAGONS.

The subscribers are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of the above WAGONS.

ONE HUNDRED

IRON AXEL, size 1½-2-2½-3.
SHELL SKEIN, " 3½-3½-4-inch.

The JACKSON WAGONS have been sold by us for years, and with increased reputa

The MANUFACTORY being of the LARGEST in the United States—are amb to keep a stock of TIMBER seasoning for years, which makes it no inducement to work low cost of which, any Imperfect material.

These WAGONS are the best and cheapest FARM and TEAM Wagons ever sold in this Market—can be used as HEADER WAGONS.

We will guarantee them to stand in any climate.

ALSO—FOR SALE

The SEYMOUR and MORGAN, or NEW YORK REAPER, which has stood the test for twelve years —the Strongest and Best Reaper in use.

—ALSO—

PLOWS of all kinds. CULTIVATORS—HOES RAKES—BARROWS, Etc., Etc., all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents.
3-tf. Cor. California & Davis Sts.

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET.

SAN JOSE, CAL.

☞ This HOTEL has been fitted and furnished with refrence to the real Comfort and Enjoyment Guests and the traveller who seeks a Home, Qiet, and Rest.—To this end no pains or expence will be spared.

J. M. STAPLES & SONS., Proprietors.

New Varieties of Potatoes.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PLANTING!

GOOD, responsible parties, who have experience in ing POTATOES, and who have good land—that which is adapted specially for raising them,—can learn of a favorable opportunity of raising the

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES,

On Shares;—many NEW KINDS not before introduced.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

Home Miscellany.

[For the CALIFORNIA FARMER.]

TO IDA HALL.

BY IONA.

Four-year-old IDA, "queen of the May,"
With eyes like the raven's dark hue,
Sweet as the odors of new-mown hay,
Or daisies low-drooping with dew;
Hair like the moonbeams woven with gold,
And cheeks where the roses oft creep,
Dimples that tell of kisses untold,
By angels, when all are asleep.

How Aunty loves her fairy-like ways,
And each cunning word as it flows
From coral lips, like sapphyrs at play
With the clouds where the sunset glows.
Emblem of hope when Winter has gone,
And singing the brooklets dance by,
Giving us strength to echo the song
That's sung by the seraphs on high.

Mother, 'tis just a *loan* from above—
This frail little star-gem of thine;
Treasure it *rightly*—guard it with love,
And brighter the jewel will shine.
Oh! guide the footsteps gently with care,
Nor once for a moment delay:
Think of the *Home* where glad sisters fair
Are waiting to call her away.

"Of such is the kingdom of Heaven,"
That float to the land of the blest—
Where God in His glory has given
A place for "the weary to rest.
Let IDA, dear, ever remember,
As years on to womanhood roll,
That no breath of snow-clad December,
From *Mother* o'er chilled her young soul.

THE FUTURE.

BY H. H. HILL.

What may we take into the vast Forever?
That marble door
Admits no fruit of all our long endeavor,
No fame-wreathed crown we wore,
No garnered lore.

What can we bear beyond the unknown portal?
No gold, no gains
Of all our toiling; in the life immortal
No hoarded wealth remains,
Nor gilds, nor stains.

Naked from out that far abyss behind us
We entered here:
No word came with our coming, to remind us
What wondrous world was near,
No hope, no fear.

Into the silent, starless night before us
Naked we glide:
No hand has mapped the constellations o'er us,
No comrade at our side,
No chart, no guide.

Yet fearless towards that midnight, black and hollow,
Our footsteps fare;
The beckoning of a Father's hand we follow,
His love alone is there,
No curse, no care.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Hall's *Journal of Health* says: "Taking into account the habits of the people, tea and coffee for supper and breakfast add to human health and life, if a single cup be taken at either meal, and is never increased in strength, frequency or quantity. If they were mere stimulants, and were taken thus in moderation and with uniformity, they would in time become inert, or the system would become so habituated to their employment as to remain in the same relative position to them as if they had never been used; and consequently, as to themselves they had better never have been used, as they are liable to abuse. But science and fact unite in declaring them to be nutritious as well as stimulant; hence they will do a new good to the system every day to the end of life, just as bread and fruits do; hence we never get tired of either. But the use of bread and fruits is daily abused by multitudes, and dyspepsia and cholera morbus results; yet we ought to forego the use of tea and coffee, because their inordinate use gives neuralgia and other ailments. But the habitual use of tea and coffee, at the last and first meals of the day, has another high advantage—is productive of incalculable good in the way of averting evils.

We will drink at our meals, and if we do not drink these, we will drink what is worse—cold water, milk or alcoholic mixtures. The regular use of these last will lead the young to drunkenness, the considerable employment of simple milk at meals, by sedentary people—by all, except the robust—will either constipate, or render bilious; while cold water largely used, that especially in cold weather, attracts to itself so much of the heat of the system, in raising said water to the temperature of the body—about one hundred degrees—that the process of digestion is arrested; in the meanwhile, giving rise to a deathly sickness of the stomach, to twisting pains, to vomiting, purging, and even to cramps."

Said an ambitious youth of Millersburgh to a lady, the other day: "Don't you think I had better dye my moustache?" at the same time caressing the infant prodigy. "I think," replied the lady, "if you will let it alone, it will die itself."

"Come, darling, it is bed-time. All the little chickens have gone to bed." "Yes, mamma, so has the old hen."

WHY USE SPECTACLES?

With most persons, there is an epoch in life when the eyes become slightly flattened. It arises probably, from a diminished activity of the secreting vessels. The consequence is that the globe is not kept quite as completely distended with fluids as in youth and middle age. There is thus an elongated axis of vision. A book is held farther off to be read. Finally, becoming more flattened by the same inactivity within, the difficulty is met by putting on convex glasses. This is the waning vision of age. If, however, when that advancing imperfection is first realized, the individual persists in the attempt to keep the book in the old focus of vision—even if he reads under perplexing disadvantages, never relaxing, but perseveringly producing just as he did when his eyes were in the meridian of their perfection, the slank vessels will at last come up to his assistance, and the original focal distance will be re-established.

This statement will unquestionably be combated energetically by those who use glasses. But it will be a waste of forensic powder, because the fact is established beyond cavil. We do not pretend it will be successful in every instance; but generally, if glasses are once resorted to, then the opportunity of doing without them is forever lost.

Very aged men may be noticed reading fine print; and ladies, too, by scores, who resisted glasses at the age of life referred to who enjoy all the comfort of distinct vision, and they will, until, like the deacon's chaise, every stick in the vehicle falls to pieces at the same time.

Therefore, begin with a firm resolution never to use glasses of any kind, for reading or writing.—The ancients knew nothing about such contrivances; if they had, there would have been poor eyes in abundance, and oculists to meet the emergency. Cicero never complained of imperfect vision at the age of sixty-three. He even wrote his last letter by torchlight, on the eve of being put to death by the waiting soldiers. Humboldt died at ninety-two, having never been embarrassed with those modern contrivances, lunettes. John Quincy Adams, illustrious for scholarship, at a ripe old age saw without them. Indeed, it would be a laborious enterprise to collect a catalogue of names in the chronicle of literary fame, of men and women, who were independent of glasses.—*Dr. J. V. C. Smith*

TRASHY BOYS.

How to keep the rising generation of boys under a whole discipline is a question which is just now taking the wits of parents and teachers. The boy of the period certainly has a licence and a liberty of action which his father never had. He runs in the streets, chooses his own associates, worries his sisters, plays truant, harrasses his teachers, and indulges in many dissipations and vices on the sly, and yet his back and the calves of his legs are innocent of birch. He has an accumulated store of back rations which he has never drawn and often deserves. His father controles him but little, his mother indulges him, and the teacher reaps the benefit of his bad temper, ill manners and spoilt tantrums. So young hopeful progresses. Some day he behaves outrageously, and then comes the question, who is to punish him? If the teacher does, ever so mildly, and although the boy deserves more than he gets, the young hypocrite runs home whining and whimpering about having been beaten, and blubbers to his mother about his undeserved punishment.—Then comes a scene between the parent and teacher, and all about this little reprobate who has probably not got half what he deserves. The question is, what's to be done? Why, this: when a boy does anything mean, false, or dirty, let him be soundly thrashed in the presence of the school or dismissed. We shall have all the better generation of men in forty years, if the rod, instead of being put away to rust, is taken down and used wisely and efficiently.

We copy the above article from one of our exchanges, for at this time our city is much excited by a case of whipping in school, and while we are *opposed* to corporeal punishment by a Teacher, we think the error lies at *Home*. Some children are a disgrace to a school, one scabby sheep affects the whole flock. If pupils will not obey dismiss them from the school. [Ed. F

"HUMAN NATUR'."

Old master Brown brought his ferule down,
His face was angry and red;
"Anthony Blair, go sit you there,
Among the girls," he said.

So Anthony Blair, with a mortified air,
And his head hung down on his breast,
Went right away and sat all day
By the girl who loved him best.

DELUSIONS OF GIRLHOOD.

The following is a bit of Fanny Fern's experience:

I used to believe in school friendship. That illusion ended when Arabella Triplet told mutual friends that I was years and years her senior, knowing what a dreadful fib she told.

I used to suffer pangs of anger because of woes of beggars. Since that I have seen one unstrap his wooden leg in an area, and run off gaily on two legs of his own. Another threw a loaf of bread in the gutter, and I saw a third, who had all day been yelling, "Please assist the blind,' carefully examining his collection of ten-cent stamps by the light of a friendly apple-woman's candle.

I used to put the greatest faith in lovers' vows. Now, I do not believe a man ever believes anything he says to a woman, unless it is something disagreeable.

I used to believe in faithful servants. Since then I have hired girls from intelligence offices, and lost all my pocket-handkerchiefs but one.

I used to believe in beauty. Since then I have seen a bewitching belle take off half of her hair, all her teeth the best of her complexion, two pounds of cotton batting, and a corset.

AFTER.

After the shower the tranquil sun;
After the mow the emerald leaves;
Silver stars when the day is done;
After the harvest, golden sheaves.

After the clouds, the violet sky;
After the tempest, the lull of the waves,
Quiet woods when the winds go by;
After the battle, peaceful graves.

After the knell, the wedding bells;
After the bud, the radiant rose;
Joyful greetings from sad farewells;
After our weeping, sweet repose.

After the burden, the blissful meed;
After the flight, the downy nest;
After the furrow, the waking seed;
After the shadowy river—rest!

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

SMOTHERED APPLES.

Peel and core a dozen apples or more, and put them into a pan, with sufficient sugar and water to make syrup to serve them with. Cover tightly, and place over the fire till a straw will penetrate them. Eat when cold.

WELSH RABBIT.

The following will be new to many; it will be found very palatable: Take a quarter of a pound of good fresh cheese, (a solid piece the size of a large teacup,) cut it up in small thin slices, and put in a frying-pan, with a little over a copful of sweet milk. Have previously beaten an egg, stir that in, then add half a salt-spoonful of dry mustard, two dashes of red pepper, and a small piece of butter, stirring the mixture all the time. Have ready rolled three small or two large crackers, and gradually stir them in; as soon as this is thoroughly incorporated, turn the mixture out into a heated dish and cover it.

REST.

Leisure is never so enjoyable as when it comes unexpectedly, like the visit of a long-absent friend. And to be sweet it must be short. Too much of it palls upon the appetite. Luxurious as a warm bath, it is also enervating. He who finds himself suddenly possessed of leisure in great plenty will do well to dispose of the bulk of it as soon as possible, by setting himself something serious to do. Systematized activity is one of the best preservatives against "dull care." Leisure is but a sauce of life, which helps to make work more palpable and digestible,—the one apart from the other soon becomes disgusting. Men of leisure, as they are called, are most commonly restless, fidgety and unhappy men. The kindest thing which can be done to them is to deprive them of the greater part of their leisure. At first sight it does not seem so; but a very short experience will prove that is so. Much leisure infers the absence of a purpose; and life without a purpose is a perpetual burden.

TIGHT-LACING A BENEFIT.

A learned doctor, referring to tight-lacing, avers that it is a positive benefit, inasmuch as it kills all the *foolish girls*, and leaves all the wise ones to grow up to be women.

A case in point: A girl in Chester, Vt., died recently from tight-lacing. For several months previous to her death, this wretched victim to a foolish fashion was compelled to sleep with her corsets on, and strung up to their utmost power, as by loosening, great pains rose internally, and no relief but by compression. Was such a woman fit for a wife or mother? Better out of the world than in it! Here is one cause of puny children who die in infancy.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on THURSDAY August 19th, 1869.

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging, Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of ten months, ... $310

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

9-3 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President.

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE,

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render the superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from

DEC. 1. 1869. DEC. 1.

FROM PINE TO BUSH ST.

N. P COLE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THE elegant warerooms just completed for them, Nos. 220, 222, 224 and 226 BUSH STREET, adjoining the Mercantile Library, where they open with the largest and best stock of Furniture and Bedding ever seen in San Francisco. A Museum for strangers. All are welcome and will receive attention Come and see.

We will convince buyers that we are in earnest. Prices lower than ever.

31-19 N. P. COLE & CO.

New Advertisements.

$200,000 WORTH

...OF...

NEW DRY GOODS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

—OF—

Dry Goods

IN SAN FRANCISCO,

IS OFFERED BY

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING LIST

Dress Goods.

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
100 pieces Check Mohair	$0 50	$0 25
50 pieces Check, extra wide	62	37
90 pieces Heavy Stripe Poplin	75	50
20 pieces Satin Stripe Poplinette	75	50
30 pieces Extra Wide Stripe Poplin	75	50
60 pieces Norwich Poplin	1 00	50
75 pieces Plaid Ottoman	87	50
80 pieces Plaid and Figured Ottoman	87	50
40 pieces Changeable Poplin	87—	50—
60 pieces Plaid Epingline	87—	62—
20 pieces Stripe Wool Poplin	1 00	75
16 pieces English Serge, new colors	1 37—	1 00
48 pieces Glace Silk and Wool Poplin	1 00	75
75 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 25	87—
50 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 25	1 00
100 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid	1 25	1 00
100 pieces New Style Scotch Plaid, ex wide	1 75	1 25
100 pieces Empress, all the new shades	1 00	75
50 pieces Empress	1 25	87—
50 pieces Empress, extra super	1 37—	1 00
100 pieces Gordon's Scotch Gingham	37	25
100 pieces 4-4 French Calico	37—	25
100 pieces Best Quality French Calico	62—	37—
150 pieces Pim's Irish Poplin, all the new colors		

Silks! Silks!

	Former Price	Reduced to.
15 pieces Heavy Black Silk	$2 75	$2 00
19 pieces Heavy Black Silk	3 00	2 25
10 pieces Extra Heavy Black Silk	2 25	2 50
10 pieces Ex. Heavy and Wide Black Silk	4 00	3 25
25 pieces Stripe Silk	2 00	1 25
75 Dresses, Heavy Stripe Silk	35 00	25 00
25 Dresses, Stripes and Figured	35 00	25 00
30 Dresses, Chene Silk	40 00	30 00
25 Dresses, Broche Silk	45 00	30 00
50 Dresses, Changeable Silk	45 00	30 00
90 Dresses, Very Rich Silk	60 00	45 00

50 Pieces Bonnet's Black Silk, made expressly for our House

AN IMMENSE STOCK

...OF...

Wool and Cashmere Shawls,

All at reduced Prices.

THE LATEST STYLES

...IN...

Cloaks, Suits and Jackets,

All at Greatly Reduced Rates.

HANDKERCHIEFS!

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
250 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	$1 75	$1 25
200 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	2 00	1 50
200 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs	2 50	1 75
150 dozen Men's Linen Cambric Hdkfs	3 50	2 50
200 dozen Men's Linen Cambric Hdkfs	4 00	3 00

1000 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs at LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

FLANNELS.

	Former Price.	Reduced to.
50 pieces Shaker Flannel	$0 35	$0 25
30 pieces Shaker Flannel, Extra	55	40
10 pieces Shaker Flannel, 4-4	75	50
50 pieces Ballardvale Flannel	40	33
25 pieces Ballardvale Flannel	50	40
100 pieces 4-4 Ballardvale Flannel	62	40
40 pieces 4-4 Ballardvale Flannel	75	50

And all finer grades at equally reduced rates. Our whole stock of HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR at a reduction of 25 per cent.

ALL THE LEADING BRANDS IN

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS

Positively at Less than Wholesale Prices.

A LARGE LOT OF

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

JUST RECEIVED.

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN

Ladies', Gents' and Misses'

Genuine Alexandre's Kid Gloves

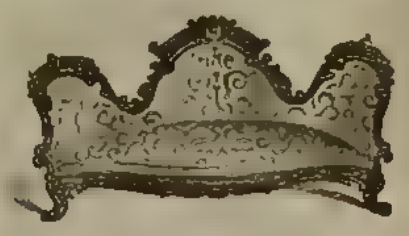
At Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE—This is not a Clearing Out Sale of Old Goods. Having increased facilities for buying, and being now within seven days of the Eastern Markets, we are enabled to purchase Goods at much lower rates than formerly, and will give our customers and the public generally the benefit thereof, by reducing the prices of ALL our goods.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

30-18 No. 7 Montgomery Street

New Advertisements.



GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.

PIONEER

FURNITURE

AND

Upholstery Warerooms

MANUFACTURERS

AND

IMPORTERS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST 31-13

NEW

Russian, Turkish & Roman BATH HOUSE.

No 524 TO 528 PACIFIC STREET,

DR. ZEILE INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT his New Bath House is now open for the accommodation of patrons. Neither pains nor expense have been spared to make this the best and most commodious establishment of the kind, either in Europe or America.

Convenient and separate apartments are afforded for the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air, and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms, where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. 31 23

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEARS!

COME AND SEE

The Largest House and the Finest Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES

In the United States.

No. 432 PINE Street,

BOWEN BROS. 32-21

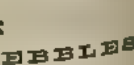
WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS.

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds, In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2 50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL FARMER.

Preserve Your Sight!



BRAZILIAN PEBBLES

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Mounted in fine gold, Steel and Shell Frames, accurately adapted to the various conditions of sight. Those in need of Spectacles will find my assortment the most extensive, and receive the attention of one skilled in his profession.

C. MULLER, Optician

71 No. 205 Montgomery street, San Francisco

Miscellany.

A SUBTERRANEAN VOYAGE.

The Story of a West Virginia Plowman—He Breaks Through the Crust of the Earth—Falls into a Subterranean River—Six Miles in Forty-eight Hours.

When we were publishing a paper in Lewisburg, West Virginia, several years ago, a very singular accident befel a young man there, which we narrated briefly at the time. A few days ago we chanced to meet him here in Muskegon, and he narrated his adventure at our request. It occurred on the farm of General A. W. G. Davis, in Greenbrier county, in 1856. We give his story in his own words, as near as we can recollect them:

"I was ploughing on Gen. Davis's farm in 1856," said he, "unsuspicious of being on insecure ground, when suddenly the earth seemed to fall beneath me. I saw the horses descending, but was too frightened to let go the plough handles. The pitch of the horses with the earth gave my fall an impetus, and somehow I caught the mane of one of them in my fall, and so held on instinctively. What I thought when falling I can hardly tell; at any rate I did some rapid thinking. When I landed I fell on the horse whose mane I had hold of, and although the horse was instantly killed, I was merely stunned and confused. On recovering myself I looked up, and the hole through which I had fallen looked so small I concluded I must have fallen 150 feet. My first thought was to call for aid, but I instantly recalled the fact that I was at least a mile from Gen. Davis's house, and that there was not the remotest probability that any one had seen my descent into the earth.

It was then early morning, and as I had brought out my dinner with me, no one would miss me before nightfall. While going over these facts in my own mind, I heard the rush of water near at hand, and it occurred to me that I must have fallen upon the bed of Sinking creek, which, as you know, falls into the earth above Frankfort, and does not come out but once till it reaches the banks of the Greenbrier river. To say where I was, or to attempt to follow the subterranean passage, was the next question. I sometimes took the team to my own tenant stables, and therefore might not be missed for days; so I determined to follow the stream. I waded in it, and, judging from its depth of from one to three feet, I concluded it must be the identical Sinking creek spoken of. Leaving my dead companion behind me, I followed the stream. For the most part I had pretty easy work of it, but sometimes I came to a deep place, where I was forced to swim for a considerable distance; again was often precipitated headlong into deep water by the precipitous nature of the rocky bed of the stream.

Talk about the darkness of the grave! The grave itself could not have been more impalpably dark than the passage I was following. The occasional rippling of the waters was an inexpressively dear sound to my ears. Day and night were the same to me. At last, wearied with my efforts, I laid down on a comparatively dry rock to rest, and must have slept for hours. When I awoke again I took to the water, carefully ascertaining which way it ran, so as not to lose my labor by retracing my steps. It seemed to me that the farther I went the more difficult progress became. When I had gone perhaps a mile, I came to a place where the archway narrowed so much that I had to crawl on my hands and knees in the water.

Here was a dilemma I had not looked for. I tried either bank of the river, but found no passage. I could swim under water for a considerable distance, but the distance before me was unknown, and I halted long before making the dangerous venture. At last I concluded that my fate was equally doubtless in returning as in proceeding, and plunged boldly into the current, and soon found that it was so swift in its confined passage that I only needed to hold my breath to go through. In the course of twenty or thirty feet I again got my head above water, and took a long breathing spell. Again the archway above seemed to enlarge and the bed of the stream became more even. I sped along comparatively rapidly, keeping my hands outstretched to prevent my running against the jagged rocks. Wearied out, I again laid down and slept soundly in my wet clothes.

On awakening, I pursued my course down the subterranean stream, and at last, in the long distance ahead, saw a glimmer that looked very bright in the darkness I was then shut in. Nearing this, I found that it did not increase in brightness, and when I had gone perhaps a mile, I came to another place where my path narrowed to the very tunnel filled by the water. My case had now become more desperate; I could not possibly retrace my steps, so I submitted myself to the current, and was immeasurably overjoyed to find myself rapidly swept into daylight. Exhausted and half drowned, I crept out upon the land, and was not long in recognizing the objects about me. I had come out into the Greenbrier river, as I knew from the familiar look of Gen. Davis's mill on the bank. On reaching home I found that I had been over forty-eight hours in making my perilous journey of six miles underground."

This singular story we copy from the *Muskegan* (Michigan) *Enterprise*, which thus speaks of this strange place:

"The hole where this man went through is now fenced round. On listening, one can plainly hear the rush of water below, and a stone thrown down will sometimes be heard to splash in the stream."

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC., BY MAIL.

The following are the rates by Law:

For all parcels of *four ounces*.....	2 cts.
" " *eight ounces*.....	4 "
" *one pound parcels*.....	6 "
" *four pound* "	32 "

No parcels to be above *four pounds*.

All parcels should be carefully done up and sealed.

TECHNICALITIES

I once heard a pretty good thing in the Supreme Judicial Court at Portland. The case was one of severe assault upon the first officer of a Yankee barque, by one of the crew, which assault occurred on shore. Judge S. was called upon the bench. He was a very small man; very neat in dress, and very fastidious; resting firmly upon his judicial dignity; a first-class lawyer, and withal inclined to be self-sufficient and crusty. No attorney at the bar ever ventured to take liberties with Judge S.

The principal witness in the present case was an old weather-beaten sailor, named Jack Miller. Now, Jack was called to testify against his shipmate, as he had witnessed the assault, and had interfered to terminate it; but he was anxious to tell as little against his chum as possible, and, furthermore, to soften down and excuse what he did tell; and this led him to be a little rambling in his testimony. The Judge had been making notes with his pencil, and as Jack was wandering off into an unnecessary explanation, he lifted his head, and, evidently forgetting for the moment the exact standing of the witness, with his mind partially upon the notes, he testily exclaimed—

"Come, witness—*ad rem, ad probosibum!* Don't wander so."

The witness stopped and looked up at the Judge wonderingly. He repeated the abstruse words to himself as nearly as he could pronounce them, and then, with earnest simplicity, asked—

"Yer honor, what does them words mean?"

"Never mind, never mind," returned the Judge, with a wave of the hand. "They are technical terms, used in law, not for men in your position to understand."

There was a titter in the court-room as poor Jack turned, rather crestfallen, back to the examining counsel. Pretty soon the witness sought to explain that his shipmate, when he made the assault, was not himself. Said he, half to the counsel, and half to the jury—

"Tom was pooly hard for it. He'd spliced the main-brace, an' doubled the tub, an' tapped the admiral more'n—

The little smooth head of Judge S. bobbed up at this point.

"Stop, witness; I don't comprehend. What do you mean by 'doubling the tub,' 'tapping the admiral,' and the other equally ambiguous expressions?"

Jack's eyes snapped just a single spark, and then his face was calm and serene as the bark of an old gnarled oak.

"Why, yer honor," he replied, with patronizing respect and deference, "them's technical terms used on ship board, which it aren't expected 'at men in yer honor's position would understand."

While his honor was subsiding, a titter broke loose in the court-room, which would have swelled to a roar if the sheriff had not sternly bitten his lip and loudly commanded "order."

PLAGUE OF MICE.

We are familiar, in this country, with the plague of grasshoppers, army worms, and other noxious animals, but have happily been spared from the devastations caused by mice in large bodies, such as not unfrequently have ravaged portions of Europe. Quite recently certain parts of Hungary have been terribly afflicted in this manner, to so great an extent, indeed, that in a single district the entire crop of sixty thousand acres of grain was completely consumed. In another district ten thousand acres were destroyed in two weeks, not a grain, nor blade of straw, nor root being left—entire fields having been cleared, according to the statement, "as bare as a floor."

Many attempt made to reduce the hordes of these animals failed. Ditches were dug and filled with water; but they soon became choked up with the dead bodies, the number destroyed counted by hundreds of thousands, and yet without any appreciable impression being made upon the supply. The country was filled with immense numbers of hawks, eagles, owls, and other predaceous birds, together with foxes, weasels, wild-cats, etc.; but the devastation still continues, and there is no telling where it will end.—*Harper's Magazine* for March.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF MARS.

A pamphlet by Mr. Proctor, a well-known astronomer, written to accompany some recent stereograms of Mars, calls attention anew to the very great similarity between this planet and our own earth in many points of its extraordinary physical condition, and infers, as has been before suggested, its entire adaptation to the requirements of living creatures such as those that now people the earth. The polar ice can readily be distinguished, extending its borders in the winter and contracting in the summer. An atmosphere, carrying clouds, and mists with definite qualities, is readily appreciable; and the indications of rain and snow are not wanting. How soon it will be possible for us to determine the nature of the inhabitants of the planet—since we can scarcely refuse to believe in their existance—is yet a matter of uncertainty; but it is to be hoped that the time is not very far distant when we may arrive at some definite conclusions in regard to them.—*Harper's Magazine* for March.

THE HEART TRANSPIERCED BY A NEEDLE.

Prof. Biffi at a meeting of the Milan Institute, presented the heart of a Lunatic who had died in consequence of gangrene of the tongue which had supervened upon a bite which he had inflicted upon it during a maniacal paroxysm. At the autopsy a needle six centimetres in length was found in the left ventricle, its point, after perforating the valve, penetrating to the extent of one centimetre and a half into the left article. On inquiry being made, it was ascertained that the lunatic, twenty-two months prior to his death, had announced to his relatives that he had forced a needle into his heart; but little attention was paid to his statement especially as no symptoms of any disorder in the chest manifested themselves, the pulse during all this time, too, being quite regular in its beats. Full details of the case are shortly to be published.—*Gaz. Med. Italiana-Lombardia*, Oct. 16.

Miscellaneous.

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE

LARGEST STOCK

—AND—

Best Assortment

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost. 32-24.

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,

37 and 39 SECOND STREET,

SACRAMENTO.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.
JOS. CRACKBON, Secretary.
J. M. GREY, M. D., Physician-in-Chief.
SCHREIBER & HOWELL, General Agents.

AITKEN & CO.,
PREMIUM PIONEER
MARBLE WORKS,

177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings, Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

A. AITKEN. ISRAEL LUCE.

32-7

IMPORTANT

....TO....

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR STATE and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merit of the H & L AXLE GREASE over all imitators, have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their Premium, their article having stood the test for over fifteen years. They are now prepared to sell their well known Axle Grease at as low a price as any other in the market, New York and Chicago not excepted.

P. S.—To consumers—Don't trust to the red cover; ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE Manufactory, No. 144 Natoma street. Depot No. 320 Jackson street. 52 18.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st.....303,862 82
CASH ASSETS.....$1,113,862 82

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE
OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston, A. L. Tubbs, Wm. Alvord, Jonathan Hunt, A. B. Forbes, A. G. Stiles, A. Seligman, L. B. Benchley, Wm. Sherman, L. Sachs, Jas. De Fremery, J. G. Bray, David Storm, D. O. Mills, I. Friedlander, Moses Heller, H. M. Newhall, G. T. Lawton, Myles D. Sweeny, Chas. Mayne, E. L. Goldstein, J. C. Earl, Lloyd Tevis, Thos. H. Selby, Adam Grant, Alpheus Bull, S. M. Wilson, D. J. Oliver, W. Scholle, Thos. Brown, Chas. Main, Chas. R. Peters, Oliver Eldridge, J. B. Roberts, J. C. Wilmerding, P. L. Weaver, Wm. Hooper, J. D. Fry, A. Hayward, T. L. Barker, Alex. Weill, Chas. Meyer, Chas. E. McLane, M. Rosenbaum, A. J. Ralston, T. Lemmon Meyer, Geo. C. Hickox.

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SACRAMENTO
Edgar Mills, G. W. Mowe, G. T. Wheeler,

MARYSVILLE:
J. H. Jewett.

SAN JOSE:
E. McLaughlin.

PORTLAND, OREGON:
W. S. Ladd, Jacob Kamm.

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HUCKS & LAMBERTS'
CELEBRATED PATENT
H.&L.
AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attach as to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

Hucks
Lamberts

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

146 Natoma street San Francisco

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers

PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of Paper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street

30-5

Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $2.50 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. His three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.]

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

San Francisco, March, 10.

Our Grain Market is steady in value, but more grain coming in. The late rains and the rise of the rivers, and the now certainty of a large and prosperous harvest the present year, induces the bringing forward stocks of grain that otherwise would have been held back.

It is to be hoped that every Farmer will send forward his grain, and send it abroad as fast as possible, and thus bring back its value to our State and thus aid the work of a Resumption of Specie Payment, which is near at hand.

Resumption will help the Farmer, therefore they must help Resumption.

The late and continued rains have put the living green upon the grain crop, and our grain growers everywhere feel happy about it.

Barley, Oats, and all grain used in feed is in ample supply—prices merely nominal.

Potatoes that rose like bread puffed up by yeast, have fallen and heavy again.

Hides and Tallow in demand beyond the supply.

The Sheep shearing season is near at hand—the sheep men are packing their bags, and as the market is bare of wool and the clip promising to be a good one, sheep men look for a better price than in 1869.

The Dairy is softening down, the large increase of Butter brings the price down so low that Dairymen are purchasing their butter, believing it will pay better to send away a half than to sell now. A year or two and we need import no more Butter.

Cheese of best quality is in demand—scarce and fair price.

Eggs, abundant and low.

Our exports of produce now and for a little time have been small, comparatively—dull markets prevail abroad as well as at home.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$1 25	@	
do Extra	1 40	@	1 65
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 22
Barley, old, for brewing	1 20	@	1 35
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 25
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 60
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 20
Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	4 75
do Extra	4 75	@	5 50
Extra Family Flour,	5 00	@	5 50
Oregon Superfine	4 00	@	4 25
do Extra for shipping	4	@	5 25
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 25
Bran ₱ ton	16 00	@	17 50
Middlings ₱ ton	22 50	@	27 50
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		@	25 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	3 00
Potatoes Humboldt	1 15	@	1 10
Potatoes, Bodegas	1 50	@	1 20
do sweet	1 25	@	1 75
Onions	2 50	@	3 00
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	15 00	@	17 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	10 00	@	11 00
Straw ₱ ton	7 00	@	8 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The exhibit of Fruit in our market is meagre now, save apples, these are very fine. Large supplies coming in from Oregon.

A few Pears (Easter Beurre's) are in market at reasonable rates.

Oranges and Lemons from Los Angles, are plenty—Foreign Fruits also

Apples, ₱ box	1 25	@	2 75
Apples, ₱ lb	4	@	10
Pears, green, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Plums, ₱ lb	..	@	..
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₱ lb	—	@	—
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Apricots, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Cherries, ₱ lb		@	—
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Melons, green flesh	15	@	25
Watermelons	30	@	50
Quinces, ₱ box	1 50	@	2 00
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	15	@	25
do Fresh, Malaga new, dry ₱ lb		@	15
Strawberries, ₱ lb	75	@	1 00
Raspberries, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Blackberries, wild ₱ lb	—	@	—
Gooseberries ₱ lb	—	@	—
Currants, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₱ doz	15	@	25
California Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
do Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	9 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal Walnuts ₱ lb		@	25
California Almonds, green	8	@	15
Cal. do dried		@	25

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Our Vegetable market is always good, abundant and cheap. Any person that wishes can have a splendid vegetable dinner for "two bits."

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	40	@	50
do green	60	@	75
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	50	@1	00
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Beets, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Cabbage, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Carots, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz		@	
Cranberries, ₱ gall	80	@	1 00
new canned, ₱ gal	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₱ lb new	10	@	15
Green Corn, ₱ doz ears		@	
Sugar Peas	10	@	12
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	12½	@	25
do cultivated		@	75
Onions, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Horseradish	12	@	20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	37	@	50
do green, ₱ lb	—	@	
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 50	@	200
do do new ₱ lb	8	@	12½
do Sweet	2	@	3
Pumpkins	12	@	25
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	—	@	25
Parsley	—	@	25
Pickles in jars, each	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	20	@	25
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	—	@	25
do yellow	—	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch	25	@	25
Green Peppers		@	
do Red	15	@	20
Squash, Summer	4	@	6
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String	10	@	12
Green Lima, shelled	—	@	25
Spinage, ₱ basket	75	@	—
Salsify, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Turnips, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	30	@	35
Garlic	20	@	25
Eschalot		@	25

Fish

[H. S. Burr.]

Fish of all kinds come in freely, and our market is admirably supplied. Our epicures can find the Lake Tahoe trout, of splendid quality and size, and all other choice fish at the Premier Fish Stand of H. S. Burr, California Market.

Salmon, ₱ lb	15	@	19
do smoked, new		@	25
do pickled, ₱ b	—	@	12
Salmon Trout		@	37
Smelts		@	12½
Perch		@	10
Rockfish		@	15
Codfish, dry	6	@	6
Herring, fresh		@	1 00
do smoked ₱ 100	—	@	35
Tomcod	—	@	15
Sardines, fresh	—	@	10
Solefish	—	@	50
Crabs large ₱ doz	—	@	1
do small	—	@	38
do soft		@	6 00
Terrapin, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	1 00
do fresh	10	@	12
Shrimps, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Flounders		@	
Sea Bass	—	@	75
Halibut, rare		@	5
turgeon	100	@	
Oysters, ₱	—	@	37
Lobsters, ₱ lb Eastern	—	@	—
Turbot	—	@	—
Pumpons		@	
Eels		@	

Meats.

The solid meats remain at high rates, a combination among our *slaughterers* kept the price up. There is a move among the market men to break the "Ring."—Retail rates below.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	18	@	25
do corned	12	@	15
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@	15
do chops	15	@	20
Veal, ₱ lb	—	@	25
do cutlet	15	@	20
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	15
do leg	15	@	20
Lamb, ₱ lb	75	@	100
Beef tongues, each	—	@	15
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@	15
Bacon, Californis, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	—	@	—
do smoked	18	@	22
Hams, California and Oregon		@	22
Cross' Sugar Cured	—	@	30
Choice Hams Duffield		@	

Poultry and Game.

Poultry and game remain the same, whether wild or tame, though there's something in a name.

Ducks, wild ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
do tame "	2 00	@	2 50
do Mallard "	75	@	1 00
do Teal, ₱ doz	1 00	@	2 00
Geese wild, ₱ each	75	@	1 25
do tame	2 00	@	3 50
Chickens, Young, each	87	@	1 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	25	@	30
Hens, each	87	@	1 00
Snipe, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do English	3 00	@	4 00
Venison, ₱ lb	15	@	25
Quails, ₱ doz	1 25	@	1 75
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@	4 00
do wild		@	—
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame	50	@	1 00
do wild, per doz	—	@	2 00
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	50

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices.

Hens, ₱ doz	5 00	@	11 00
Spring Chickens	8 00	@	10 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	23	@	28
Ducks, tame, per doz	14 00	@	15 00
do wild,	4	@	4½
do Mallard	1 50	@	3 00
English Snipe,	2 50	@	3 00
Geese, tame, per pair	2 00	@	2 50
do wild ₱ doz	6 00	@	8 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@	2 50
do wild	75	@	1 00
Quail, ₱ doz	1 37	@	1 50
Venison	10	@	12
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

Dairy—Butter, Cheese, Eggs etc.

The Dairy market has had a fall. Prices of Butter and Eggs have *melted*, and *broken* away, and run down in the scale of prices. This is just what this Journal has all along predicted, for by reason of too high rates here we have induced large shipments from abroad; the result has been a loss to the producer here, by such a plan.

[M. B. French & Co.]

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	30	@	
do do packed		@	
do Oregon packed		@	
do Eastern		@	
Eggs, California, ₱ doz		@	
Duck-eggs		@	
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz		@	
Cheese, ₱ lb		@	
Lard, Eastern		@	
do Oregon		@	
Honey, new		@	
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb		@	

Butter, Cheese, etc.—Wholesale

Butter, California, ₱ lb	30	@	
do do packed	30	@	
do Eastern (new)	25	@	
Cheese, California	17	@	
Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	
Lard, ₱ lb	14	@	15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ lb	3½	@	5
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	10	@	12
do. Imported	27	@	30
Mustard Seed	3½	@	5
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	8	@	12

Wool, Tallow, Hides etc.

Wool, Fall clip		@	12@14
do extra		@	15@18
Medium		@	10@12
do burry		@	8@10
do fall clip		@	8@10
Wool-sacks, new		@	60@80
do second hand		@	40@50
Dry hides, ₱ lb		@	15@17
Green salted, ₱ lb		@	7½@8
Deer Skins		@	20@22
Sheep skins, wool on		@	30@40
do do plain		@	15@20
Goat skins, each		@	25@50
Refined Tallow		@	10@11

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Average slaughtering prices

Beef—American, 1st quality,	10½	@	12c ₱ lb
do. 2d do.	7	@	9c. "
do. 3d do.	8	@	8c. "
Mutton—	8	@	9c. "
Lamb—	10	@	12c. "
Pork—undressed,	6½	@	6½c "
" dressed,	8	@	9c. "
Veal—	10	@	12½c "

PREMIUMS.

The Early Rose Potato.

The wonderful celebrity which is now being attained by the unprecedented excellence of the "Early Rose Potatoe," its great productiveness beyond that of any other potatoe known, its early maturity (7, 8 and 9 weeks) surpassing all others, and its great superiority in *quality*, induces us to try to spread its culture as widely as possible.

We therefore will now offer to every *new subscriber* to the California Farmer, from the commencement of our new Volume, Four pounds of the "Early Rose Potatoe," mailed to them *free of cost*, as a Premium for 1870. This will give them seed for another year, equal to 200 to 300 lbs.

P. S. All new subscribers to our present Volume who kindly sent their names before this, if they will send us word they will use this seed they shall have the parcel mailed to them free.

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time, Schedule, January 12, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Wed'sy	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 a m	8 00 a m	4 00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	9 45 "		4.50 "
Stockton	"	12.15 "		8.35 "
Sacramento	Ar	2.00 p m		10.30 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2.20 "	2 20 p m	4 30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6 05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		10 30 "
Colfax	Lv	5.55 "		11 45 "
	"	9 15 "		4 30 p m
Cisco	"	1.45 a m	1.45 a m	12.15 a m
Reno	"	3.35 "		6 15 p m
	"	10 35 "		7.15 a m
	"	2.20 p m		1.20 "
Argenta	"	5 10 "		7 15 p m
Carlin	"	6.25 "		9.30 "
Elko	"			1 00 "
Ogden	Ar	8 30 a m	8 30 a m	

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Satur'y	Emigrant and Fr't Daily
Ogden	Lv	6 00 p m	6 00 p m	6 05 p m
Elko	"	9 00 a m		6 20 "
Carlin	"	1.10 p m		9.10 "
Argenta	"	4 50 "		12.10 a m
Winnemucca	"	12 00 a m		7 45 "
Wadsworth	"	2.05 "	2.05 a m	8 15 p m
Reno	"	6 45 "		11.45 "
Cisco	"	9 20 "		7 55 a m
Colfax	"	10 40 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	12.15 p m		1 00 p m
Junction	"	1.10 "		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar			5 45 "
				Mail.
Sacramento	Lv	1 30 "	1.30 p m	6 30 a m
Stockton	"	3.20 "		8 25 "
San Jose	Ar	6 50 "		12.40 p m
Oakland	"	7 00 "		12 10 "
San Francisco	"	7 30 "	7.30 "	12 40 "

Local Trains.

FROM

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO,
6:50 A. M.	5:40 A. M.	5,30 A. M.
8 00*	6:55	6:45 "
9.00	8 00	7 50 "
10,00*	9 00	
11 00 "	10 00 "	9 50 "
12 00* M.	11 00 "	
2 00 P. M.	12 05 P. M.	11 55
3 00* "	2 00 "	
4 00 "	3 00 "	2 50 P. M
5 15 "	4 00 "	
6 30 "	5 10 "	5 00 "
11 30 P. M.	6 50 P. M.	6 40 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
7 15† A. M.	6 35 A. M.	4 45† A. M.
9 00† "	7 30 "	6 50† "
9 30‡ "	9 02† "	8 15 "
11 30‡ "	9 42 "	9 00‡ "
1 30 P. M.	11 45† "	11 00† "
4 00 "	1 41 P. M	1 00 P. M.
5 15 "	4 11 "	3 30 "

*To Oakland only. †Sundays only.
‡Sundays excepted.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. 32-20.

Shade Trees! Shade Trees!!

ORNAMENTAL & SHADE TREES

LARGE COLLECTION OF TREES.

EXTRA SIZE SHADE TREES.

Elm and Ash Trees.

A splendid lot of very choice and large size ELM and ASH Trees, for PUBLIC SQARES, and STREETS, will be offered in Lots to suit Purchasers

Mulberry Trees.

Large size Mulberry Trees, White, Red, and MORUS MULTICAULIS, of all sizes, suitable for planting out as Shade or Ornamental Trees, and also as Fruit Bearing, or for feeding the Silk Worm.

The Mulberry Tree makes a handsome Shade Tree, and is an Ornamental and Fruit Tree combined.

These Trees will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

OSAGE ORANGE TREES.

A few lots of Osage Orange Trees for setting out as Ornamental Trees. Also

SILK WORM EGGS

Of the French Annual Species, for sale.

The above will be sold on the best of terms.

P. S.—Orders addressed to A. P. Smith, will be promptly attended to.

Sample Trees can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE, where information of the quality of the Trees and the price can be had.

A. P. SMITH.

Of the well known Smith's Gardens,

Sacramento City, Cal.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM — AND — Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE.

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR MEADOW-LAND.
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALPALPA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREE SEEDS.

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December.

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates:

50 Packets choicest and best				$10 00
25	do	do	do	5 00
12	do	do	do	3 00
50 Packets Good Selected				6 00
25	do	do	do	3 00
12	do	do	do	1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony. Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops, Very Choice Gladioli,

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best system of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

WARREN & CO.,
Farmers' Headquarters. 320 Clay Street, up-stairs.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS!! 1870!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR AND THIRTY THIRD VOLUME OF THE

"California Farmer."

With the New Volume in January we begin the Seventeenth Year of Labor with this Journal

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER PREMIUMS.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER will club with the following Magazines and Journals, and furnish them for the year 1870 at the following rates.

The New York Independent,

PREMIUM ENGRAVINGS.

The California Farmer and the Independent both for $7 50, and to present them with Richie's splendid steel engravings of Grant and Colfax, the price of which is $2 each, thus giving them these two Splendid and Popular Pictures worth $4, and both these Papers for $7 50

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Christian Union, new series, Edited by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, $7 50

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Harper's Monthly, Weekly and Bazar, $14 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and either of Harper's Magazines delivered post paid $3 50

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Weekly Tribune, $6 50

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Agriculturist, $6 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Monthly Horticulturist with extra Steel Engravings of "Country Life," $7 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Rhrenological Journal of New York now in its 50th Volume, $7 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Stock Journal, $5 50

We shall add others with our next issue.

Any other Journal or Periodical desired we will furnish with the FARMER on the most liberal terms when desired.

The Terms of the Farmer will remain the same—$5 per year, $3 for six months, (gold price) and $1 extra when payments have been delayed and these terms are unchangeable. A liberal allowance for clubs; when five copies are paid for, six copies will be furnished.

We call attention to the Premiums offered, and the Union of other Journals with ours.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,
320 *Clay St.*, San Francisco.

REASONS WHY EVERY FARMER AND STOCK-RAISER SHOULD TAKE THE "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State.

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefitted* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and the Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and the kind of information so important to his interests by constant access to a "Home Journal."

6th. The *California Farmer* has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for sixteen years steadily and is the only *Agricultural Journal in California.*

7th. The *California Farmer* contains the most important information relative to these interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The *California Farmer* contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc. together with all New Implements that advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The *California Farmer* contains the announcement and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Agriculture.

10th. The *California Farmer* is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by the *original Editor and proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all engaged in industrial pursuits, and of all good men.

Something New.

Two Million Copies of the Annual SHAKESPEARIAN ALMANAC for 1870, will be given away, and in order that the distributing may be made as rapidly as possible, I should deem it a favor to send, pre-paid, fifteen copies to any person who will judiciously distribute them in his locality. One of its features are the Seven Ages of Man's Life, Illustrated in a masterly manner. Address, DR. O PHELPS BROWN.

No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey

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We would most particularly desire our correspondents to be very careful in sending their Letters, Orders and Remittance to us, as there are several firms of Warren & Co. near us, unless the address is very plainly marked, mistakes will arise.

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EUROPEAN.

from our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, February, 26, 1870.

FREE TRADE.

The Commission appointed by the French Parliament to receive evidence on the Free Trade *versus* Protection question, consists of 36 of its members, chosen by ballot. The majority of the Commissioners are out-and-out Protectionists, but this fact will not pre judge the issue. The Commission will cost two and a half millions of francs, will be public, and the evidence submitted at each sitting printed and published immediately. Thus there can be no surprise on any side. It is only to be hoped, that the Commission will prove an exception to the general character of such bodies in France, by the members displaying individual activity and research, but above all, that their labors may be concluded, at latest by the close of the year. The Society of Agriculturists has selected fifty of its prominent members, for examination before the Committee.

The impediments placed in the way of Farmers and the public, holding meetings to discuss Free Trade, owing to the unrepealed arbitrary laws on reunions make it difficult to feel the pulse of the Agricultural community on this question. Besides, the rural populations are more interested in the reduction, if not the abolition, of the barrierdues, *octrois*, levied on their produce, by the various towns of the Empire. There are 1543 tons in France, which raise the three-fourths of their local income, by taking the Farmer's produce.—The plan is so simple, the milch cow so patient and prolific, that more sturdy front must be presented by the country, if it intends to redress the injustice of the town.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS

France has 89 Departments, which are subdivided into arrondissements, cantons, and communes—the latter numbering 36,000. For years, the radical evil of France has been, to be over functionlad—the nation complains of this official littelage and yet does everything to perpetuate the evil.—The agitation is spreading for something like an Agricultural Parliament, the members of which, would be primarily elected by the commune, the latter to be seperated in the canton, and so on, till the Departments would possess a body fully organised, and acting as a privy Council for the Minister of Agriculture. The wants of Agriculture are not so pressing, hidden, or increasing as to demand the organization of such machinery.—Yet Bills have been introduced into the Corps Legislatif to realize the idea. The only difficulty in the matter is, what ought to constitute a communal voter. Farmers and laborers, would be conceded to the proprietor. Existing local Agricultural Societies are adequate to the occasion.

EXHIBITION OF FAT STOCK.

Paris has just held its very successful show of fat stock. It is curious that the opening of Lent, should be selected for provisioning the butchers. Formerly, it was something like a punishment of death to sell meat during Lent. But we have changed all that, and in Paris at all events, good Catholics do not forego beef steaks on Fridays.

This exhibition is official, and dates its origin from 1844 when only sixteen Departments contributed. It was at the same time limited to fat cattle. Now France entire contributes, and also Algaria, and in addition to stock, fat poultry—alive and dead—grains, roots and machinery, enter the list. The "entries" of the Snow just held, give the following list of exhibitions:—of oxen, calves, etc., 3,504, sheep 359, pigs 210, farmyard fowls, living specimens, 700, dead, 400.—Cheese and Butter 800, Grain and roots, 1,400 lots. Machinery and implements, 700, ditto. As a general rule, the "fat kine" were got up regardless of expense, and showed that justice had been done, to saving oil cake, fine grain, and succulent roots. The Jurors were elected for the first time by the exhibitors, and the decisions have given satisfaction.

The Emperor visited the show, and evinced more than an official interest in his long and minute inspection. He had a compliment for each winner of a medal. An exhibitor approached his Majesty in a disconsolate state, complaining, that by a fault of the classifiers, his turnips were put among those of slow growth, whereas, they belonged to the order rather of Jonah's gourd, and instead of receiving a gold, he was only awarded a silver medal. The Emperor was reflecting how this iniquity could be redeemed, when the exhibitor stated, a shake of his Majesty's hand, would set matters right. No sooner demanded, than granted, and Napoleon the Third can boast of one acquaintance more.

But the last night of the exhibition was fated not to end harmoniously. The Sanctuary of obesity was disturbed at the "sma' hours," by the most unearthly cries. The police rushed in, and arrived quickly in the galleries of the building—the Palace of Industry, in the Champs Elysées—and found the rioters, not Jacobins as at first imagined, but a multitude of wild cats—always infesting this quarter—that had seized the dead poultry, and caused the uproar, partly by their dissensions, but more by their satisfaction. A chase commenced—the policemen, swords told on the vandals—the groans of the dying and the shouts of the "force," were responded to by a Pandemonium chorus, from the cattle and poultry below.

The prize ox has been auctioned off, for 3,400 frs.—ditto cow, fr. 2,100—the three prize sheep brought fr. 600, and the three medalled hogs, fr. 700. The prize ox will form the central figure in the procession of the *Bœuf Gras*, which opens our carnival. He has been bought by the proprietor of one of the Monster Eating Houses, where the miracle is daily prepared, of feeding thousands, fifty per cent cheaper than they could at their homes. But this monopoly of the laureat, will not prevent, at least some 2,000 restaurants, supplying their clients, with prime joints and savoury stekas from the winner of the blue ribbon—that contributes his first sirloin to their Majesty's.—For a fortnight at least, every one of the 3,000 butcher shops in the Capital, will display a prize animal. South Down legs of mutton, will be garlanded with roses, and Parma Violets will timely flourish around the loins of Durhams—the the internal fat of the animals will hang like Valenciennes lace, over the carcase.

PINCHING BACK THE RASPBERRIES.

A. M. Purdy writes to the *Rural New Yorker* in behalf of close pruning of raspberries:

"First, by doing so they grow more stocky and require no staking, (if properly done.) Second, the crop is larger and more uniform in size. Third, they are more easily cultivated, as it is impossible to pass through a plantation of black caps that are not kept within bounds." At the same time he claims that if *not* pinched back, and *allowed to grow and produce at will*, the plantation is ruined for future bearing.

"Well do we remember a plantation at South Bend, Ind., of three acres of Doolittle's, that was allowed to grow thus, and from which was harvested over seventy bushels the first bearing season of as fine raspberries as we ever saw; and the result was, that that plantation was ruined, and never yielded another crop that paid a farthing, while other plantations of the same sort, cut back the first year to within one foot of the ground, lasted for a number of years, and yielded large, paying crops every season.

"It stands to reason that any fruit-tree or plant must get *well rooted* before being allowed to yield a full crop; and, also, it is an admitted fact that if any tree or plant is checked in its growth, it will throw out stronger and more side branches, and grow much more stocky; consequently it seems strange to me that any person who has had any *experience* in growing fruits should argue against trimming back raspberries.

"Now, we have simply *practiced both* plans, side by side, and know if they are not pruned they must be staked. The crop will not average half as much, the plant is but short-lived, and it is impossible to get among them to work them out as they should be if left unpruned; while if cut back the *first* season to within one foot of the ground, and after that three to four feet, (the new growth as it attains that height,) they will be long-lived, and yield immense crops every season."

Mr. Purdy is right. Pruning is one of our methods of growing blackberries and raspberries successfully. We would not omit it under any circumstances.—*Horticulturist.*

Eastern Correspondence.

LETTER FROM AN OLD CALIFORNIAN AT THE EAST.

NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND TEN.

NEW YORK, March 7th 1870.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

LONG SILENCE.

I have not written you as often as usual, because I have been very much engaged. A professional man in this city cannot command his time, he has either to be a slave to his profession or he is compelled to endure the mortification of seeing his rivals pass him. Living as I do in Bloomingdale, I have to waste as much as three hours each day in the cars, and my leisure hours are therefor limited, I keep myself however thoroughly posted as to the events which are transpiring in California—I often wish that I could drop in and see you and talk over old times.

CALIFORNIA FAME.

When I came home I was welcomed everywhere even by strangers, it was enough to know that I hailed from the Sunset Land, to inspire them with enthusiasm. The name of California shone with a magnificent lustre, it was a watchword which excited to noble and generous deeds, in every public gathering it was the signal for cheering.—Now all is sadly changed—I am sorry to say the name is seldom mentioned, and where it is, it arouses no enthusiasm. If I am introduced as a Californian, I am asked about the ungenerous persecution of the Chinese, the disloyal acts of the State Legislature, and their bitterness towards the Fifteenth Amendment.

People at the East cannot understand how the ringing loyalty and the generous, liberal and Christian tone of California can have so suddenly changed, even Democrats condemn it. It is a sore topic, and when I read the telegrams I cannot wonder at the hard words which have replaced the chaste. In my case however, I have hope that the spirit which used to animate the people of the State, is only subdued.

The Musical Festival in aid of the Mercantile Library shows me conclusively that the flame of of generosity for instance only needs some excitement to kindle it with brightness. The misuse of the Democratic victory in New York, has sadly disappointed those who wanted to show the superiority of Democratic administration. It was generally expected however—the city of New York alone is enough to kill the Democratic party.

FALL IN GOLD.

The great topic of conversation at present in this city is the fall in gold, it is interesting to listen to the comments of those who pretend to be expert in political economy—hardly two reason alike. It is a fact however that gold is not in demand at present and will probably fall even lower. The success of Gen. Grants Administration as measured by the results of its first year appreciates most remarkably the public credit, and we shall probably witness the unparralled return to specie payment without contraction. It has astonished even the most hopeful—it is a fact that a number of Bar Rooms and Restaurants down town give silver in change. Rumor says that the Chemical and other strong banks are prepared to resume.

Business of course sympathises with the decline in gold, and it is very bad, but I notice that the same complaint comes from London and Paris, so that there may be some other cause which is not apparent. I have remarked however that when times are "out of joint" with us, London and Paris at once complain. If hard times only stop their imports, it will be a blessing in disguise.—I used to be a freetrader, I am slowly changing, and believe to day I should heartily vote for protection to American Industry. Freetrade is beautiful in theory, but in this land where labor is, or ought to be honored—Protection is more beautiful in practice.

WOMAN'S CONVENTIONS.

I have read with the greatest interest, the reports of the Womans Convention in San Francisco, if I had been in California I should have attended it, nearly all the speakers I am acquainted with, and personally have a high respect for. The convention honored itself in voting for Mrs. A. A. Haskell. The opponents of Woman Suffrage in the *Tribune*, asks ridiculously, if all wimen must be compelled to exercise the right of suffrage! To such weak arguments an answer is hardly possible.

OLD CALIFORNIAN EAST.

I have met numbers of Californians in New York this past month—Gen. Frisbie, Gen. Fry, Mrs. Catherwood, *nee* Hastings, the Stanfords, Mr. Farly and Mr. Dundon. It is a great treat to have a good talk with them. Dr. Scott is much missed by his congregation on 42d street, and I am asked continually about him. I have been to Wallack's to see "School," it is one of the treats of this Metropolis to spend an evening at Wallack's,—The magnificent representative of "Hamlet" at Booth's Theatre however surpasses anything in this city. "Surf," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre I enjoyed very much. I hope you will give a warm welcome to Olive Logan. The Tammany is closed—"the Stuffed Calf," even the rowdies of Third Avenue cannot enjoy forever, or at least they will not pay for it.

OPERAS.

A superb spectacle is being produced nightly at Fisk's Opera House, it even surpasses the Black Crook. Fox, at the Olympic, is playing a burlesque "Hamlet" that is very clever indeed. How sick I am of "Shoo Fly," I think I must hate it almost as much as little carpet bagger Cox does. "Silver Waves," and "Dashing Spray," I would like to see go out of fashion at once. People in society are being bored this winter with amateur theatricals. They are the more annoying because we have such actors as Booth, Wallack and Fechter to enjoy.

M. A. G.

LETTER FROM HON. M. P. WILDER.

[PRES. OF U. S. POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY]

BOSTON, Feb 9th, 1870.

Dear Sir,

Your kind favor of Nov. 11th I have carried in my pocket ever since it came hand, in the hope of having a convenient opportunity of answering it. But as there will be no exhibition of the Am. Pomological Society until Sept. 1871, your note did not demand an immediate reply. I supppose ere this you have received the Proceedings of that society for 1869. * * * * * * * * It would be grand, indeed to have your programme carried out as proposed, and so far as our presence is concerned, I will state that a party of our Horticulturalists and Pomologists are now arranging for a trip to the Sunset Land, in May or June next, of which I shall be one. It will embrace gentlemen whom you know in our own and New York State.

I have the FARMER, and notice that you have published the proceedings of our annual meeting with my address. I embraced the opportunity to say a word for the sons of New England.

Yours as ever,
MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Gladly we hail this Letter, announcing the coming of President Wilder, who will find a host of friends to welcome him here, and work, too, for him to do, that will gladden his noble heart.

We want him to help us on with *our* Horticultural School for Girls. His voice shall wake us to duty.

THE EMIGRANT'S INQUIRIES.

NAPOLEON, JACKSON Co., Mich,
March 8th, 1870.

MESSRS. WARREN & Co.:—Having the satisfaction of perusing the CALIFORNIA FARMER of Dec. 2nd. 1869. In it I find under the head of new productions, different seeds mentioned, such as flax, hemp, castor beans, broom corn seeds, etc. Now gentlemen, my object in writing to you is to learn of you and to know if you have, or can furnish me with some good broom corn seed that will produce brush eighteen to twenty-two inches in length. Last season it failed getting ripe enough to grow with us. If you can furnish such seed, what will be the expense of the same by the pound, say a package of four pounds, and how much money must I send to pay for seed and postage. If you will inform me all about my inquiries, either by letter or in your paper, it will be gratefully received.

I send you a two cent stamp for the postage on one of your latest FARMER. The way I got the reading of your CALIFORNIA FARMER was by a nephew of mine in your State Legislature.

Yours respectfully,
L. H.

Yes we can do so, and the seed shall come to you—we are glad our FARMER was received by you—we send you a file for self and friend. We send the seed and you can send us something rare or curious and we will be satisfied.

We thank your Nephew for sending you the FARMER—*that* was good legislation—we *approve*, as the Supreme Judges say. W.

VINEWOOD, NEAR DES MOINES,
IOWA, March 5, 1870.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Wishing to learn some particulars in regard to the inducements, advantages, and disadvantages presented by your State to emigrants seeking homes among your people, and not having the pleasure of any acquaintances with whom to correspond, I have thought of no better medium through which to gain such information than, with your consent, through the columns of your very valuable paper.

The impression created some years ago by the reports of returned miners and other adventurers, that a very large area of the State of California is wholly unsuited to the purposes of agriculture, and that nearly all really desirable lands and locations are brought up and held at enormous figures, still exists in the Middle, as well as Eastern States.

All persons, however, who have visited the Pacific coast, agree in speaking of the climate as most delightful and agreeable; and, without doubt, a great many persons and families with limited means, yet well-to do farmers, mechanics, fruit growers and others of various occupations, in different parts of this country, who have a constitutional aversion to a cold and changeable climate, subject to violent extremes, would gladly avail themselves of the climatic influences of the Pacific coast, if agricultural and other advantages were known to exist there, as in most parts of the Western States. In other words, if good farming lands, with good title, water, timber and market advantages can be obtained in healthy locations, and at as reasonable prices as in the Western or Prairie States.

An early reply, as much in detail as space will allow, will enlighten, and greatly oblige, at least one HOME-SEEKER.

[A private Letter also came, apologetical, as will be seen, as the writer supposed the Editor's time to be precious; and it is so, but we ever stand ready to aid in the cause of emigration, and have done so for over sixteen years.

We give our correspondent answers in brief and in part, and solicit from those engaged in the several branches of Agriculture named. Such letters published in OUR JOURNAL would serve as an *advertisement* of stock-men, and lead all newcomers to know them, and thus they would be liberally paid for the time and trouble they gave to this subject.

Another suggestion—and this to those who would learn of our State—i. e., to subscribe for *this Journal*, and thus learn of our great Agricultural State.

We shall send a liberal supply of the FARMER for distribution, and hope to hear from our correspondent again. We append the Postscript Letter:]

P. S.—Seeing that my enquiries are too numerous for the public eye, and not wishing to tax your patience to the extent of answering so many questions, I had thought perhaps you might know of some one in whose hands you could place this sheet, and who would be willing to give the desired information *in detail*.

I am engaged here with my family in raising fruits for the markets, and also in raising stock to some extent.

Now, what I want to know about California is this: Are there plenty of locations in your State where small tracts of arable lands, improved or otherwise, in healthy localities, with good timber and water, and good title, and where a permanent and cheap range for stock can be obtained? If so, where, and at what prices?

Are there any herds of full-blood Short-Horns in the State, and where are they kept? What breed of sheep and hogs are generally raised? What are good work-horses and blood-mares worth?

Is the cultivation of the silkworm, eggs and silk attracting much attention at present? Can you send me a correct account of the best results in the production of eggs or silk for the market, with the cost and profits?

LETTER FROM AN OLD AND VALUED CORRESPONDENT.

We are most happy to lay before our readers a brief letter from an old and highly-valued correspondent, that will be very kindly-remembered some years ago, and whose highly-interesting letters appeared in the FARMER.

We are glad to know we shall again please our readers with the thoughts that flow from our friend and ready writer.

NEW YORK, January 21, 1870.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Dear Col.—I am [quite sure I owe you and Young America an apology for my long silence.—You and your readers will find by referring to your files, that some three years or more ago I left, Young America personified, standing partly denuded, with flashing eyes and compressed lips, waiting for the signal, that he might bound forward in the race for glory and immortality,—a race that would interest all mankind—that would be most brilliant in its progress, far-reaching in its influence, and glorious in its consummation.

He has lost nothing by the waiting, but has greatly increased vitality, a more radiant path to tread, and a far wider scope for the exercise of his youthful and vigorous ambition. God willing, he will soon dash into the arena, and with elastic step and waving plume outstrip all competitors. So let it be. J. BUTTS.

WHERE'S OUR BONNIE LADDIES?

The report is that there is in our Alms House a Scotch woman *one hundred and five years old!*

Now, for the honor of the land of Robert Burns, don't let an aged mother of Scotland remain in the Alms House, here in this land of plenty.

Scottish laddies, where are ye?

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER NINE.

PLANTING AND GROWING TREES.

Whoever has recently bought, inherited, or otherwise become the owner of a farm, has usually found some part or parts of it devoted to wood; and this if not in excess, he will mainly preserve, while he studies and plans with a view to the ultimate, devotion to timber of just those portions of his land that are best adapted to that use. In locating his timber, I would have him consider these suggestions:

I. Land wisely planted with trees and fenced so far as need be to keep out cattle, costs nothing.—Whatever else you grow involves labor and expenditure; trees grow of their own accord. You may neglect them utterly—may wander over the earth and be absent for ten or twenty years, while your fences decay and your fields are overcropped to exhaustion; even your meadows may be run out by late mowing and close feeding at both ends of the season, till a dozen acres will hardly subsist a span of horses and a cow; but your woods need only to be let alone to insure that their value shall have decidedly increased during your absence. They will richly reward labor and care in thinning, trimming, and transplanting—you may profitably employ in them any time that you can spare th m—but they will do very well if simply let alone.—And, unlike any other product with which I am acquainted, you may take crop after crop of wood from the same lot, and the soil will be richer and more productive after the last than it was before the first. Whether wholly because their roots permeate and break up the soil during their life and enrich it in their decay, or for diverse reasons it is certainly true that land—and especially poor land—is enriched by growing upon it a crop of almost any timber, the evergreens possibly excepted. So, should you ever have land that you cannot till to profit, whether because it is too poor or because you have a sufficiency that is better, you should at once devote it to wood.

II. Your springs and streams will be rendered more equable and enduring by increasing the area and the luxuriance of your timber. They may have become scanty and capricious under a policy of reckless, wholesale destruction of trees; they will be reinforced and reinvigorated by doubling the area of your woods, while quadrupling the number, and increasing the average size of your trees.

III. All ravines and steep hill sides should be devoted to trees. Every acre too rocky to be thoroughly cleared of stone and plowed should be set apart for tree growing. Wherever the soil will be gullied or washed away by violent rains if under tillage, it should be excluded from cultivation and given up to trees. Men often doubt the profit of heavy manuring; and well they may, if three-fourths of the fertilizers applied are soaked out and swept away by flooding rains or sudden thaws and floated off to some distant sea or bay; but let all that is applied to the soil only remain there till it is carted away in crops, and it will hardly be possible to manure too highly for profit.

IV. Trees, especially evergreens, may be so disposed as to modify agreeably the average temperature of your farm, or at least of the most important parts of it. When I bought my place—or rather, the first installment of it—the best spot I could select for a garden lay at the foot of a hill which half surrounded it on the south and east, leaving it exposed to the full sweep of north and north-west winds; so that, though the soil was gravelly and warm, my garden was likely to be cold and backward. To remedy this, I planted four rows of evergreens (Balsam Fir, Pine, Red Cedar, and Hemlock,) along a low ridge bounding it on the north, following an inward curve of the ridge at its west end; and those evergreens have in sixteen years grown into very considerable trees, forming a shady, cleanly, inviting bower, or sylvan retreat, daintily carpeted with the fallen leaves of the overhanging fir. I judge that the average temperature of the soil for some yards southward of this wind-break is at least five degrees higher, throughout the growing season, than it formerly was or would now be if these evergreens were swept away; while the aspect of the place is agreeably diversified, and even beautified, by their appearance. I believe it would sell for some hundreds of dollars more with than without that thrifty, growing clump of evergreens.

V. I have already urged, though not strongly enough, that crops, as well as springs, will be improved by keeping the crests of ridges thickly wooded, thus depositing moisture in Winter and Spring to be slowly yielded to the subjacent slopes during the heat and drouth of Summer. I firmly believe that the slopes of a hill whose crest is heavily wooded will yield larger average crops than slope and crest together would do if both were bare of trees.

VI. The banks of considerable streams, ponds, etc., may often be so planted with trees that these will shade more water than land, to the comfort and satisfaction of the fish, and the protection of those banks from abrasion by floods and rapid currents. Sycamore, Elm, and Willow, do well here; if good Grape Vines are set beside and allowed to run over some of them, the effect is good, and the grapes acceptable to man and bird.

VII. Never forget that a good tree grows as thriftily and surely as a poor one. Many a farmer has to-day ten to forty acres of indifferent cord-wood where he might, at a very slight cost, have had instead an equal quantity of choice timber, worth ten times as much. Hickory, Chestnut, and Walnut, while they yield nuts that can be eaten or sold, are worth far more as timber than an equal bulk of Beech, Birch, Hemlock, or Red Oak. Chestnut has more than doubled in value within the last few years, mainly because it has been found excellent for the inside wood work of dwellings. Locust also seems to be increasing in value. Ten acres of large, thrifty Locust near this City would now buy a pretty good farm; as I presume it would, if located near any of our great cities.

VIII. Where several good varieties of Timber are grown together, some insects or atmospheric trouble may blast one of them, yet leave the residue alive and hearty. And, if all continue thrifty some may be cut out and sold, leaving others more room to grow and rapidly attain a vigorous maturity.

IX. Wherever timber has become scarce and valuable, a wood lot should be thinned out, nevermore cleared off, unless it is to be devoted to a different use. It seems to me that destroying a forest because we want timber is like smothering a hive of bees because we want honey.

X. Timber should be cut with intelligent reference to the future. Locust and other valuable trees that it is desirable should throw up shoots from the stump, and rapidly reproduce their kind, should be cut in March or April; while trees that you want to exterminate should be cut in August, so that they may not sprout. There may be exceptions to this rule; but I do not happen to recollect any. Evergreens do not sprout; and I think these should be cut in Winter—at all events, not in Spring, when full of sap and thus prone to rapid decay.

I may have more to say of trees by-and-by, but rest here for the present. The importance of the topic can hardly be overrated.

SALT AS A PROMOTER OF ANIMAL LIFE.

Natural instinct, no doubt, has induced man and beast to make use of common salt. Its intrinsic value was always well recognized; the oldest writings, sacred and profane, refer to it by using its name frequently in a figurative sense; it had entered as an ingredient, with an emblematical meaning, in the Jewish dispensation, heathenish authors spoke in praise of it; Pythagoras calls it a substance dear to the gods, Homer calls it divine, Plutarch speaks of it as a symbol of the soul.—The Arabs of the present day, we are told, use it as an emblem of hospitality, and Abyssinians carry pieces of salt with them to offer it for tasting to those whom they wish to meet as friends. We ourselves consider it an important spice to render our food palatable, and believe its direct use within proper limits, almost indispensable for the continuation of the normal function of our organs of digestion and secretion. Almost all wild and tamed herbivorous animals, without exception, hunt by natural instinct for sources of salt to supply their craving. The opinion that the direct use of salt as an addition to our food was not necessary for the support of animal life—for most articles of our food did contain already a sufficient amount of it to answer for all practical purposes—may be true under particular, exceptional circumstances, and as far as a mere maintenance of life is concerned; yet as soon as the promotion of a vigorous animal life in general comes into consideration it has lost its force as an argument, particularly as far as our domestic herbivorous animals, as horses, cattle, sheep, and the like are concerned. We concede, also, as far as man is concerned, that our practice of adding salt to our food must be looked upon as being, in part a least a taste acquired by cultivation.

Carefully conducted practical experiments by some of our foremost agricultural chemists have settled that question; their experiments have reduced to figures what mere experience in more favored localities in a general way seemed to indicate. Boussingault proved by cows, that those which had been fed with an addition of salt to their food did not yield more milk, or contained more fat, or had increased in weight of flesh; yet they looked more healthy and more vigorous; in fact, their whole exterior had been highly improved as compared with animals which had been fed with the same food without an addition of salt.—Liebig came to the same result; he found in the case of two oxen, which were to be fatted in the stall, and of which one received its food mixed with an additional dose of salt, while the other one did not receive any, that the latter one soon looked bristly, dull, inactive and sickly, while the first one, which had received salt as an addition to his food remained smoothly skinned, lively and vigorous. Pasture feeding on a good grass crop, with its accompanying limited physical exercise in the open air, has been always considered the most normal food of our domesticated herbivorous animals as far as an aromatic, tender meat, with a liberal amount of well distributed fat, is concerned. The well recognized superior quality of meat from the cattle and sheep raised upon the marsh meadows along the seashore of North Germany, Holland, Belgium, England and elsewhere, has been ascribed to a large degree to the fact that their food—the marsh grasses—is frequently salted by the spray of the oceanic waters. Most of those who are at present engaged—remote from access of saline solution—with the raising and fattening of cattle and sheep are taking lessons from the previous observations, and are using salt freely, apparently with decided advantage; they presume that a proper daily dose of salt does aid in a well regulated and thus economical digestion, for it seems to favor a speedy solution and assimilation of the food, and at the same time creates an increased desire for water, which being promptly supplied causes an increased secretion of urine and perspiration. As nature has chosen these two ways, among others, to remove from the animal system those substances, which either have served their purposes, or are worthless whilst in an excess present, they conclude quite properly that an increased secretion of urine and perspiration may dispose of these obnoxious substances more freely, and thereby render a somewhat abnormal high stall feeding and a want of desirable exercise less serious. The results of practical investigation, it appears, may be summed up in the following statement: salt does not increase direct the live weight, yet it favors an economical digestion and assimilation of the requisite normal amount of food, and it allows us, if desirable, to feed our stock high without incurring a particular corresponding risk; it enables us thus to shorten the time for getting our live stock up to a desirable market value, and assists us, under certain circumstances, to dispose advantageously of a larger portion of their farm productions, as grain, hay, etc., in the form of live weight.

INSTINCT IN VEGETABLES

The root constitutes the plant's mouth. It terminates in a little sponge. The sponge drinks up the moisture from the surrounding earth. A simple experiment proves that whatever an amputated branch may do for an hour, the mouth of the plant is necessary to its permanent vitality. Two plants are placed for this purpose, side by side, in contiguous vessels. The roots of the one are in water or moist and fruitful earth, while a layer of dry sand above surrounds the stem. It flourishes. The roots of the second are in dry sand, while the water or fruitful earth surrounds its stem. It dies. Indeed, one need not try such experiments. Nature has demonstration quite as striking. Every boy has seen in the woods the roots of some tree, planted by the birds or the winds in the crevices of a rock, wandering down the sides of the great boulder in search of nourishment. Dr. Davy tells of a case in which a horse-chestnut, growing on a flat stone, sent out its roots thus to forage for food. They passed seven feet up a contiguous wall, turned at the top, and passing down seven feet on the other side, found the needed nourishment there, which their own barren home denied them. Thus closely does the instinct of vegetation imitate the wisdom of the animate creation. In another instance, related by Malherbe, an acacia threw its roots across a hollow of sixty-six feet, to find its labors rewarded by the discovery of a well of water in which they plunged, and from which they drew the food it so much needed.—What strange sense drew them toward the water rather than toward the rock or the sand?

A yet more singular instance of this search for food is narrated by Wallace in his "Malay Archipelago."

A seed had been dropped by one of nature's husbandmen, a bird, in the decaying trunk of an old tree. It sprouted, put forth roots, branches, and a little stem. But its roots in vain sought nourishment at the breast of its dying foster-mother. At length, abandoning all hope of support from her, they pushed out from their home to seek a living. They dropped to the ground, a distance of sixty or seventy feet, and fastening there, succeeded in securing an independent livelihood. As time passed on the old trunk died, decayed, disappeared. The new tree remained suspended, as it were, in mid-air, the roots proceeding downward and the branches upward from a point about equidistant between the two.

It is not thus alone that the root exhibits its intelligence. It displays equal sagacity in selecting from the soil only those elements which its own plant requires. Sometimes it errs, and drinks in a deadly poison. But its native instinct is more rarely at fault than the supposed superior wisdom of man. Trees rarely eat unwisely. They are never guilty of gluttony.

Yet if the root be the principal feeder of the plant, the chief source of supply for its marvelous circulation, it does not alone fulfill this office.—The leaves also absorb moisture from the air.—"In the burning days of summer," says M. Pouchet, "I have found carpets of ice-plants on the most arid rocks in Greece. Although it had not rained for a month, these plants displayed a remarkable freshness, and their foliage was none the less covered with a coating of icicles."—LYMAN ABBOT, in *Harper's Magazine for March.*

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POTATO PLANTER.

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It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops them places with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed

No intelligent farmer can see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatos in a day, is of inestimable value because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

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Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

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Miscellaneous.

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THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other foods as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent, Oil Cake Meal, 23 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving it has no equal

For MILCH COWS particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and greatly improving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other food and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

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The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

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It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.
Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men.*
For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us

Horticulture.

PLANTING TREES.

The business of planting Fruit Trees, Vines and Plants, of all kinds is not so well understood or practiced as it should be. There is too much hurry and hap-hazard work, and this is the cause of the non-success in this science.

We remember years gone by when several of the ephemeral papers that started up on this coast under the name of Agricultural papers, rather in opposition to this Journal than for any love or real knowledge of the science of Agriculture.—The *Culturist*, the *Agriculturist*, and the *Home Journal*, each of which after a short and sickly life, having no love for the cause, and as it "didn't pay" gave up the ghost, we remember how often these Journals would talk about the simplicity and ease with which an Orchard or Vineyard could be planted; many of their teachings were like this.

"Just take a crowbar and make a hole in the ground and stick down a cutting, and the Vineyard was made." Plowing the ground after cultivation was wholly ignored, and we know many persons who listened to that folly, and paid for lost labor dearly.

"For Orchards too, just dig a round hole and thrust in the tree, and it was bound to grow."

This was the sum and substance of their creed, easily done—we ask where are those Orchards and Vineyards to-day, and where are those Journals and those who sent forth their senseless jargon.

The same Journals all denied the possibility of cultivating our hill sides and mountains for Orchards or Vineyard, and labored to combat every argument this Journal put forth to awaken a due attention to those places and those systems of culture, and places for successful culture, which to-day is fully proved by the rich, pure wines that comes from our mountain sides, to feast and gladden all.

We always have advocated a deep and thorough culture of the soil over an entire Orchard or Vineyard—deep culture, and thorough work is our motto, for we reiterate "nothing is worth doing at all, that is not worth doing well."

When the loose practice is adopted of merely digging a hole in the ground and planting a tree, even if that space is well prepared—the land or dry soil should be cultivated before the second year, else if the tree makes a good start and a vigorous growth, when the roots reach the sides of this round hole, it finds an impenetrable barrier. Then the roots turn and perform a circuitous growth, in a little time that space becomes filled with roots, the nourishment of that soil is all absorbed, the tree suffers and dies. Let any one examine a plant in a pot—long planted—and this matter is truly illustrated.

Another important rule, never leave too much top of the tree or vine, the roots are the main thing, if good roots, they will make top enough and soon enough too, therefore head in and down first, but when too much top is left on, the strength of root to supply a large top, the circulation grows weaker and weaker, then ceases and soon dies altogether, but otherwise a new top and a strong and healthy one is the sure result of the judicious system of close pruning.

While it is always best to plant trees early in the season, trees of all kinds can be planted to a very late period, provided the trees you plant have not advanced much. It depends upon the condition of the tree, greater care however is required when a tree is planted late, that moisture be freely administered when planted, and for a little time after, and that the trees be well mulched.

With good care and culture even here in California, trees and vines, that have been kept back can be successfully planted even up to May Day—we have planted with complete success up to July, and have even lifted trees in blossom, transplanted them and had fruit from trees so planted.

Remember, and let what is done, be well done.

STRAWBERRY FERTILIZERS.

The following recipe was first tried years since with, apparently, high satisfaction. The growth was vigorous, the crop abundant, and the berries large. It was, therefore, very largely commended as fitted to secure admirable results. Old beds, under the treatment suggested, are said to be even better than new. The proportions are for a bed thirty by forty feet. Commence using the fertilizer when the new leaves are being put forth, and apply it toward night, three times, at intervals of a week between each application. It should be dissolved in thirty gallons of rain or river water. Indeed, if anything be varied from this, let the proportion of water be larger: Nitrate of potash, sulphate of soda, or "Glauber's salts," and saltpeter—of each one pound; of muriate of ammonia, one quarter of a pound. Keep the bed well weeded. Tried on old beds, even, the results, as above hinted, are highly gratifying.—*Canada Farmer.*

CAREFUL DIRECTIONS.

We would most particularly desire our correspondents to be very careful in sending their Letters, Orders and Remittance to us, as there are several firms of Warren & Co., and unless the address is very plainly marked, mistakes will arise.

All Letters, Orders, Parcels, &c., intended for this office should be addressed

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It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guids published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

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The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, or TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,

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White China Hemp,

THE GREAT SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON,

Which brings £60 @ £70 Sterling per Ton in the European Markets.

JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of the above seed, direct from China, which is offered at the following rates

Packet (containing about 25,000 seeds).....$1.
Six Packets for.....$5

Full directions for sowing accompany each packet.

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Make Home Beautiful.

Something for every Home, that will win a place in every Heart.

"MORNING PRAYER."

A beautiful Chromo by Louis Kurtz, exactly reproducing the original painting by John Phillips. Press and People unite in pronouncing it the most desirable picture for Home adornment ever published.

"It is exceedingly beautiful."—Chicago Tribune. "Of the most lovable description."—Evening Journal. "Every way a desirable work."—Republican. "Combines artistic skill with rare truthfulness to nature."—Post. "Cannot but be immensely popular."—Art Journal. "A beautiful picture that teaches a beautiful lesson."—Little Corporal.

Send for circular. E. H. TRAFTON, Art Publisher Box 73, Chicago.

☞ Ask your Picture dealer for it.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF J. W. GURLEY, who left the States several years since, and is supposed to have become a Book-keeper and Accountant in San Francisco, Stockton or Sacramento.

Letters have been received in this city for him, and a Brother has arrived in this State, is ill, and desirous to see him. Should this meet the eye of Mr. Gurley, or any one who can inform of him, this information will relieve his kindred. Address, or call on

[redacted] Col. WARREN, Farmer Office.

Miscellaneous.

NEW CROP, 1870,

FOR THE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN.

Grass Seeds; Field Seeds, Evergreen Plants, Roses, Dahlias Verbenas, Gladiolus, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, Roots, Early Potatoes, Onion Sets, Books, Implements, &c.

DREER'S GARDEN CALENDER containing full descriptive lists of the above, with directions and illustrations will be mailed on receipt of a postage stamp.

DEALERS SUPPLIED on liberal terms. A wholesale catalogue (for Dealers only) will be mailed on application.

Address HENRY A. DREER,
714 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR.

"What makes it valuable is because it contains so much practical, original matter in such a small space." John J. Thomas.

"The directions for growing Strawberries and Raspberries are the best I have ever seen."—Henry Ward Beecher.

We could give hundreds of just such testimonials, showing the value of this little work. It should be in hands of every person, whether the owner of a rod square of ground or a hundred acres. Tree agents should have a copy. It contains 40 pages. Price 10 cents. Full price list, wholesale and retail, and also terms to agents for those desiring to get up a club for plants sent FREE of all applicants. Parties at the south should order plants in the fall. Address PURDY & JOHNSTON, Palmyra, N. Y. or PURDY & HANCE, Soo'h Bend, Ind.
39-3-3m

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

WE have received an Invoice of Italian Chestnuts in Very Superior order fresh and in the best condition for planting

We have them put up in Packages of ONE DOLLAR EACH, MAILED free to purchasers.

WARREN & Co., FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street

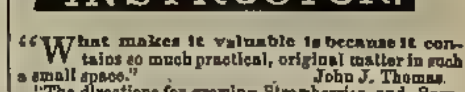
VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,
tf Farmer Office.



BOUND VOLUMES FARMER

☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $8 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops, Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and is valuable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

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The cheapest and best. The Magazine one year with a Novelty Pocket Timekeeper as a premium for only FIFTY CENTS. Address

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Advertising Abroad!

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural Men, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTIONS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt.

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop'rs.

JOHN VANDERBILT & BRO'S.

NO. 23, FULTON STREET,

(NEAR ... ON MARKET. New York,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

AND MACHINES.

Garden, Field, Grass, Bird and Flower Seeds, Guano Bone Dust, and other Fertilizers. Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Roots, Etc. 4.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING MARCH, 17., 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

Our readers will find in our "Home" department some interesting matter for study. The "Human face"—a "Blush,"—Poetry of real merit and beauty, also a notice of the death of a most estimable Lady, the daughter of the late Theodore Payne Esq., one of California's best men. This young lady was well known in our city and her death will be most deeply lamented.

Horace Greely's letters must of course be read every week, for they are worthy of it—Salt for Animals, and man too, should be carefully read, the Instinct of Vegetables, also, these are on the 66:h page.

We call special attention to "Planting Trees," on the 67th page, we have given our own experience of many years actual labor in this duty and know it to be so.

"All About Pussy," on the 71st page has many points and Historic facts worth knowing—new to many.

COMPLIMENTARY.

We acknowledge a Complemeatary Ticket to the Twenty-first Anniversary Ball, of the First Hebrew Benevolent Society, at Union Hall, on the evening of the 19th.

This Society has done much in the cause of Benevolence, and for their good deeds they should rejoice and enjoy the merry dance—the occasion will be a happy one.

We gladly welcome again our highly-esteemed correspondent, "M. A. S." His friends have made anxious inquiries for him frequently, and wish to know when we can look upon his genial, happy face, in our "Sunset Land"

WINE AND WINE MAKING.

We have a valuable Essay upon the matter of Wine making, and the new Tariff now before Congress—it will appear in our next.

JENNY DARE.

We have a letter from our Penn. correspondent, for our next.

ARITHMETICAL DISCUSSIONS.

We have an interesting sketch, and questions for the Student ready for our next.

DEATH OF LITTLE CHILDREN.

We have an important sketch upon the Causes of Death among Little Children, for our next.

Acknowledgements.

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Bound Volume of the State Agricultural Society of Iowa, through the kindness of J. M. Mansfield, Esq., Secretary.

CENSUS OF IOWA.

We are greatly indebted to the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society of Iowa, for a volume of value, being the Census of Iowa, as returned for 1869, showing in detail the population, Agricultural Statistics, Manufactures, and all matters of general interest.

We have received the Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for 1869, full of interesting Reports and data of value, from which we are always glad to select, as this Society is the most prosperous of any society of the kind known, and with Buildings and Capital of a Quarter of a Million of Dollars to work with!

We have a New Catalogue of Messrs. Graves, Silver and Willard, of Geneva, N. Y.,—Nurserymen of good repute. This New Catalogue is devoted to Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, and contains a fine list of Choice Plants.

Horse cars are about to be introduced into China. An enterprising Prussian has obtained the privilege of laying down tramways in all the cities of the Empire. At this rate, the familiar image of that municipal vehicle will soon possess the world.

THE SEASONS.

RAINS—FROSTS.

We think the greatest grumblers and faultfinders with Nature this season are now silenced; the dead cattle are restored to life; the famishing ones are fed; the drooping crops are revived, and all Nature seems to smile—even upon the thoughtless and the ungrateful. Nature, like the blessed rains, comes down with its refreshing influence alike "upon the unjust as well as upon the just."

From all portions of the State we are now receiving the most cheering reports of the seasons. Every kind of produce, from the Grain fields to the small crops and small fruits, save a few frost clipped spots, denote abundance. Those portions of our State where *skim plowing* and *slip shod* work have been done,—where late planting upon poverty-tilled soil has been the practice, there can be seen the clear proof of, "As ye sow, so shall ye reap; if ye sow sparingly ye shall reap sparingly," and these truths are exemplified all over our State.

Wherever the land was well and deeply cultivated and planted on dry soil, or even planted early or upon "Summer fallowed" land, there the crops are fine indeed; never have they looked better. There has also been some attention paid to plowing in a green crop, and otherwise manuring lands where successive crops have been taken off; this has, in every instance, given the greatest satisfaction by the best results—much of our land being greatly reduced in strength by repeated harvests, without returing back to the soil the nourishment taken from it. This is unwise farming, and it always punishes those that are foolish enough to practice it.

FROSTS AND SNOW.

Frost has nipped some of the *budding hopes* of the cultivators at Los Angeles among the fruit growers, and at Santa Clara, among our strawberry men, "Jack Frost" gave them a nip; but we think that after a little it will be found that there will be blossoms enough left to make a good crop. Our fruit growers are so apt to allow their trees to overbear that Dame Nature was angry, and she sent a frost to cut off some of the extra blossoms, and thus will leave enough to make a good crop and better fruit; this is our logic.

HORTICULTRAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Yes! let it be so. A Garden School for Girls, and let this School on the Pacific, be the patterns School of the Union.

We commend most earnestly the following deeply interesting Letter from our valued Correspondent to our readers. We know many hearts will respond to it at once:

"Berkeley" speaks well.

The cause is a good one—the plan a good one, and the time is very propitious for such an enterprize. That the cause is a good one, the names of those men at Boston who have taken hold of this work is a garrente that such a School is of great value.

Marshal P. Wilder, whose name is a host for all Horticultural enterprises, it will be seen has taken hold of this work at Boston, and it will also be seen by his letter in another column that we shall have Mr. Wilder with us in May or June next, and with him many prominent Horticulturists and Florists, all of whom come to visit this "Garden of the World," and when they come, we suggest to Berkeley that we prepare and make ready. They will aid us, and California shall have a Horticultural School for Girls.

We have confidence in the liberality of Californis for such a work, and fully beleving in the value of such an enterprize, we hereby pledge *ourselce* in advance for Books for the Library of this School to the value of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and also a collection of Engravings and Paintings of Horticulture and Floriculture of an equal value, for the Library Rooms, and we hope this work may be consumated at an early day.

We hope "Berkeley" will still plead for so noble an enterprize. Our columns wait the Bugle Voice.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS ABROAD.

We would suggest to many of our Eastern Journals, especially in the Rural Districts, and more particularly our Agricultural exchanges, that if they desire to enlarge the CALIFORNIA INTEREST and feeling, which is general, they can do so by giving their readers the CALIFORNIA FARMER in connection with their own paper, and thus increase their own subscription list. We will offer them liberal rates in order to give this now desired interest to the many inquirers about California in all the Eastern, Middle, and Western and Southern States. We shall be glad to club with all good journals, on liberal terms. Several of our Exchanges place the FARMER on their list, and club with us.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Just the same as ever, the rain must fall on St. Patrick's Day, but he must be a good patron Saint because the rains come so opportunely to bless the earth.

The rains of the past night came very heavy, and continued up to about 10 o'clock A. M., when the sun came out, and the balance of the day was a pleasant one, and very acceptable to the thousands who were anxious to enjoy the day.

The day has been duly honored by a large and very happy, and also handsome procession, orderly in every respect, and most highly creditable to the great mass that had gathered to do honor to the day.

The Oration, Poem, Procession, Ball—all have been duly arranged, and will all be generally reported by us hereafter.

As our publication day fall's on this eventful moment, we hope for a share of the Saint's goodwill and blessing.

We repeat, the whole arrangements of the day were carried out in an orderly manner—prompt, and in good style, and most highly creditable to all.

THE PREVOST FUND.

The Committee of the Prevost Fund would respectfully invite all the friends of the late Louis Prevost—the PIONEER OF SERICICULTURE—to forward to them such contributions as they are disposed to make to this Fund; and it is to be hoped that those Journals over this coast that have always spoken so kindly of this most-worthy Pioneer, will present this matter to their readers, and thus enable the Committee to carry out the plans designed for the Widow, and erect a suitable Testimonial to the Memory of Louis Prevost.

Contributions can be sent to the Treasurer—Judge D. S. Payne, San Jose; Hentsch and Berton, Bankers, San Francisco; CALIFORNIA FARMER Office, San Francisco.

At an early day the contributors will be invited to meet and arrange the disposition of the Funds that shall be raised.

A NOBLE RESPONSE.

We append a portion of a letter received by us the present week, from a well-known Vinegrower and Orchardist, and an Early Pioneer for the Prevost cause.

The letter came to us as a private one, but its contents are so noble and generous, and the sentiments so excellent and feeling, we copy them, and hope it will be the means of leading others to follow so praiseworthy an example.

The writer says:

"I am glad to perceive that the Widow has not lost all, and that there is such a fair way to smooth her pathway in life.

"I do not approve of Costly Monuments. A Solid Tablet should mark the spot; his deeds and efforts to consecrate the ground; his deeds and efforts to benefit his fellow-men will preserve his memory to late generations of California Sericulturists; his spirit, basking in the radiance of his Maker, may often revert to our earthly pursuits, and guide us in this favorite vocation.

"Col., put me down for Fifty Dollars."

[Noble sentiments—generous conclusions!]

The writer further says:

"We all should feel kindly towards those who, by great self-abnegation, in opening up and following new paths of industry, establish their claims as Public Benefactors.

"You propose to invest the amount donated, as an Interest Fund. What is designed to do with it after the Widow's death?

"Should children survive, the Interest should be paid to them until *they* are of age, and then remain a Perpetual Fund, to be used for Premiums, to promote and experiment in Sericulture.

"The money to be invested in State of California or U. S. Bonds."

In reply to our generous correspondent, we repeat the plan of the Committee, which is, to purchase or erect a neat and comfortable Homestead for the Widow, then to erect a neat and creditable Tablet to the Memory of Louis Prevost, and the balance to invest securely, the Interest to be paid quarterly to the Widow.

We suppose further dispositions can be arranged by those whose generosity builds up this Fund.

NEW CONTRIBUTORS.

It is to be hoped that the many and warm friends of the *living* Prevost will now come promptly forward, and voluntarily, too, and make known their wishes in this matter, so that this work may be speedily consummated. Will they not contribute early?

LOUIS PREVOST'S FAITH.

We copy from the little book on Silk Culture, published by this lamented friend, the following testimony of his early faith and zeal in this work.

Such zeal should prompt those who now remember him to do honor to the memory of such a man:

Our advantages are many in California, and, indeed, very great. To be duly appreciated, they must be estimated singly and individually; but how much greater and more striking will they then appear, if considered collectively. The decisive impulse is already given, and its mighty influences extending throughout our State; our people are awake; hope dawns auspicious; the day and its brightness will be ours, endued as are our people with fortitude, with energy, and intellectual resources unsurpassed. Is there one American who can doubt it?

I have no desire for pecuniary benefit to myself, to grow out of any knowledge of the silk culture, which it may be in my power to impart to the public. Anything that may be a benefit to that noble cause I will publish, as my earnest desire is to be useful, by aiding the introduction of a culture, which will make our people rich. In opening for them a field (and also to our country) of unceasing wealth, I shall feel amply compensated for the years of practical experience which I have given to silk culture, from the pleasure I shall receive in the knowledge that my humble efforts were to some extent the means of introducing and establishing in our State an industry which will save annually many millions of dollars to our people, and make us the largest silk producing country in the world.

OUR CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

It will be seen by the Records of the present session of the Legislature, that Gov. Haight has the moral courage to veto promptly such measures as he considers are injurious to the best interests of our State, whatever his party may say or do.

Although differing in political sentiments with our Chief Magistrate, we honor his independence of party, though, and his high moral courage in all cases of emergency.

OVER THE BANK.

The Nile has risen this year to a greater height than on any occasion within living memory, and the damage done is estimated at $40,000,000.

This beats our Sacramento river floods. We must try again; it won't do for California to be beat at anything!

Home Correspondence,

A HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR THE PACIFIC.

DEAR FARMER:

You have doubtless noticed in the Boston exchanges that an effort is being made for the permanent endowment of a Horticultural School for Girls, in the neighborhood of that city. If successful, as no one can doubt, it will be the second institution of the kind in the United States.

Early in the Autumn of last year, Miss Marwedel, an experienced teacher in the Industrial Schools of Europe, arrived in New York, and laid before Andrew Fuller, Orange Judd, and other friends of Horticultural education, her plans for the establishment of a self-supporting Horticultural School. It is needless to say that she met with the warmest encouragement. Mr. Cornell, with characteristic liberality, donated the necessary lands, in the vicinity of Cornell University, and President White interested himself warmly in securing funds for buildings and instruction. And now the Bostonians (perhaps with a view to utilize the alarming surplus of femininity and divert it from the dangerous ground of Suffrage) are coming out strong on the Cardinal points of Higher Physical, Domestic and Industrial Education for Woman.

What such men as Marshall P. Wilder, and George B Emerson, and Freeman Clarke, and Lund, and Parkman recommend, the public can afford to adopt, without stopping to question; but when these names and many others not less illustrious were appended to a call for a meeting in behalf of the proposed institution, Horticultural Hall was filled with those who came to hear what a *Girl's Garden School*, or School Garden, would be. Hon. Josiah Quincy presided, and handsomely introduced the chief orator, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, who said, "she thought the rich women should be taught how to use their hands, and the poor women how to use their brains;" and here it was proposed to offer the same education of hand and brain, to rich and poor alike. The cultivation of flowers and fruits was a paying business; Organic Chemistry, and Vegetable Physiology and Botany would be taught, in connection with Practical Horticulture. In Summer, the School would offer plenty of work, fresh air, and reasonable remuneration. The time not actually used in the Garden would be occupied in scientific studies, and in Winter the course of study would be more varied, embracing whatever was needed for a thorough English education.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke said many noble things concerning woman's work, of the discontent and uneasiness suffered for want of reasonable and remunerative out-door employment.

Mr Edward S. Rand spoke directly to the point of necessary outlay—estimating it much below the other speakers—thought $15,000 would start the School, $8,000 to be expended for ten acres of land, and the rest for house and barn sufficiently commodious for an "experiment" of this kind.—And so the "books were opened" for subscriptions to the Horticultural School for Women.

So much, dear FARMER, I gather from a private letter. I cannot help thinking what such a School might be where it is not *Winter* or *worse*, eight months of the year, and where fruits and flowers do not need such an amount of coaxing. Do I not remember the field of ten years' experiments with the "six best cherries" and "twelve best pears,"—with Isabellas and Dianas, to say nothing of buried roses which would not resurrect? Do I not remember the poor limp Callas and stringy Geraniums of my "window gardening," cried over with maternal fondness, but which no warmth of affection would save? Does not the Professor remember that getting up o' nights, along in the wee small hours, to replenish the furnace and save our darlings from destruction? The Bostonians will do what they can, and whatever climatic privileges they enjoy will be made the most of, but *the* Horticultural School for Women—their ideal realized—must grow up on the Pacific coast, where—

"The trees each month yield ripened fruit;"

where—

"The gardens and the goodly walks
Continually are green,"

and not far from the classic shades of

BERKELEY.

LANDLORDS.

They are very apt to have the name of being "hard-hearted" and "Shylocks," and many other hard titles; and though they undoubtedly may sometimes be tried like all other men, there is never an excuse for cruelty, or tyranny, or that merciless and inhuman conduct that is so often exercised by Landlords, especially upon the poor unfortunate.

The recent case of merciless conduct shown to an artist well known in Oakland, who was sick, by that *unfeeling landlord*, will soon have a *judicial* examination, and we *do* hope the case will be thoroughly investigated, and justice done to all parties.

The blood of the poor artist demands it.

We learn by the Oakland papers that *that* landlord's name was PETER LYNCH—a most unfortunate yet significant name.

"*Peter denied his Master!*" and LYNCH is—is—a *hard name* to remember.

SANTA CLARA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

By a letter received from Tyler Beach, Esq., the Secretary of the Santa Clara Agricultural Society, we learn that this Society will hold a Fair the coming year, commencing October 3, and lasting one week.

Santa Clara Valley can make a Grand Show if her people will only put their "shoulders to the wheel," and see what they can do. Now that they are to have the Normal School, they certainly will have the *Fair* there.

HOME LETTER.

LETTER NUMBER 4.

MINERVA GLEN, Santa Clara Co.,
March 4th, 1870.

COL. WARREN,

Dear Sir: That happy and warm-hearted personage who is "boss" over the kitchen, my clothes and the flower garden, has just been reading me a mild lecture on dry matter of fact newspaper articles, arguing, that the most successful efforts of a writer or talker, are those which are characterized by an undercrain of attractive palatable spice, that when words are too morose and sentences too dry, the subject, no matter how important, partakes of the general staleness, and the spirit is absorbed in the gravity of the manner in which it is presented. My letter to the FARMER No. 3, was the cause of all this. I do not dispute the point with her, but every time she stops to take breath, I solemnly I no, gaily, promise to do better in future, and keep out of deep water hereafter, if I can. At present I have something to say about

TROUT CULTURE.

About four hundred yards from our house is a gulch or ravine, (not very deep) the bottom of which is flat, with an average width of about sixty paces. Through the centre of this bottom flows a beautiful stream of clear cold water which never diminishes in volume. On either side of this stream is a dense growth of timber consisting of fir, oak, maple, madrone, dogwood, laurel and willows. Now in this ravine, are two lagoons or ponds, each in its respective niche in the bottom of the canon. In size they are about twenty feet by forty feet. At present they are the habitation of frogs and water lizards, they are full of decayed vegetable deposits, which have been accumulating here for ages. The water on the surface comes bubbling up from springs below. The vegetable deposit has an average depth of eight feet. As soon as I can bring the means to bear I shall remove this, and apply it to the soil. From its appearance I think it will make an excellent manure. I shall then wall up the ponds with stone, which are in handy abundance, put gravel on the bottom, lead this stream which I have spoken of through both, and stock them well with those speckled beauties of sylvan shaded brooks, and from this small outlay, I feel confident that new happiness will be found to assist the dull monotony of every day toil; if it should not be a source of profit continually. There are hundreds of other places similar to this of mine in our beautiful State, and if farmers would give a small part of their attention to fish culture, they would not only place on their tables a most delicious dish, but would awaken in the minds of their children a love for a new and exceedingly pleasant occupation.

Our apricot and peach trees have been in bloom for some days, as are also some kinds of plums, and the air is laden with their sweet fragrance.

The rains have come again, and given to the whole country an abundant supply of moisture. On a recent visit to the valley of Santa Clara I noticed for a distance of twelve miles, every piece of available land was sowed in grain, some of which was very far advanced, and some just up. The farmers are jubilant and in the best of spirits, although the early rains were *fearful* this season, I believe the latter rains will bring the entire crop up to the average, throughout the State.

The earthquake of the 17 ult. was severely felt on the mountains. The first intimation we had of its approach was a tremendous report of subterranean thunders, dim at first, increasing as it neared us, at its conclusion, the earth raised and under our feet for an instant, and vibrated for at least fifteen seconds. This phenomenon, observed here in the forests, among the lofty mountains, is a sight which beggars description. The hills and mountains rock, groan, and tremble on their foundations. The tallest trees swich and reel like slender willows before the wintry gale, rocks are cast from its natural channels; huge boulders are dislodged, and come thundering down the mountain sides. All nature acknowledges the presence of an awful power, and humanity, helpless humanity, stands trembling and aghast.

I know I have made this letter too long, but must excuse me, my subject ran away with me. Adieu. I am yours truly,

A. E.

REPLY.

We are most happy to receive the pleasant and interesting Letter of our Correspondent, but we would not for the world enter into the "Farmer quarrel" about that Letter Number 3—for we know we endorsed that Letter. We say however you could not help saying, "every man has engraven upon his heart the picture of some woman, for after your own description of your pleasant "Happy Home," every body knows the *picture* on your own heart—further we speak not—except to say we highly approve your plan of a Trout Pond, that is A No. 1.

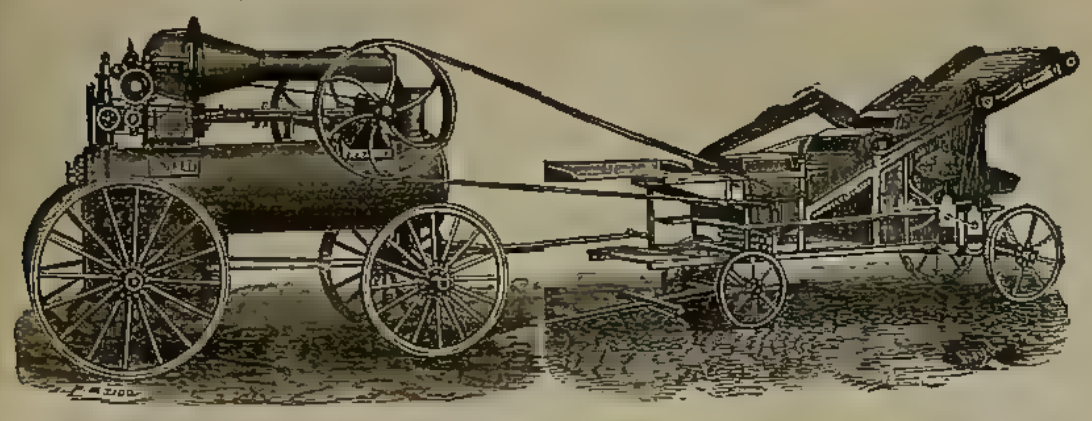
INSANITY.

The statistics of insanity in California is rather startling. Almost one thousand patients remained in the Stockton Asylum on October 1st. The mortality among the patients is very large, 115 having died within the year previous. During the year, 482 were admitted. This is a fearful percentum of craziness. Many causes combine to produce this condition of things. Hard times, dissipation—in fact, almost every violation of the laws of Nature—aid in sending poor humanity to the Asylum, and very soon many of them to the grave.

HORSE-FLESH STEAKS.

The French Society for the Propagation of Horse-flesh as an article of Food, states that the quantity of this aliment sold in Paris during September, October and November, 1868, was 1,200 pounds, or 65 Horses. In the same three months of the past year the quantity rose to 9,000 pounds, or 638 horses.

"HOADLEY" "RUS SELL!"



HOADLEY'S IMPROVED THRESHING ENGINES!!

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED SEPARATORS!!

CONSTITUTING PERFECTION IN THRESHING GRAIN!!!

THESE MACHINES are now so completely constructed as to render them the very "NE PLUS ULTRA" of ENGINES and SEPARATORS for the Farming community of California.

THE ATTENTION of the FARMING community and the public generally is called to the GREAT IMPROVEMENTS on the above make of Engines and Separators, which are surpassed by none for threshing grain, and are specially adapted to the use of Farmers.

Improvements on Russell's Separator.

THE SEPARATOR has been increased six inches in width, the sieves being much enlarged, to correspond; the 33 inch Cylinder now having a 40 inch Sieve, being six inches larger than the old style; and the 36 inch Cylinder Sieve has been increased six inches, and is now 48 inches, which greatly enhances the capacity of the Machines.

HAINES' HEADERS

With Doane's Adjustable Reel.

IN OFFERING these SUPERIOR HEADERS to the Farming Community of California, we can safely say that we have now brought the HEADING MACHINE to as near perfection as is possible.

THE MOST USEFUL MPROVEMENT YET MADE!

WHICH is a simple arrangement for Raising and Lowering the Reel some 18 inches, so as to enable the REEL to reach lodged grain, different lengths of stalks, and to be used in windy weather without stopping the Machine, and the consequent loss of time and labor in adjusting the old style Stationary Reel, which took some FIFTEEN MINUTES. The belts are always of the right length, and you can adjust the Reel to any grain with the greatest ease,

AND WITHOUT LOSING A MINUTE'S TIME!

THE GREAT point in our New Headers will commend itself to all purchasers, and no other Headers will be used when the great merits of this improvement are known.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are Cautioned not to infringe upon our Patent Adjustable Reel Headers, as they will be prosecuted.

FOR SALE BY OWNER OF PATENT AND MANUFACTURER.

WOODS Improved Prize Mower—Folding Bar: As now made, this is the best and Cheapest MOWER used on the Pacific Coast.
KIRBY SELF RAKE REAPER, is unsurpassable in its work.
KIRBY MOWERS—two Sizes, Greatly Improved.
HEADER WAGONS—Thimble Skein, with and without fifth wheel, do., do., with Screw Hubs,—Mill Machinery, Engines, and Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Pipe and Nails.

TREADWELL & CO, San Francisco, Marysville, and Sacramento, Cal.

33 8.

M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 Front St.,
San Franc sco

BUCKEYE Mower, Reaper, AND SELF RAKER

NEW YOI
SAN FRANCIS
Portlan

THE BUCKEYE FOR 18 0!

THE MOST COMPLETE MACHINE MADE, WHETHER AS A

MOWER,

REAPER,

OT SELF-RAKING REAP

\$ 10.

For TEN YEARS in California, as at the East, the BUCKEYE is acknowledged AHEA engaged combine ferment- on infe- on from of the ughout ools, as making

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MACHINE!

SALES EACH YEAR CONSTANTLY INCREASI

Five Thousand Farmers in California have U them, and Pronounce them the BEST Machines in the Market.

We offer the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER to Farmers with the utmost confi. P. knowing they are Superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented.

They have been Thoroughly Tested in California for Three Years, and give the THE Satisfaction is Town

SOLE AGENTS FOR C. AULTMAN & CO.'S er rude been a CELEBRATED *Daily*

SWEEPSTAKES THRESHE ference usiness

ded to

Also the Genuine

HAINE'S HEADER, mpied ight be r be to

Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois. Also In this for the

Hollingworth's Wheel Horse-Rake, ployed o give me of them, carcity ything

(The most Improved Rake in Use,)

And a complete stock of

Agricultural Implements and Hardware. Can by but anting ufa- —men d per- mmm r city, t, and least than

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,

108 and 110 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Hotel and Livery Stable for Sale

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
THE CAMERON HOUSE,

IS now offered for Sale, Also the LIVERY STABLE connected.

THE Hotel and Stable have been kept in the best style, and always command a big patronage.

A rare chance will be given, as the Proprietor wishes to retire from business.

For further particulars call on, or address JOHN H. CAMERON, Proprietor, Cameron House, Santa Clara.

CRANBERRY PLANTS, CRAFTING WAX, OIL PACKING PAPER.

CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts per 100—\$4 00 per 1,000—postage paid. The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Bell, Large Mottled Bell, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle, Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runners and bearers; best adapted with the Bell variety for Upland Culture.

For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc, enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts. for "Cranberry Culturist."

Grafting Wa

Of Superior Quality, in Small Packages for use.

OIL PACKING PAPER,

For Mailing and Packing Plants; a heavier article for covering Hot-beds, Manufactured and for Sale by

F. TROWBRIDGE,

Vol. 33-No. 8. Milford, Conn.

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Best in the World!

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Most Productive Known!

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Best Eating Potatoe Grown!

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Earliest Potatoe Grown!

33-8.

IMPROVED STOCK.

Premium Chester White Swine.

Pure Breed Poultry, Etc., Etc.

BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular.

THOMAS B. SMITH & Co, Plantsville Conn. 4

STATEMENT
— OF THE —
CONDITION
— OF THE —
PACIFIC
INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock..... \$1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends \$696,854 80.

Loans on first Mortgages		$562,486 61
Estimated value premises Mortgaged $1,620,250		
Buildings on premises insured for	325,600	
Loans on collateral		494,509 60
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is $809 977		
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $150,000		150,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank		41,372 90
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued		145,920 73
State and Federal stamps on hand		4,297 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets		145,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1 696,851 80

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	391,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	391,013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 62
Amount received from rents	10,967 00
Total	$1,184,223 54

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,237 26
[illegible] for marine losses	[illegible]
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,619 96
Paid for commissions to agents	109,765 67
State and Federal taxes	42,045 63
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payments	117,550 79
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000 00
	$1,039,594 08
Net amount fire risks written during the year	$53,759,781 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year	33 428,228 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869	$46,282,301 00
Amount marine risks in force December 1869	2,971,987 00

J. HUNT, President.

A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

A Splendid lot of these,

Best of all Early Potatoes,

And raised here in California, can be had at the

New York Prices.

We invite all Potatoe growers to call and see them at our office, where we can show them a sufficient number of testimonials as to their Quality and Productiveness to convince all that the EARLY ROSE is the very

BEST EARLY POTATOE KNOWN.

One of the grand features of this wonderful Potatoe is that it succeeds most admirably in high, dry lands—Some grand results we have here in reports now to be published.

Those who want Pure Seed of California growth, and at New York rates or what it would cost to bring them here, can have larger, fairer and fresher Seed than any that can be imported.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets, SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly urged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suite of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
33-1 PROPRIETOR

RAMIE SEED, PURE & FRESH.

We have the GENUINE FRESH RAMIE SEED, in Packages, for sale only in small parcels neatly done up for mailing.

Packages \$1, each.

At the FARMER OFFICE.

A Bargain!

Fine Homestead on the Mountains!!

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Eldorado County, containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land, pleasantly situated, and with pleasant surroundings.

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the first floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort—Closets, Bath-room, Cellar under house, etc.

The outbuildings are, a good Carriage House, Wood shed, Chicken House, etc.

A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight-ye from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been Year.

A good Orchard of 500 Trees, Five to Seven Years Old, all Good Varieties of Fruit. The Eleven Acres' balance of Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden Cultivation.

There is any quantity of "Uncle Sam's" land, of Best Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

The House is nicely furnished, and, to a person of taste, this place can be made a "little Paradise."

The House and Grounds will be sold a GREAT BARGAIN, if applied for immediately, and will e sold for Less than a Cost of the Buildings!

Apply to Editor of FARMER.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

Agents Wanted.

We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the VALUE OF OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to

EDITOR FARMER.

FOREMAN'S PLACE WANTED

A German Gardener and Orchardist wants a place where he can find steady employment. The advertiser fully understands Orchard and Vineyard culture; he is thoroughly acquainted with the Pruning of Orchards and Vineyards, and can give the very best of recommendations of his qualifications for such duties. He desires a permanent place where he can by his labor make his work tell. Inquire at his Office. 2t

Jackson Michiga

WAGONS.

The subscribers are now in receipt of a large assortment of the above WAGONS.

ONE HUNDRED
IRON AXEL, size 1¾-2-2¼-2½-
SHELL SKEIN, " 3½-3¾-4-inch.

The JACKSON WAGONS ha ve been sold arith- , and y the who is paper years, and with increased reputa type

The MANUFACTORY being of the LA bove- in the United States—are enab to keep a ddita- TIMBER seasoning for years, low cost o—they makes it no inducement to work any impari terial. buist-

These WAGONS are the best and cheapest a our and TEAM Wagons ever sold in this Market—used as HEADER WAGONS. nality

We will guarantee them to stand in any clim rplus

ALSO—FOR SALE many

The SEYMOUR and MORGAN, or NEW t the REAPER, which has stood the test for twelv —the Strongest and Best Reaper in use. on in

—ALSO— any

PLOWS of all kinds. CULTIVATORS offer. RAKES—HARROWS, Etc., Etc., all of which refer sold at reduced prices. gs.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole A
3-tf. Cor. California & Dav ation med, lost

Auzerais Hous

SANTA CLARA STREET. nget have ts of rae, ly of

SAN JOSE, CA ain

☞ This HOTEL has been fitted and furnish refrence to the real Comfort and Enjoyment es of and the traveller who seeks a Home, Quiet, and rms To this end no pains or expence will be spared. pen

J. M. STAPLES & SONS Propr p to ire ttly

New Varieties of Potatoe ids, m- 104

A RARE CHANCE FOR PLAN ent ber-

To parties, who are experi by ss raising POTATOES, and who have good lan nd which is adapted specially for raising them,—ca of a favorable opportunity of raising the he

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATO as On Shares;—many NEW KINDS not before en duced. his

Apply at the FARMER Offi ice

Home Miscellany.

SHADOWS.

BY ALICE CARY.

When I see the long wild briers
Waving in the winds like fires,
See the green skirts of the maples
Barred with scarlet and with gold,
See the sunflower, heavy-hearted,
Shadows then from day's departed
Come and with their tender trembles
Wrap my bosom, fold on fold.

I can hear sweet invitations
Through the sobbing, sad vibrations
Of the winds that follow, follow,
As from self I seek to fly—
Come up hither! come up hither!
Leave the rough and rainy weather!
Come up where the royal roses
Never fade and never die!

'Twas when May was blushing, blooming,
Brown bees, bluebirds, singing, humming,
That we built and walled our chamber
With the emerald of the leaves;
Made our bed of yellow mosses,
Soft as pile of silken floxes,
Dreamed our dreams in dewy brightness
Radiant like the morns and eves.

And it was when woods were gleaming,
And when clouds were wildly streaming
Gray and umber white and amber,
Streaming in the north wind's breath,
That my little rose-mouthed blossom
Fell and faded on my bosom,
Cankered by the coming coldness,
Blighted by the frosts of death.

Therefore when I see the shadows,
Drifting in across the meadows,
See the troops of summer wild birds
Flying from us, cloud on cloud,
Memory with that May-time lingers,
And I seem to feel the fingers
Of my lost and lovely darling
Wrap my heart up in her shroud.

I HAVE NO MOTHER NO.

I hear the soft wind sighing
Through every bush and tree,
Where now dear mother's lying
Away from love and me.
Tears from mine eyes are starting,
And sorrow shades my brow,
Oh, weary was our parting—
I have no mother now!

I see the pale moon shining
On mother's white headstone;
The rose-bush round it twining,
Is here like me—alone
And just like me are weeping
Those dewdrops from the bough;
Long time she has been sleeping—
I have no mother now!

My heart is ever lonely,
My life is drear and sad;
'Twas her dear presence only
That made my spirit glad.
From morning until even,
Care rests upon my brow;
She's gone from me to Heaven—
I have no mother now!

THE BEAUTIFUL.

Think not that God hath covered the hills with
a soft, green robe, or the meadows with their
h, flowing grass, interspersed with pure lilies,
naught but the eye of an unthinking gazer to
upon.

very spear or blade of grass hath its name and
ire. Every bud hath its sweetness, and every
er, bush and tree hath its separate mission on
h, and doth fulfill it. The beautiful harmony
nature manifests the inanimate love of earth for
source whence it came. Become familiar with
outward beautiful, and the inward beauties of
spirit will expand more and still more rapidly.
ivate a taste for that which can but elevate
h in the sight of God and man. Let thy labor
truthful, and thy reward will be beautiful as
h understood in purity. Let thy desires center
hat which should be the desire of every one
earth, to glorify God by the elevation of man.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur has sent to Miss Minnie Sher-
, daughter of General Sherman, a chaste and
ly gold medallion, having his likeness on one
and that of Queen Victoria on the other.—
companying the gift was a delicately-worded
, in which the Prince begged that Miss Sher-
would accept of the medallion as a token of
appreciation of the generous hospitalities he
experienced at the house of her father, and as
light tribute to the beauty of American women,
which she was so striking an exponent. Hand-
ely said.

A LUXURIOUS BATH

trangers to our City, and all persons should
fail to visit and enjoy the famous Turkish and
man Baths of Dr. Zeile, on Pacific Street, that
one of the luxuries that should be enjoyed
every week.

Those who are planting Gardens, and wish *col-
ions* of choice plants, can buy them in quanti-
at a very low rate, if they visit the *Gardens
ner of Mason and Pacific Street*, in this city, or
ress EDITOR FARMER.

FACES WE MEET.

We ask the attention of our reader to the following most interesting essay on *faces*. There is so much of truth in it, and so much that should instruct and guide us in our intercourse with the world, that we feel it to be important as a lesson of value.

There are faces that affect us pleasurably, and faces that affect us painfully, and we should advance our own happiness greatly if we should never bring ourselves in contact with those who pain us.

All can recall the face and features of WASHINGTON, the Beloved Father of his Country—his glorious face creates in the mind of all who look upon it only feelings of Reverence and Love. So with many other faces. The good and noble Lafayette, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, the Adamses, and many others, all inspire with reverence and respect the remembrance of these men, all awaken the better feelings.

Recently we had in our midst another remarkable face, that of Ole Bull, a face to look upon and to love, a face of manly beauty, bespeaking a noble and generous heart which gave to that face that sunlight rarely seen upon the human face Divine. A face that those who knew him best and enjoyed his high and noble friendship made an impression that was left forever in the soul.

Ole Bulls face was one of those *interesting faces* spoken of so tenderly in the last paragraph in this essay. Those that remember his last Testimonial Concert, can remember his emotions at the farewell, as he played "Home Sweet Home."

This was his last, his Farewell strain,
Such as we never may hear again,
It breathed from his heart in Friendship and love,
And seemed like sweet music from Heaven above,
He bade us farewell, but in memory yet,
We will cherish the Friend, *we can never forget.*

A fair writer—a lady, doubtless—prints the following pleasant thoughts on faces in the N. Y. *Sunday Times*. We are pleased to find the subject attracting so much attention everywhere among intelligent people. The time is coming when we shall all *know* each other at sight.

Nature utters no such riddles as she delivers to us from the streets. There she confronts us with the presence of an aggregate life, and her sayings are like dreams filled with confused meetings and undeterminable shapes. What are all mysteries compared to the mystery of human faces?

There are faces which we meet in the streets into which has passed a subtler mystery than the mind can think on. They belong to that highest type of face of which the standard is thought.—They are of the order of face that provokes speculation while it repels it. We would give something to know whence comes that subtile thing which has so marvelously incorporated itself with the physical lineaments. It may be born of trouble—a trouble that has fastened upon the face, and tossed it into beauty as the wind makes beautiful the snowflake. Trouble there surely has been; for there is no mystery without sadness; and the sad mystery of these faces must have been wrought by the vexing of years. There are faces that seem wanting in depth, albeit they are full-fraught.—Such faces are falsehoods, yet they are false unknowingly. They cannot speak the mind; the lineaments are of the hardest marble; Nature's chisel has worked dexterously enough its part, but life has failed to penetrate the granite front. It has avenged its incapacity by certain deep seams, but all delicacy is wanting. We miss the luminous effect—the shining of the soul behind. Such faces come upon us rudely, but not with the disappointment of immaturity. The full fruition of a divine art is there, only its coarseness blunts our sympathetic perception. Yet we need not forget that to the cunning eye God is as visible in the rude root as in the rose. Nay, He symbolizes His workmanship by what is false and fair. The scowl of the murderer, the greeting of lovers' eyes are the productions of the same Art, each exquisitely perfect in its kind.

There are faces that haunt the memory; where met, when encountered, may not be recalled.—They stand out from the darkness of night, and fade and faint along the dreams of sleep. You have seen them in the street, but did not pause to consider them at the time. There was nothing indeed, so it seemed, about them to startle you into attention. It is only when they reappear that they surprise, or alarm, or terrify.

There are faces to be encountered all dispassionate, save in the eyes, which burn with the passions that deny their intelligence to the face. When the wearers of such fleshy masks die, their souls escape through their eyes. They would find them the only outlet. With other men the spirit might depart as the perfume departs from the flower. The soul seems to chafe at being pent up within such narrow limits as the eyes. You can see it dilating and contracting upon the keen retina, as one who approaches a window to find egress, and retires, and returns again and again.

There are faces which all men meet, which all men know, which all men love. When they reappear unto the eye they do not haunt, they soothe. They are ministering faces; faces which seem crowned, like a saint, with a halo of light of whose subtile irradiation the heart is alone sensible. In such faces is to be found no personification of the darker emotions of life. The lips and the eyes are genial with a tenderness to which wisdom has imparted the exquisite refinement of a faint sadness. Such faces cannot offend, either in their rejections or in their beseechings; either in their gladness when confronting despair, or in their peacefulness when opposing anger, nor in their love when facing hate. Upon them humanity has stamped its fairest impress. They are not more describable than faces which are weird, or cunning, or intellectual, or haughty, or depraved.—But they embody the idealism all thinkers on the Madonna, all painters of Charity, all dreamers of some sweetest achievement of God strive to realize. Nor let them be held impossible because of this faultlessness of expression, or non-existent because they are rare.

A BLUSH—WHAT IS IT?

What a mysterious thing is a blush! That single word or look, or a thought, should send that inimitable carnation over the cheek, like the soft tints of summer sunset, is the strangest thing in the world! Strange, too, that it is only the face—the human face—that is capable of blushing!—The hand or foot does not turn red with modesty or shame, any more than the glove or stocking which covers it. The human face is the heaven of the soul, where may be traced the intellectual phenomena, with a confidence amounting to a moral certainty. A single blush should put the infidel to shame, and prove to him the absurdity of the doctrines of chance. This single phenomenon is a demonstration of physiognomical science.

What is it that so skillfully touches this beautiful instrument? What is it that enjoys as well as actuates, receives as well as communicates through this inscrutable organization? It is, as we have said, the soul or spirit, without which this body were more unmeaning than a statue, and only fit, as it would tend to decay. It is the soul which animates the features and causes them to present a living picture of each passion, so that the inmost agitations of the heart become visible in a moment, and the wish that would seek concealment betrays its presence and its power in the vivid eye, while the blood kindles into crimson with a thought that burns along the brow. It is this which diffuses a sweet serenity and rest upon the visage when our feelings are tranquilized and our thoughts abide with heaven, like the ocean in a calm, reflecting the peaceful glories of the cloudless skies. This indwelling spirit of power blends our features into unison and harmony, and awakes "the music breathing from the face" when in association with those we love, and heart answering to heart, we live in sympathy, while memory and hope repose alike in smiles upon the bosom of enjoyment. It is a flame from heaven, purer than Promethean fire, that vivifies and energizes the breathing form. It is an immaterial essence, a being that quickens matter and imparts life, sensation, motion to the intricate frame-work of our bodies; which wills when we act, attends when we perceive, looks into the past when we reflect, and not content with the present, shoots with all its aims and all its hopes into the futurity that is forever dawning upon it. Again we repeat, that a single blush upon "the human face divine" should put to shame the absurd believers in the doctrines of chance.

DEATH OF MISS KATE W. PAYNE.

It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of Miss Kate W. Payne, of San Francisco, Cal., who died very suddenly at the Arlington House, Washington, D. C., on the afternoon of the 24th inst., under very singular circumstances. It seems that Miss Payne has for a few days been unwell, apparently suffering from diphtheria. For this disease her physician, Dr. Bliss, was treating her, although not considering her malady in any manner serious. On Thursday, Dr. Bliss being in the neighborhood of the hotel, invited Dr. J. H. Thompson to accompany him to visit his patient.

Together they went to the lady's room, and after Dr. Bliss had conversed with her a few minutes, Dr. Thompson approached and felt her pulse; then stooped and placed his ear to hear the beating of her heart. Observing a very singular fluttering of that organ he inquired of Dr. Bliss if he had noticed it. The doctor answered that he had not, and was approaching the lady, when she sank back. Dr. Bliss exclaimed, "she is dying," and reached her just in time to save her from falling to the floor. In two minutes she was a corpse, her death being caused by paralysis of the heart.

Miss Payne was in the twenty-second year of her age at the time of her untimely death. She was noted for her cheerfulness and kindness of deportment, and her numerous friends will miss the face, always attractive for its superior goodness, and a heart which overflowed with purest charity and womanly tenderness. The mournful circumstance will occasion many expressions of deep sorrow, for she was in the truest sense of the term, a universal favorite with all who knew her. She, in company with her mother, Mrs. N. Payne, and her two brothers, Theodore and Warren R. Payne, had just returned from an extended tour through Europe, of some three years' duration, and had decided, on their return, to make New York their permanent home; but before doing so concluded to participate in the gaieties of Washington during the present season, where the family were extensively known among the notables of the place. To the writer of this sad announcement she was a noble, kind, and even a considerate friend, and the remembrance of her will be deeply engraven on the sacred tablet of his memory. We mingle our heartfelt regrets at the sudden death which will cause so much sadness through a wide circle of friends in both the United States and Europe.—*N. Y. Evening Mail*, Feb. 28.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

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Miscellany.

ALL ABOUT PUSSY.

Professor Schele De Vere has been writing for *Harper's Magazine* all about "Pussy," and his sketches will be found not only amusing but interesting. The Professor begins with—

PUSS IN LITERATURE.

After the days of persecution were over in Europe, cats ceased to appear in history, except on sorrowful occasions, when they were used to amuse men, and to exhibit man's incredible meanness. Thus, we are told by grave historians that Philip II. of Spain laughed heartily only once in his life. It was when, in the year 1549, he made his solemn entry into Brussels. Among other ingenious contrivances to amuse him, he was met by a wagon on which a bear stood before what seemed to be a large organ; but in reality it was a box containing twenty cats, whose tails were tied up to meet the keys of the instrument. When the bear was stirred up he would smite the keys, the keys would pull the tails, and the poor cats would cry piteously, while monkeys danced merrily to the sad, miserable music. And the king laughed! The same savage cruelty has been repeatedly shown to poor Pussy, and even this century has witnessed a similar cat concert, which was given in London.

Pussy finds ample compensation, it is to be hoped, in the almost universal tenderness and affection with which she is treated by women, and the fondness with which she has even inspired the greatest of men. Who does not know Tasso's charming sonnet to his cat?—one of the brightest among his smaller gems; and Petrarch is said to have loved his cat only less than his Laura; so that what he could not do for the latter he did for his pet—he had her embalmed, and kept her as long as he lived. Cardinal Wolsey never sat on his almost regal throne, when he officiated as Chancellor, without having one or two of his favorite cats by his side; and Richelieu's grim humor required the constant presence of a number of kittens, whose merry gambols alone could elicit a smile and soothe his temper. Chateaubriand was so passionately fond of cats that the Pope, to whom he went as ambassador, could not find a more suitable and acceptable present for the devout son of the Church than his predecessor's favorite cat; and when the great author was growing old he fancied he was also growing like his pets, from his close intimacy and great fondness. Nor have other authors disdained to sing the praise of Pussy: Canning, and Gray, and Cowper have left their tributes to their affectionate friends; Hoffmann introduced them into all his quaint and fantastic tales, of which "Kater Murr" is not the least attractive; Edgar Poe bore cheerful witness to their grace and strange attractions; and Victor Hugo rarely is seen without his magnificent Angora. Books on cats abound in almost every language, and only quite recently a French writer of some distinction—Champfleury—has published quite a superb work on the subject, from which we derive some of the illustrations on these pages.

PUSSY'S BAD REPUTATION.

It is, perhaps, due to the prominent position in which cats appear in Northern mythology that they were subsequently considered as the favorite companions of evil-doers. The Germans portrayed their beautiful goddess Freowa, whose smiles charmed through her overflowing tears, as drawn by white cats in her airy car. When these deities were subsequently excommunicated by zealous Christian priests, all such companions and pets fell into bad repute. Pussy seems to have suffered in this respect more than other animals; she became, as it were, the devil's own, and St. Dominick never preached of the Evil One without presenting him to his listeners under the form of a cat. It must be confessed that her thoughtful quietness, as if brooding over some deep scheme, her wicked green eyes, with their fiery sheen by night, her tendency to give out sparks when her fur is rubbed, and her cruel temper, all combined to impress ignorant and credulous people with a sense of fear and horror; so they tormented and persecuted her, and on St. John's Day, the day of witches, when popular belief had it that they all left town and village to accompany their fearful mistresses to the great witches' Sabbath, they burned a goodly number for their delight. Such was the custom in France for many a generation, while in Flanders they were wont to throw them from church steeple and tower. History tells us how Louis XIII., when a child, once begged of his father the lives of all that were to be thrown into the fire; but no chronicler reports whether the nine lives proverbially granted to cats ever saved them from cruel martyrdom. In the town of Ypres, at all events, this does not seem to have been the case, for there the barbarous custom continued till the year 1817! Since witches have gone out of fashion, cats have somewhat recovered their good reputation; perhaps this is to be ascribed to the fact that the French have given Pussy as a pet to the patron saint of lawyers, St. Ives, although Rabelais already interprets the association as by no means peculiarly creditable to the bar.

CATS IN CHINA.

The clever French missionary Huc, who, with his companion Gabet, first gave us an intelligent account of life in the interior of the Flowery Kingdom, was not a little surprised, and quite incredulous at first, when his Chinese friends told him that cats were their watches, and enabled them to tell, with unerring accuracy, the hour of the day. He learned, however, by careful observation, that this was really so; for he noticed that the pupil of every cat he saw, though wide open in the early morning, would gradually contract as the sun rose; at noon a perpendicular line of extreme delicacy, would be all that was left to be seen, and then the pupil would dilate again, to return to its natural size by sunset. And when poor Pussy has served her time as a dial, she is served up herself—not in disguise, as in French restaurants, but boldly and boastingly. In many a lowly house in town, and in almost every farm-house in the country, a number of cats are seen fastened to chains for the purpose of fattening them; and in the market-houses they hang in long rows, exhibiting their snowy whiteness, and with heads and tails carefully left untouched, to testify to their genuineness. Hence the fondness of the Chinese to introduce them in their illustrations of happy indoor life; while their strange neighbors, the Japanese, show here also their superiority, being fond of caricaturing the poor creatures, and making fun of them after their own manner.

Miscellaneous.

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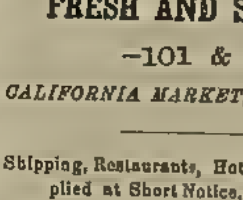

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5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No additional charge in the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company to Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, and by the interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. The above-three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed.

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within that time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large or small amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical *from* the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify Publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are sent, besides charged postage in the county in which they are published.

roduce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

ssents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by EDITOR FARMER.]

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, March, 17.

rain comes in more freely, now that the rivers are n, and it will be noted that quite large parcels om high-up river localities, and Grain, too, as it were, laid dead for a whole season, for, if ners say the waters were low last harvest-time, could not send it to market, there was another which they would have them realized.

last harvest there was a speculative feeling ld have prompted men in the trade to have ht that Grain, and taken the chance of getting rket. Then was the time for the Farmer to have nd the same Grain is on hand to-day, and at enty cents the cental less,—besides loss of risk and storage, etc. The lessons of the past, , will prompt our Grain-growers to take the at harvest season and sell. A careful revision ts for the last *fifteen* years will show to them er to sell at harvest season always, for only one in ten or twenty years of any rise that will pay run by a Farmer. The merchant and speculake their profits by chances—the Farmer by ; therefore it is not wise for them to take any but to act safely.

iverpool quotations are a little better, but only a. per cental, and this not certain to be permahis little rise will not affect our market. Proall kinds is plenty, and prices about the same week.

ite rains have stimulated to more plowing and nding, and wise Farmers will run their plows as possible, to prepare land for another year.

Millstuffs, ₱ 100 lbs		$1 25	@
Oats		1 40	@ 1 65
₱ 100 lbs		1 10	@ 1 22½
Feed, for brewing		1 20	@ 1 25
100 lbs		2 00	@ 2 25
100 lbs		1 25	@ 1 50
Hominy, ₱ 100 lbs		1 10	@ 1 20
100 lbs		4 00	@ 4 25
Superfine, ₱ bbl		4 75	@ 5 50
Extra		5 00	@ 5 50
Family Flour,		4 00	@ 4 25
Superfine		4 5	@ 5 25
Extra (for shipping		2 50	@ 3 00
Meal, ₱ 100 lbs		2 50	@ 3 25
Meal, ₱ 100 lbs		15 00	@17 50
Bran		22 50	@27 50
₱ ton			@25 00
Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		2 00	@ 3 00
100 lbs		1 15	@ 1 10
Humboldt		1 00	@ 1 20
Bodegas		1 25	@ 1 75
Rice		2 50	@ 3 00
		16 00	@17 00
Bran, extra		10 00	@11 00
Bran, ordinary		7 00	@ 8 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

is less and less; foreign (tropical) abundant. a few Strawberries coming in now; in a little I can choke our friends with Strawberries and

Wh box		1 25	@ 2 75
₱ lb		4	@ 10
Tomatoes, ₱ lb		10	@ 12
Asparagus, ₱ lb		—	@ —
₱ lb		—	@ —
Onions, ₱ lb		15	@ 25
Is, ₱ lb		—	@ —
₱ lb			@ —
₱ lb		—	@ —
Green Peas, ₱ lb			@
Onion Grapes			@
Apples, ₱ lb		—	@
The white, sweet water, ₱ lb		15	@ 25
Green flesh		30	@ 50
Pears			@
Apples box		1 50	@ 2 00
Dried, ₱ lb		15	@ 25
Dried, Malaga new, dry ₱ lb			@ 25
Lemons, ₱ lb		75	@ 1 00
Limes, ₱ lb		—	@ —
Figs, wild ₱ lb		—	@ —
Figs ₱ lb		—	@ —
Muscat Grapes ₱ box		75	@ 1 00
Muscat Grapes ₱ dozen		50	@ 75
Tangerine Oranges, ₱ dozen		50	@ 75
Oranges, ₱ doz			@
Prunes, per doz		5 00	@ 5 00
per bunch		2 50	@ 5 00
Olives ₱ lb			@
Walnuts ₱ lb		6	@ 15
Chestnuts, Almonds, green			@ 15
dried			@ 25

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

bles, as we have said, always plenty, and the It is a treat to see the wagon-loads in our kinds early break of day. There the Vegetables r soft enough to eat raw.

Potatoes, first, white ₱ lb		40	@ 50
Sweet		60	@ 75
Onions, (Fr.) ₱ doz		50	@1 00
Asparagus sprouts, ₱ lb		5	@ 6
doz		—	@ 25
Celery ₱ doz		75	@ 1 00
Cress, ₱ doz		1 50	@ 2 00
Beans ₱ doz		75	@ 1 00
Beans, b		—	@ 25
bunch		10	@ 15
Cabbage, indos. bunches			@ 25
Cabbages, ₱ doz			@
Squashes, ₱ gall		80	@ 1 00
Squash eastern, ₱ gal		1 00	@ 1 25
Beets, ₱ doz		25	@ 50
Carrots		10	@ 15
Turnips, ₱ lb new		10	@ 15
Chilivaters, ₱ doz carts			@
Parsley in the ₱ doz bunches		10	@ 12
Peppers, ₱ lb		25	@ 37
Pumpkins, each		50	@ 75
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches		20	@ 25
Rhubarb		—	@ 25
Sage and Tomatoes		—	@ 25
Spinach, ₱ bunch		15	@ 20
Tomatoes			@
Summer		4	@ 5
Winter squash			@
Hubbard			@
Vegetable oysters		10	@ 12
Watermelons, shelled		—	@ 25
Whole baskets		75	@ —
Water cress bunch		10	@ 15
₱ doz		20	@ 25
Which Strouk, ₱ lb		30	@ 35
Celery salt		20	@ 25

FISH.

[H. S. Batt.]

Stranger lenty, and the very best, Salmon, Rock-fish, fail to Trout and Speckled Trout from the Lakes, man Bayandance.

One of ₱ lb		—	@ 12
Smoked, new		15	@ 25
Smoked, ₱ lb			@ 12
Cod		—	@ 37
			@ 25
Those w			@ 10
tions of ly			@ 18
at a rivers			@ 15
Corner of ₱ 100		6	@ 6
Address fresh			@ 1 00
		—	@ 25
		—	@ 10

Solefish		—	@ 30
Crabs large ₱ doz		—	@ 1
do small		—	@
do soft			@ 38
Terrapin, ₱ doz			@ 6 00
Mackerel, pickled, each			@ 25
do fresh			@ 1 00
Shrimps, ₱ lb			@ 25
Flounders			@
Sea Bass			@
Halibut, rare		—	@ 75
turgeon			@ 5
Oysters, ₱		100	@
Lobsters, ₱ lb Eastern		—	@ 37
Turbot		—	@ —
Pompono		—	@ —
Eels			@

MEATS.

Our Meat market is fully supplied. A lot of cattle from Texas have arrived in our State to feed us, but in poor condition. Why can we not raise our own cattle? This importation is no credit to us. Beef, Mutton and Veal still hold up; young Lambs have just made their appearance; this makes the role complete—we shall not starve.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb		18	@ 25
do sirloin and rib pieces		18	@ 25
do corned		12	@ 15
do smoked		15	@ 18
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb		12	@ 15
do chops		12	@ 15
Veal, ₱ lb		15	@ 20
do cutlet		—	@ 25
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb		15	@ 20
do leg		12	@ 16
Lamb, ₱ lb		16	@ 20
Beef tongues, each		75	@ 100
Pigs' Tongues, each		—	@ 15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb		—	@ 18
do Oregon		18	@ 20
do smoked		—	@ —
Hams, California and Oregon		18	@ 20
Cross' Sugar Cured		—	@ 32
Choice Hams Duffield		—	@ 30

POULTRY AND GAME.

The Poultry market is well supplied, and good in each branch and at fair rates.

Ducks, wild ₱ pair		75	@ 1 00
do tame		2 00	@ 2 50
do Mallard		75	@ 1 00
do Teal, ₱ doz		1 00	@ 2 00
Geese wild, ₱ each		75	@ 1 25
do tame		2 00	@ 3 50
Chickens, Young, each		87	@ 1 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb		25	@ 30
Hens, each		87	@ 1 00
Snipe, ₱ doz		2 50	@ 3 00
do English		3 00	@ 4 00
Venison, ₱ lb		15	@ 25
Quails, ₱ doz		1 25	@ 1 75
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz			@ 4 00
do wild			@ —
Hares, each		40	@ 50
Rabbits, tame		50	@ 1 00
do wild, per doz		—	@ 2 00
Squirrel, ₱ pair		25	@ 50

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₱ doz		9 00	@ 11 00
Spring Chickens		8 00	@ 10 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb		23	@ 28
Ducks, tame, per doz		14 00	@ 15 00
do tame, per doz		1 50	@ 3 00
do wild,		2 50	@ 3 00
do Mallard		2 00	@ 2 50
English Snipe,		2 50	@ 3 50
Geese, tame, per pair		6 00	@ 8 00
do wild ₱ doz			@ 2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		75	@ 1 00
do wild		1 37	@ 1 50
Quail, ₱ doz		10	@ 12
Venison		2 50	@ 3 00
Hares, ₱ doz			

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

(M. B. French & Co.)

The Dairy market is well supplied, but at lower rates. A change is taking place in our Dairy trade; more people are going into it, and they will do better and better. Our nearness to the East will compel us to have it so. For rates see below.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)		30	@ 40
do do packed		—	@ 40
do Oregon packed		—	@ 33
do Eastern		35	@ 40
Eggs, California, ₱ doz		—	@ 40
Duck eggs		—	@ —
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz		—	@ —
Cheese, ₱ lb		25	@ 30
Lard, Eastern		17	@ 20
do Oregon		—	@ 20
Honey, new		25	@ 30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb		—	@ 30

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb		20	@ 28
do do packed		30	@ 35
do Eastern (new)		25	@ 35
Cheese, California		17	@ 20
Eggs, ₱ doz		—	@ 34
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz		—	@ —
Lard, ₱ lb		14	@ 15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ lb		3½	@ 5
Hemp Seed ₱ lb		8	@ 10
Castor Beans ₱ lb		4	@ 4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal		2 00	@ 2 50
Hops, California		10	@ 12
do. Imported		27	@ 30
Mustard Seed		3½	@ 5
Canary Seed		8	@ 10
Broom Corn		8	@ 12

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Wool, Fall clip	12@14
do extra	16@18
Medium	10@12
do burry	8@10
do fall clip	8@10
Wool-sacks, new	60@80
do second hand	40@50
Dry hides, ₱ lb	15@17
Green salted, ₱ lb	7½@8
Deer Skins	20 @22
Sheep skins, wool on	30@40
do do plain	15@20
Goat skins, each	20@50
Refined Tallow	10@11

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	10½@ 12c	₱ lb
do. 2d do.	7 @ 9c.	"
do. 3d do.	6 @ 8c.	"
MUTTON—	8 @ 9c.	"
LAMB—	10 @12c.	"
PORK—undressed,	5½@ 6½c	"
" dressed,	8 @ 9c.	"
VEAL—	10 @ 12½c	"

PREMIUMS.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATOE.

The wonderful celebrity which is now being attained by the unprecedented excellence of the "Early Rose Potatoe," its great productiveness beyond that of any other potatoe known, its early maturity (7, 8 and 9 weeks) surpassing all others, and its great superiority in *quality*, induces us to try to spread its culture as widely as possible.

We therefore will now offer to every *new* subscriber to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, from the commencement of our new Volume, Four poundsof the "Early Rose Potatoe," mailed to them *free of cost*, as a PREMIUM for 1870. This will give them seed for another year, equal to 200 to 300 lbs.

P. S. All new subscribers to our present Volume who kindly sent their names before this, if they will send us word they will use this seed they shall have the parcel mailed to them free.

TYPE FOR SALE.

The Type which now prints the FARMER will be offered for sale, as we intend to print on NEW CALIFORNIA TYPE.

The quality of the Type can be seen by reading the FARMER. Any one wishing a good bargain can have one by calling at once at our office, or addressing EDITOR FARMER.

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time, Schedule, January 12, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Wed'sy	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 a m	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	8.45 "		6.35 "
Stockton	"	12.15 "		10.30 "
Sacramento	Ar	2.00 p m		Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2.20 "	2.20 p m	4.30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6.05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		10.30 "
Colfax	Lv	6.55 "		11.45 "
Cisco	"	9.45 "		4.30 p m
Reno	"	1.45 a m	9.45 a m	12.15 a m
	"	3.35 "		6.15 p m
	"	10.35 "		7.15 a m
Argenta	"	2.20 p m		1.20 "
Carlin	"	5.10 "		7.16 p m
Elko	"	6.25 "		9.30 "
Ogden	Ar	8.30 a m	8.30 a m	1.00 "

WESTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Satur'y	Emigrant and Fr't Daily.
Ogden	Lv	6.00 p m	6.00 p m	6.05 p m
Elko	"	9.00 a m		6.20 "
Carlin	"	10.25 "		9.10 "
Argenta	"	1.10 p m		12.10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4.50 "		7.45 "
Wadsworth	"	12.00 a m		8.15 p m
Reno	"	2.06 "	2.05 a m	11.45 "
Cisco	"	6.45 "		7.55 a m
Colfax	"	9.20 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	10.40 "		1.00 p m
Junction	"	12.15 p m		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.10 "		5.45 "
				Mail.
Sacramento	Lv	1.30 "	1.30 p m	6.30 a m
Stockton	"	3.20 "		8.25 "
San Jose	Ar	6.50 "		12.40 p m
Oakland	"	7.00 "		12.10 "
San Francisco	"	7.30 "	7.30 "	12.40 "

Local Trains.

FROM

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO,
6.50 A. M.	5.40 A. M.	6.30 A. M.
8.00*	6.55	6.45 "
9.00	8.00	7.50 "
10.00*	9.00	
11.00 "	10.00 "	9.50 "
12.00* M.	11.00 "	
2.00 P. M.	12.05 P. M.	11.55
3.00* "	2.00 "	
4.00 "	3.00 "	2.50 P. M
5.15 "	4.00 "	
6.30 "	5.10 "	5.00 "
11.30 P. M.	6.50 P. M.	6.40 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
7.15 A. M.	6.36 A. M.	4.45† A. M.
9.00† "	7.30 "	6.50† "
9.30‡ "	9.02† "	8.15 "
11.30‡ "	9.42 "	9.00‡ "
1.30 P. M.	11.45† "	11.00† "
4.00 "	1.41 P. M	1.00 P. M.
5.15 "	4.11 "	3.30 "

*To Oakland only. † Sundays only
‡Sundays excepted.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. 32-20.

Shade Trees! Shade Trees!!

ORNAMENTAL & SHADE TREES

LARGE COLLECTION OF TREES.

EXTRA SIZE SHADE TREES.

Elm and Ash Trees.

A splendid lot of very choice and large size ELM and ASH Trees, for PUBLIC SQUARES, and STREETS, will be offered in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Mulberry Trees.

Large size Mulberry Trees, White, Red, and MORUS MULTICAULIS, of all sizes, suitable for planting out as Shade or Ornamental Trees, and also as Fruit Bearing, or for feeding the Silk Worm.

The Mulberry Tree makes a handsome Shade Tree, and is an Ornamental and Fruit Tree combined.

These Trees will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

OSAGE ORANGE TREES.

A few lots of Osage Orange Trees for setting out as Ornamental Trees. Also

SILK WORM EGGS

Of the FRENCH ANNUAL SPECIES, for sale.

The above will be sold on the best of terms.

P. S.—Orders addressed to A. P. Smith, will be promptly attended to.

Sample Trees can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE, where information of the quality of the Trees and the price can be had.

A. P. SMITH.

Of the well known SMITH'S GARDENS,

Sacramento City, Cal.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM —AND— Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE.

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR MEADOW-LAND.

PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREE SEEDS.

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December.

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates:

50 Packets choicest and best	$10 00
25 do do do	5 00
13 do do do	3 00
50 Packets Good Selected	6 00
25 do do do	3 00
12 do do do	1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops, Very Choice Gladioli,

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards,

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmers' Headquarters. 320 Clay Street, up-stairs.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS!! 1870!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR AND THIRTY THIRD VOLUME OF THE

"California Farmer."

With the New Volume in January we begin our SEVENTEENTH YEAR of LABOR with this Journal.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER PREMIUMS.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER will club with the following Magazines and Journals, and furnish them for the year 1870 at the following rates.

The New York Independent, PREMIUM ENGRAVINGS.

The California Farmer and the Independent both for $7 50, and to present them with Richie's splendid steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, the price of which is $2 each, thus giving them these two Splendid and Popular Pictures worth $4, and both these Papers for $7 50

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Christian Union, new series, Edited by Rev HENRY WARD BEECHER, $7 50

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Harper's Monthly, Weekly and Bazar, $14 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and either of Harper's Magazines delivered post paid $4 50

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EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

Paris, February, 26, 1870.

BUTCHERS STALLS, MEATS, FEED, ETC.

One word more, French butchers do not sell the offal, this being the perquisite of the slaughter-house men, it is disposed of by a different class.—In place of hideous heads, hearts, livers, and lungs; the butchers' shops are graced with dwarf shrubs, bouquets and fantastically cut paper.—Neither do they sell pork—this commodity is delegated to the honorable guild of pork-butchers and sausage makers, who present every morsel of the animal for sale, that can be penetrated by one of human nature's thirty-two teeth.

Since fifteen years, the conductors of the experimental Farms in Germany, have been occupied with the question of the connection between the food supplied to black cattle, sheep and swine, and its transformation into muscle and fat, and to fix the conditions by which an animal can assimilate, in the shortest time, the largest amount of fatty and nitrogeneous matters, from certain articles of food—for it is now known, that in the animal economy, no particle of primary matter is formed by the animal *per se*, that is, that all the carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, lime, etc., have been denied extensively—in the food. The experiments of Henneberg, Stokman, and Rautemberg have had for end, to ascertain the digestibility of the straw of the various cereals—hay, clover—quality and quantity—and the influence exercised on them, by the addition of substance easily assimilable, such as sugar, fecula, and bruised beans.

Two oxen of the common breed of the country, were selected—aged 5 years each, and as equal as possible in temperament. They were weighed at the commencement of the experiment—their food was analysed—their liquid and solid excrements also, from day to day, to test the qualities of matters appropriated by the system, in the promotion of meats and fat, and *per contra*, that rejected, as used or indigestible. In the economising of forage nothing was gained, after a certain point, by increasing or diminishing the supply. In the case of wheaten straw, 20 per cent of its primary matters were absorbed, and in the case of upland hay, 60, but the *mean* average of the substances assimilated from wheaten, oaten, bean straws, clover and natural meadow hay, was 50 per cent—the indigestible, rejected matter being ligaine. The addition of matters easily digestible, as crushed beans, sugar, turnips, oil etc., causes the above forage to be digested and assimilated, with singularly different results—but that an alteration in the dietary, produces, during same day, a depressive action. The fluctuations in the weight of the animal, by changing from one kind of food to another, were traceable to the variation in the contents of the intestines—for while wheaten straw took thirty longer to digest than clover hay, and the latter longer than meadow hay, it was five days before the last traces of the old food disappeared in the excrements, after the commencement of a new diet. During the experiments, the pulsations of the animal, varied from 30 to 70 per minute—the result, not of the surrounding temperature, but in the respective actions of the varied food.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, SURVEYS, ETC.

Rhenish Prussia, has long been famous for the perfect and cheap organization of its Agricultural Societies, each in connection with the Central Society, and kept duly informed, of all matters taking place in the Agricultural world. There are ambulatory professors—practical instructors, as well as scientific lecturer, pass from Village to Village, sowing instructions. New progress has to be noted. Seeing the small cultivator has the victim of usurers, the Farmers of the commune clubbed their savings, and loaned out the money to the deserving, on conditions mutually advantageous and secure. Five years ago, duly ten such Banks existed, to day, their number is 120—Germans are proverbially patient and plodding—these local Agricultural Societies have also formed within themselves—"Mutual Cattle Assurance Companies"—400 of which now exist—the best evidence of their success.

Napoleon the First said, that he who would carry out a successful trigonometrical survey of France, with a land valuation, would deserve a statue. Not a great thing now a days, when so many are erected to "fame unknown." France did make the territorial survey, after a labor of forty years, and an expenditure of 160 millions of francs—but the work is unreliable, and must be done over again.

DISTILLING, BEET ROOT SUGAR, ETC.

A French distiller has patented a process by which he forms the refuse of the distillery into cakes, and exports them. The manufacture of beet sugar takes every day more extensive proportions. A large factory has just been erected some thirty miles from Paris, and "pipe is being laid down," to the extent of 20 miles, by which the roots as pulped can be sent along the tubes, from the surrounding country to the central manufactory.

SPARE THE BIRDS.

Our little "feathered friends" are coming in for hard times—not from the frost and snow, which are bad enough, but in consequence of the debate raging as to their utility to the Farmer.—Some are for a massacre of the innocents at once, to prevent their destructive powers at seed time and harvest, and others are for their preservation, as the most valuable of insect destroyers. It must be confessed, that the results of various *post mortem* examinations, warblers and no-warblers, indicate their tastes to be decidedly grain and seed-words.

HORSE FLESH AS FOOD.

Paris is decidedly making way in its taste for horseflesh—not in a turf point of view—but a gastronomic one. The fact of the capital consuming 5475 horses in the space of two years and a half, indicates the development of the new taste. The horse flesh butchers demand to be allowed to sell, at the same time, veal and mutton. The time has come to remember the plan just propounded by an eminent "Vet"—M. Zundel, to distinguish between beef and horse flesh. Ordinarily, but not always, the latter is of a darker red and the fat of a deeper orange, than the former; but by cutting the flesh of either, into morsels, pouring thereon sulphuric acid, and stirring the mass with a glass stick, the flesh of the horse will smell of the stable, and that of the cow, of the shed.

TRUFFLES—THRASHERS, ETC.

The cultivation of truffles, is making an extensive progress in the South of France. Some people assert, that it is the cause of the vine disease. It thrives best in the neighborhood of oaks however. About 120 lbs is the average yield of truffles, per acre, which sell for about, 900 fr.—A curious circumstance about this tuberaceous plant—so rich in scute, as to be ranked equal to meat in nutritive qualities—it grows under ground and must derive its nitrogen from the soil.

Hand Threshing Machines, costing from 3 to 400 frs., are being largely bought up in France and Germany.

Our terrible winter has at last come to an end, and the French Farmers are hopeful it will rid them of the "grub."

CASTOR BEANS.

This article will become one of our most valuable crops; it will always pay.

We learn of several parties who are still planting the bean.

We wish to say here, that some parties have been prevented from planting the Castor Bean by reason of the reports that it would not open easily.

There are some species that we know requires great labor, they are so difficult to open or shell out, but with the "Illinois" or "Indiana" there is no difficulty, they shell out easily; as it were, "it shells itself."

It is to be hoped—as these Beans are much wanted, and sell readily at the Oil Mills—those that can will plant the seed and raise the Bean.

The young ladies of an Iowa town announce a "Love-making and man-choosing meeting, admission twenty-five cents."

Eastern Correspondence.

OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT FROM PENN.

LETTER NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

Green Tree, Pa, March 8th, 1870.

Dear Col.

I see that you, like the rest of the world, have a good word for *Vick's Catalogue and Floral Guide* I too, have a few words to say about this gem of Catalogues. But it seems like a mistake to class this little beauty with mere dry Catalogues, it is so much more.

The directions for making seed beds, planting and selecting flowers for different purposes, are invaluable to the beginner. Last Summer I made my first flowergarden, and my success was the wonder of the neighborhood, and I can truly say I owed it all to those instructions in that *Guide*—yes, and to the good seeds that accompanied it.—If any one will follow the rules laid down there and then buy seeds of Mr. Vick, he will not complain of any difficulty of raising flowers, nor of dishonesty of Seedsmen.

We are all so sure that Mr. Vick will be glad to know how our garden grows, that we all as a matter of course write him the most circumstantial accounts of our success and disappointment, with the fullest confidence in his entire sympathy.

Indeed I owe him an apology for the ruthless way in which I have trespassed on his time and past time, and I here publickly make it;—Dear Mr. Vick, I am very sorry, and will not do so any more—if I can help it.

I am quite sure that he has set me down for a harmless lunatic long ago. The truth is, Peter is of no account whatever, as a safety valve for my enthusiasm, he wonders how people can make such a fuss about flowers, and so when those lovely things kept coming out—even more exquisite than the last—why I was quite wild with delight, and really I don't think I ought to be held responsible for all my doings at that time.

Even today, with the garden hidden under its mantle of snow, if I shut my eyes for a moment I can see it all as it was last Summer—the delicate blossoms of the Sweet Pea nod to their cousins, the Butterflies; and the cheerful Pansies, gay in purple and gold, smiles brightly up in the childrens faces.

Little darlings! I love them for their virtue of constancy, as much as for their beauty, they linger with us to the last and a few cling to the very skirts of Winter, and brave the frowns of January. But I must not neglect to tell you about a charming new acquaintance that I have made recently through the kindness of a thoughtful friend.

Tiltons Journal of Horticulture is its name and Boston is not its dwelling place exactly, but its starting place.

Do you know there is an article on the "Treatment of the American Grape vine," in the Novem ber number, that will please you I think, it is the most suggestive essay on the subject that I have met with.

The October number contains an article by Henry Ward Beecher about "Carnations and Hollyhocks," in the best vein of of this best writer on Horticulture. Have you read his Flower farming? it is original. Fancy the coming on of a colony of Pansies in the heart of a potatoe field! or a beet bed with a border of white Petunias.

But I cannot now stop to enumerate all the good things to be found in this Magazine—tell your lady readers to send for a copy and judge for themselves. It's handsome appearance is certain to please them, and their taste in this instance will not be indulged at the expence of their judgment, for Tiltons Journal appeals to both.

There! Mr. Tilton & Co., you ought to be obliged to me, I am sure, for such an excellent advertisement, unlike many of its kind, it is quite disinterested I assure you.

Yours truly. Jenny Dare.

SEND US SAMPLES.

We desire to procure *Samples* of every variety of Grain, Grass, and every Cereal, as well as *Samples of New Products*, and for these we shall be ready to reciprocate in any way desired. We will pay for them, or bestow a full equivalent in some *new Seed or Plants* that may be desired.

NATURAL HISTORY.

We desire specimens in Natural History Insects, Flies, Frogs, Toads, Snakes, Turtles, etc., preserved in spirits, or dried, and for these or any curiosity, will make due return. Send by Wells, Fargo and Co., to our Office.

THE FLAX CROP OF 1870.

We are glad to know that the Flax crop of 1870 will be a large and prosperous one. From many places we hear that it is now four and six inches high, and the *seed* a good one. Flax will be a very profitable crop to grow: the Seed finds a ready market at the Oil Mills, and the Straw is readily bought at the Cotton Factory at Oakland. Flax will become one of our best crops, and pay better than Wheat.

Home Correspondence.

WINE MANUFACTURE.

Editor California Farmer:

In your paper of February 24 you give an article on the New Tariff, from Wine Statistics of New York and our Native Wine Culture. Allow me to make some comments on it, and to quote some of the contents, which read as follows: "Therefore if the New Tariff raises the duty of the low-priced White and Red Wines of France, and the Wines from the German Wine Districts, from 26 to 50 cts. per gallon, it inflicts an injury to our Native Wine Culture; the latter has no other source for improving its products and making them marketable, than the importation of the cheap but ripened and developed Wines from Europe."

This argument may be very satisfactory to an importer of Foreign Wines in New York, he no doubt feels that his Wines are loosing ground on this continent, and if the duty should be raised on them from 26 to 50 cents a gallon, that it would virtually drive all the low-priced Foreign Wines out of the market, and that the importer's occupation would be gone.

Now let us see what we have done in this country in Vineculture, so far, and what we have accomplished.

Let us take the Atlantic slope first: Every attempt to cultivate foreign varieties of grapes there have signally failed. For a few years they presented a flattering prospect, but the changeable climate has invariably killed them. The only grape that ever lived was the Native Wild Fox (*Labrusca*), of which the Catawba, Isabella, Concord, Diana, Iona and others have sprung. The Catawba was largely cultivated, especially near Cincinnati, but soon developed a ruinous tendency to rot; the other varieties seem to be free from it, and are daily improved upon by endless varieties, of which some are right palatable for table grapes, but comparatively very little Wine is made of them; their market price for eating is, so far, too high to make them into a cheap Wine.

The Pacific slope seems to be more congenial to the improved varieties of Europe, and here they are flourishing even better than in their native homes. The Hock grapes from the Rhine, the best varieties from France, the Muscat of Alexandria, the Malaga,—in short, every kind of whatever country, grow to perfection; thousands of acres are turned into vineyards, producing about *six million gallons* of Wine and *two million gallons* of grape Brandy annually. There is no failure here—no sour grapes, and consequently no sour Wine. The vintners on the Rhine and in France have to bear many disappointments: rot, unfavorable seasons where the grapes don't ripen, and other causes make serious inroads into their incomes; they can expect only every fifth or sixth year a first-rate vintage. What Nature don't do for them they are trying to accomplish by Art.—Dr. Gall on the Rhine discovered, in 1854, that if saccharine matter is mixed with the grape-juice in seasons when the grapes don't ripen properly, a palatable Wine. Pallot, in France, found, later, that by the addition of grape-sugar, the quantity of Wine can be increased to double and treble, by working the pulp again. As the cane-sugar was too expensive, an artificial grape-sugar was invented from potato starch. Since the discovery of these processes, the Wine production of France and Germany has increased amazingly; no matter how the season may be, they still make Wine.—The manufacture of potato-sugar in France has increased to twenty-four million pounds a year; and in Germany half-a-dozen factories of the same kind flourish; their product is exclusively used for Wine-making. The Governments don't interfere, as those Wines are principally used for export. We are told to protect these Wines by a low Tariff. For these low-priced manufactured Wines the importer wants our California heavy Wines; he wants to mix and to improve his inferior compounds with them, and then to palm them off on a credulous public for a superior imported article, at a good price. If the Tariff is raised to 50 cents a gallon, only good natural Wines can be imported, and, with these California Wines, can compare and compete. The U. S. Government puts a tax of 50 cents a gallon on all Wine made by an addition of sugar or of alcohol. We can only make Wines from the natural grape-sugar, and have to compete against foreign countries that have the privilege of adulterating their Wines, both by sugar and spirit. The public have so long been accustomed to drink these sour Hock and logwood-extract Clarets, that it will take some time to accustom their palates to the taste of real natural Wine. California Wines will not only drive these foreign compounds out of the market here, but will—as soon as labor and capital gets cheaper—be a formidable rival on the continent of Europe.

We cannot omit to mention that, although we have superior grapes, yet the art of making them into a good marketable Wine is in a very crude state; few growers house and ferment the must properly; competent persons ought to be engaged for that purpose, and farmers ought to combine and unite to put up proper buildings and fermenting-houses. If fermentation is neglected, an inferior and often sour Wine will be made, even from the best grapes. A general correct idea of the treatment of Wine ought to be diffused throughout the whole country, and Agricultural Schools, as in Germany, be established, not for Wine-making alone, but Farming generally.

Yours respectfully,

C. G. F.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS FOR THE HUMANE.

"Does the Agent Owe the Town, or does the Town Owe the Agent?"

Editor California Farmer:

A spirited and, in some instances, rather rude discussion with the above heading, has been a prominent feature among the items of the "*Daily Alta*," for some days past. With all due deference to the specimens of mathematical and business knowledge the readers of the paper alluded to have been favored with, during the time occupied in the solution of the above question, it might be well to ask, Of what benefit will the answer be to any one? Would not the time expended in this discussion, and the paper and type used for the same, be more profitably and charitably employed in discussing or devising some plan to give employment to the many worthy men, some of them having large families depending on them, and to whom the dulness of business and scarcity of money, has caused California to be anything but an "El Dorado."

Are there not philanthropists among us? Can not something be done to cheer these worthy but despondent men? There are many men wanting employment in this city at this time, whose influence is the kind needed in our young city,—men who are examples of sobriety, industry, and perseverance. Cannot men of wealth start some enterprise of usefulness and ornament to our city, that will give employment to those in want, and secure for themselves the approval of One at least who will receive them with, "Well done! thou good and faithful servant."

ANOTHER LETTER OF INQUIRY.

Mr. Editor:

Dear Sir—There has been a question in arithmetic discussed in the *Alta* for nearly a week, and many naughty expressions made use of by the disputants, in order to convince each other who is right and who is wrong. Now, if the above paper will only give the same amount of space, type and labor, and the gentlemen solving the above question the same amount of thought and meditation, in answering the following questions—they would confer a favor on many:

1. In order to provide employment or subsistence for the large number wanting such in our city.

2 To propose some plan by which our wealthy citizens might be induced to invest their surplus capital, for their own profit, and benefit of many seeking employment, instead of spending it at the East or in Europe.

3. Advance reasons of our present stagnation in business, and how to remedy such,—with any other suggestions you may feel disposed to offer. By so doing you will much oblige, and confer favors on many

Readers.

OUT-DOOR CULTURE OF SILKWORMS

Professor Black, of this city, read a translation of a French journal relative to the subject named, before the Academy of Natural Sciences, last Monday evening.

The following is his report of it:

"On account of the diseases prevalent amongst the silkworms in France, many experiments have been made in order to discover the best means of rearing them. The results obtained by M. Sintrac, and which were communicated to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, in September, seem to contain facts which may be useful for the sericulturists of this State. This observer found that silkworms succeeded much better when raised in the open air than when kept in close rooms. His idea up to the present time has been that the worms require to be kept at a high temperature, and carefully preserved from sudden changes. M. Sintrac finds, on the contrary, that they bear very well a temperature as low as 47 degrees and as high as 104 degrees; that they are not injured by the direct rays of the sun nor by sudden changes in temperature. They were not hurt by rain, nor even by thunder-storms. The disease that has been so prevalent amongst silkworms in Europe, and which has called for so large an importation of foreign eggs, is considered by the author to be caused by the worms being confined in too close rooms. The only shelter he gives them is an open shed, with roof sufficient to keep off the rain. The yield of silk seems very satisfactory, as 36 ounces of eggs furnished 372 pounds of cocoons, besides a large yield of eggs.

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER TEN

DRAINING—MY OWN.

My Farm is in the township of Newcastle, Westchester County, N. Y., 35 miles from our City Hall and a little eastward of the hamlet known as Chapaqua, called into existence by a station on the Harlem Railroad. It embraces the south easterly half of the marsh which the Railroad here traverses from south to north—my part measuring some fifteen acres, with five acres more of slightly elevated dry land between it and the foot of the rather rugged hill which rises thence on the east and on the south, and of which I now own some fifty acres lying wholly eastward of my low land, and in good part covered with forest. Of this, I bought more than half in 1863, and the residue in bits from time to time as I could afford it. The average cost was between $130 and $140 per acre: one small and poor old cottage being the only building I found on the tract, which consisted of the ragged edges of two adjacent farms between the western portions of which mine is now interposed, while they still adjoin each other beyond the north and south road half a mile from the railroad on which their buildings are located and which forms my eastern boundary. My stony, gravelly upland mainly slopes to the west; but two acres on my east line incline toward the road which bounds me in that direction, while two more on my south-east corner descend to the little brook which, entering at that corner, keeps irregularly near my south line, until it emerges, swelled by a smaller runnel that enters my lowland from the north and traverses it to meet and pass off with the larger brooklet aforesaid. I have done some draining, to no great purpose, on the more level portions of my upland; but my lowland has challenged my best efforts in this line, and I shall here explain them for the encouragement and possible guidance of novices in draining. Let me speak first of

My Difficulties.—This marsh or bog consisted, when I first grappled with it, of some thirty acres, whereof I then owned less than a third. To drain it to advantage, one person should own it all or the different owners should coöperate; but I had to go it alone, with no other aid than a freely accorded privilege of straightening as well as deepening the brook which wound its way through the dryer meadow just below me, forming here the boundary of two adjacent farms. I spent $100 on this job, which is still imperfect; but the first decided fall in the stream occurs nearly a mile below me; and you tire easily of doing at your own cost, work which benefits several others as much as yourself. My drainage will never be perfect till this brook, with that far larger one in which it is merged sixty rods below me, shall have been sunk three or four feet at a further expense of at least $500.

This bog or swamp, when I first bought into it, was mainly dedicated to the use of frogs, muskrats and snapping turtles. A few small water elms and soft maples grew upon it, with swamp alder partly fringing the western base of the hill east of it, where the rocks which had, through thousands of years, rolled from the hill, thickly covered the surface, with springs bubbling up around and among them. Decaying stumps and imbedded fragments of trees argued that timber formerly covered this marsh as well as the encircling hills. A tall, dense growth of blackberry briars, thoroughwort, and all manner of swamp weeds and grasses, covered the center of the swamp each Summer; but my original portion of it, being too wet for these, was mainly addicted to hassocks or tussocks of wiry, worthless grass; their matted roots rising in hard bunches a few inches above the soft, bare, encircling mud. The bog ranged in depth from a few inches to five or six feet, and was composed of black, peaty, vegetable mold, diversified by occasional streaks of clay or sand, all resting on a substratum of hard, coarse gravel, out of which two or three springs bubbled up, in addition to the half a dozen which poured in from the east, and a tiny rivulet which (except in a very dry, hot time) added the tribute of three or four more which sprung from the base of a higher shelf of the hill near the middle of what is now my farm. Add to these that the brook which brawled and foamed down my hill-side near my south line as aforesaid, had brought along an immensity of pebbles and gravel of which it had mainly formed my five acres of drier lowland, had thus built up a petty swale, whereon it had the bad habit of filling up one channel, and then cutting another, more devious and eccentric, if possible, than any of its predecessors—and you have some idea of the obstacles I encountered and resolved to overcome.—One of my first substantial improvements was the cutting of a straight channel for this current and, by walling it with large stones, compelling the brook to respect necessary limitations. It was not my fault that some of those stones were set nearly upright, so to vex the brook rather than thoroughly constrain it: hence some of the stones undermined by strong currents, were pitched forward into the brook by high Spring freshets, so as to require resetting more carefully. This was a mistake, but not one of

My Blunders.—These, the natural result of inexperience and haste, were very grave. Not only had I had no real experience in draining when I began, but I could hire no foreman who knew much more of it than I did. I ought to have begun by securing an ample and sure fall where the water left my land, and next cut down the brooklet or open ditch into which I intended to drain to the lowest practicable point—so low, at least, that no drain running into it should ever be troubled with back water. Nothing can be more useless than a drain in which water stagnates, choking it with mud. Then I should have bought hundreds of Hemlock or other cheap boards slit them to a width of four or five inches, and, having opened the needed drains, laid these in the bottom and the tile thereupon, taking care to break joints by covering the meeting ends of two boards with the middle of a tile. Laying tiles in the soft mud of a bog, with nothing beneath to prevent their sinking, is simply throwing away labor and money. I cannot wonder that tile-draining seems to many a humbug, seeing that so many tiles are laid so that they can never do any good.

Having, by successive purchases, become owner of fully half of this swamp, and by repeated blunders discovered that making stone drains in a bog, while it is a capital mode of getting rid of the stone, is no way at all to make drains, I closed my series of experiments two years since by carefully relaying my general useless tiles on good strips of board, sinking them just as deep as I could persuade the water to run off freely, and, instead of allowing them to discharge into a brooklet or open ditch, connecting each with a covered main of four to six inch tile; these mains discharging into the running brook which drains all my farm and three or four of those above it just where it runs swiftly off from my land. If a thaw or heavy rain swells the brook (as it sometimes will) so that it rises above my outlet aforesaid the strong current formed by the concentration of the clear contents of so many drains will not allow the muddy water of the brook to back into it so many as three feet at most; and any mud or sediment that may be deposited there will be swept out clean whenever the brook shall have fallen to the drainage level. For this and similar excellent devices, I am indebted to the capital engineering and thorough execution of Messrs. Chickering & Gall, whose work on my place has seldom required mending, and never called for reconstruction.

My Success.—I judge that there are not many tracts more difficult to drain than mine was, considering all the circumstances, except those which are frequently flowed by tides or the waters of some lake or river. Had I owned the entire swamp, or had there been a fall in the brook just below me, had I had any prior experience in draining, or had others equally interested coöperated in the good work, my task would have been comparatively light. As it was, I made mistakes which increased the cost and postponed the success of my efforts; but this is at length complete. I had seven acres of Indian Corn, one of Corn Fodder, two of Oats, and seven or eight acres of Grass on my lowland in 1869; and, though the Spring months were quite rainy, and the latter part of Summer rather dry, my crops were all good. I did not see better in Westchester County; and I shall be quite content with as good hereafter. Of my seven hundred bushels of Corn (ears,) I judge that two thirds would be accounted fit for seed anywhere; my Grass was cut twice, and yielded one large crop and another heavier than the average first crop throughout our State. My drainage will require some care henceforth; but the fifteen acres I have reclaimed from utter uselessness and obstruction are decidedly the best part of my farm.

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All successful market gardners agree that it is hopeless to grow good crops, without a yearly application of manure in large quantities. Henderson's *Gardening* says:

"It is a grave blunder to attempt to grow vegetable crops without the use of manures of the various kinds. I never yet saw soils of any kind that had borne a crop of vegetables that would produce as good a crop the next season without the use of manure, no matter how rich the soil may be thought to be. An illustration of this came under my observation last season. One of my neighbors, a market gardener of twenty years' experience, and whose grounds have always been a perfect model of productiveness, had it in prospect to run a sixty-foot street through his grounds; thinking his land sufficiently rich to carry through a crop of cabbages without manure, he thought it useless to waste money by using guano on that portion on which the street was to be, but on each side sowed guano at the rate of twelve hundred pounds per acre, and planted the whole with early cabbages. The effect was the most marked I ever saw; that portion on which the guano had been used sold off readily at twelve dollars per hundred, or about one thousand four hundred dollars per acre, both price and crop being more than an average; but the portion from which the guano had been withheld hardly averaged three dollars per hundred. The street occupied fully an acre of ground, so that my friend actually lost over $1,000 in crop, by withholding $60 for manure. Another neighbor with a lease only one year to run, also unwisely concluded that it would be foolish to waste manure on his last crop, and so planted and sowed all without; the result was, as his experience should have taught him, a crop of inferior quality in every article grown, and loss on his eight acres of probably $2,000 for that season."

Those who are planting Gardens, and wish collections of choice plants, can buy them in quantities at a very low rate, if they visit the *Gardens Corner of Mason and Pacific Street*, in this city, or address [EDITOR] FARMER.

Miscellaneous.

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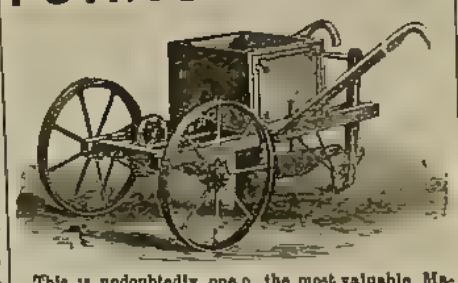

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Horticulture.

VINEYARDS IN GREECE.

From the French of Mr. A. Gaunay, in the "Journal de Viticulture Pratique."

The soil of Greece shows a particular fitness for grape culture. Its formation consists to a great extent of calcareous hills, on which the grapevines and the mulberry trees, without demanding any particular care from the cultivator, present him in a quite prodigious manner with their treasures.—According to a French savant, Dr. Charétés, Greece deserves a special exploration, made in the interest of grape culture.

Hellas, the continental part of the kingdom, the islands of the archipelago, but before all Morea cultivates the vine. These countries produce 1st, wine; 2d, grapes for table use; 3d, dried grapes, *i. e* currants.

1. The vines for wine production cover now one million of stremmas—The stremmas is a quadrate on a basis of 40 meters—250 stremmas are equal to one hectare,—one million of stremmas therefore like 4,000 hectares or 16,000 acres. Before the political revolution they occupied only five hundred thousand of stremmas. The annual exportation of the kingdom amounts to 85,000 of which are made in the island of Santorin, and nearly all of this goes to Russia. The wines are of poor quality and fetch in the average 16 drachmes, equal to $2,75 gold per barrel.

Judging from the low quality of the wine, a doubt may arise about the nature of the vineyards. But this is not so. Even the better grades of the wine are spoiled by the bad habit of the vignerons to pour seawater upon the must for stopping fermentation, and by the resin, which they are in use to put into the casks. The latter custom may be retraced to the ancient times of Greece, and may explain the constant appearance of the cone of the pine tree on the top of the thyrsus of Bacchus.

2. The grapes for table use have a well deserved, fine reputation. The diversity of soil and climate in Greece allows to unite in a proportionally limited space a great number of varieties.—The fruit is entirely different from that of Syria, where the usual temperature is far higher. The grapes of Greece show more similarity to the varieties of France and often participate in those peculiarities of the latter, a juicy pulp and a fine and delicate pellicle.

Of all the different provinces of Greece, Santorin is the richest in regard to the varieties of grapes. The ancient Greeks might have justly devoted to Bacchus that volcanic island, which seems to have emerged from the bottom of the ocean for the sole purpose to offer a collection of the most different kinds of grapes. All of them prosper there, and are equally adapted to be used as table grapes, as dried grapes or currants, or to the production of wine or alcohol.

3. Those grapevines, the fruit of which is usually dried and is known under the name of Currants, comprise two principal species, the "Passoline," and the "Sultanine." The other varieties are not abundant enough to offer an article for exportation nor is their production sufficient to cover the wants of home consumption. Greece has to import from Asia Minor a large quantity of the dried fruit every year.

I shall give a special description of the Passolina, the most important variety of the kingdom and finally add some remarks on the sultanina.

The grapes of Corinth, the name of which in their dried state, Currants derives from the word Corinth, is called Passoline in all Greece and Asia Minor and its cultivation is not limited to the place from which it received his name. The word Passoline is of Italian origin; it is the diminutive of *Passa*; uva passa signifies raisins, dried grapes in general, while passoline is applied to the raisins from grapes of very small berries, *i. e*, Currants.

This grape, which as green fruit has been lately introduced as a delicacy on the modern tables of France, Germany, and especially England, is a speciality of the Ionian Islands and Greece.

The trunk of the passoline vine is about 6 to 8 decimeters high. At this hight it is divided into several branches. It is a rich bearer, the bunches are numerous and crouded with berries, the latter of a spherical form and of a perfect uniformity; their skin is fine and delicate. In its fresh state the Passolina represents one of the finest table grapes, its taste is exquisite.

The most characteristic peculiarity of this variety is the small size of its berries and the total absence of stones. When bisected a distinctly marked axis is observed, forming the prolongation of the peduncle. This axis advances and spreads in a radiant shape from its upper end over the surface of the berry a peculiarity with all the grapes Corinthe.

At first sight no trace of stones is visible, but with the aid of a microscope something like it, but in an embryonic state is discovered. Very seldom berries with stones are met with. Mr. Orfanides, professor of botanic, explains the curious fact as follows:

Some years since the passoline wines have been submitted to a peculiar treatment. The operation consists in making a cut in the trunk. The descending sap meets with an obstacle by the bark, forms a condensed mass and the larger portion of it rises back again to the hight of the plant. The result of this accumulation of sap is a greater developement of the fructifying organs; the bunches produce more berries, and sometimes it has happened that the size of the latter was extended, that their embryonic stones enlarged and the Currant-grape thus accepted the type of a common grape.

This fact proves: 1. That the passoline is not a peculiar species, but that it is the product of cultivation, 2. That the small size of its berries and the absence of stones is caused by an artificial reduction of sap in the higher parts of the plant.

I was not able to find out, at what period the cultivation of the passoline may have commenced. The modern Greeks consider it to be in existance since the most ancient times. Its probable origin I will try to explain in the following:

Dr. Charétés told me that in Constantinople he became acquainted with a gardiner from Ohio, who made it his business to grow pears and apples, that had no stones, a modification which was obtained by frequently repeated grafting. A grafting was made by splitting in the month of February. In the month of June the grafted branch was cut off to its half, and this separated half branch grafted again on the remaining new grafting shoot by cutting. In the following year the same operation was recommenced by grafting always on the preceding shoot one of the same grafting. This procedure continued through the course of three years and a half, corresponds to seven successive generations and the fruit therefore undergoes a complete metamorphosis. The method to produce such changes in the nature of the fruit by repeated grafting on the same tree by its own branches has been for a long time very common in the Orient and particularly at Smyrna, where quite remarkable results shall have been obtained.

As the operation of grafting the shoots on themselves is traced back to remotest antiquity, there is all probability to believe, that the so complete modification of the fruit, as represented in the passoline, is attributable to the transformation, effected by said operation.

Quite different from the vine in general, which demands a dry soil, the passoline thrives best in the plains, and humidity is a necessity for it. It prospers well in a ground levelling the surface of the ocean, but it usually perishes at a hight of 500 feet above the ocean's level. On the gulf of Corinthe and Satras, where the sea is surrounded by the shores of Hellas and the Peloponese the vines do not grow on the tops of the mountain but come down near to the shore and their leaves often are splashed by the waves of the sea.

A long time since the fruit of Vistiaza [Aigium] is highly esteemed, but its superiority is attributable more to the most careful preparation of the Currants than to the method of grapeculture; the latter being of a uniform character in all Greece.

The most important places where the passoline grape is cultivated are Corinthe, the coast of Peloponese from Corinthe to Patras, Elis, in Purgos, Messenia, Laconia, Arcadia, Argolis, Nauplia in Argos, Trieri and its environs, Milos, Acarnania and Etolia.

(To be Continued.)

Miscellaneous.

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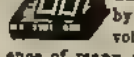

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FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street, (up-stairs.)

Young Man Wanted.

We want a smart and active young man from 12 to 16 years of age, to attend to our Reading Room and Museum, Mailing Papers, etc.

None need apply who cannot bring the best testimonials of character and ability. Must be a good penman and quick at figures.

To such a young man an opportunity of advancement will be given.

A young man whose parents or friends reside in the city would be preferred.

Apply at our office only between 4 and 5 P. M.

Valuable Patents FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same.

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

A FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

A FINE RANCH ON THE SAN ANTONIA ROAD about 12 miles from Oakland. On the Ranch is a Frame House, with ten rooms; a large Barn. There are 400 acres of land belonging to the Ranch—one acre of Vineyard—a good one; two acres of Orchard, choice trees, six years old. There are berry vines also.

There has been eighty bushels of wheat raised to the acre on this Ranch, which speaks of the quality of the land Apply to

H. R. HARRIS,

Or W. S. THOMPSON,

517 California St., near Cal. Market.

Miscellaneous.

LAKE VINEYARD WINE COMPANY.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world.

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co

Corner Broadway and Battery Streets,

May 1st, 1869. San Francisco.

32-1

A MONTHLY PAPER

SMALL FRUIT RECORDER AND COTTAGE GARDENER.

AT ONLY

50 CENTS PER YEAR.

Devoted solely to small Fruits, and Vegetable and Home's Adornment. The Editor has had a lifetime of PRACTICAL experience, and now has devoted 2 acres into SMALL FRUITS. He takes or exchanges for every agricultural and horticultural paper printed in the United States and Canada, and extracts from each, all PRACTICAL matter pertaining to the most interesting subjects, that readers of this paper get the CREAM of all these publications. A practical story entitled "EXPECTATIONS REALIZED" will begin in the January number, telling how a person first grew fruits for his family use, and then supplied his village market, and finally worked into a very extensive and profitable business; also the Editor's "*Rambles and Jottings over the Fruit-Farm.*" Besides correspondence from all parts of the United States and Canada from practical fruit growers and flower fanciers.

Splendid inducements offered to those getting up clubs, for particulars send stamp for our beautiful and attractive show bill and "Club Circular." Sample copies of Recorder sent with show bill. Address A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y.

The show bill is exceedingly beautiful and well worth examination.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1870.

The First Edition of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Copies of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of SEEDS and FLORAL GUIDE, is published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful COLORED PLATE—consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

BOUQUET OF PHLOXES.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

CULTURE OF FLOWERS & VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, or TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,

JAMES VICK,

32 20 Rochester, N. Y.

Ramie Seed! Ramie Seed!

CHINA GRASS

—OR—

White China Hemp,

THE GREAT SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON,

Which brings £60 @ £70 Sterling per Ton in the European Markets.

JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of the above seed, direct from China, which is offered at the following rates

Packet (containing about 25,000 seeds).....$1.

Six Packets for.....$5

Full directions for sowing accompany each packet.

Address

W. N. WRIGHT,

1438 Third Avenue, New York.

P. O. Box 6742. Please address to Box. 33-1

Make Home Beautiful.

Something for every Home, that will win a place in every Heart.

"MORNING PRAYER."

A beautiful Chromo by Louis Kurtz, exactly reproducing the original painting by John Phillips. Press and People unite in pronouncing it the most desirable picture for Home adornment ever published.

"It is exceedingly beautiful."—Chicago Tribune. "Of the most lovable description."—Evening Journal. "Every way a desirable work."—Republican. "Combines artistic skill with rare truthfulness to nature."—Post. "Cannot but be immensely popular."—Art Journal. "A beautiful picture that teaches a beautiful lesson."—Little Corporal.

Send for circular. E. H. TRAFTON, Art Publisher Box 73, Chicago.

☞ Ask your Picture dealer for it. 4-33.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF J. W. GURLEY, who left the States several years since, and is supposed to have become a Book-keeper and Accountant in San Francisco, Stockton or Sacramento.

Letters have been received in this city for him, and a Brother has arrived in this State, is ill, and desirous to see him. Should this meet the eye of Mr. Gurley, or any one who can inform of him, this information will relieve his kindred. Address, or call on

Col. WARREN, Farmer Office.

Miscellaneous.

NEW CROP, 1870,

FOR THE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN.

Grass Seeds, Field Seeds, Evergreen Plants, Roses, Dahlias Verbenas, Gladiolus, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, Roots, Early Potatoes, Onion Sets, Books, Implements, &c.

DREER'S GARDEN CALENDER containing full descriptive lists of the above, with directions and illustrations will be mailed on receipt of a postage stamp.

DEALERS SUPPLIED on liberal terms. A wholesale catalogue (for Dealers only) will be mailed on application.

Address HENRY A. DREER,

33-1. 714 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR.

"What makes it valuable is because it contains so much practical, original matter in such a small space." John J. Thomas.

"The directions for growing Strawberries and Raspberries are the best I have ever seen."—Henry Ward Beecher.

We could give hundreds of just such testimonials, showing the value of this little work It should be in hands of every person, whether the owner of a rod square of ground or a hundred acres. Tree agents should have a copy. It contains 40 pages. Price 10 cents. Full price list, wholesale and retail, and also terms to agents for those desiring to get up a club for plants sent FREE of all applicants. Parties at the south should order plants in the fall. Address PURDY & JOHNSTON, Palmyra, N. Y. or PURDY & HANCE, South Bend, Ind. 32-3-3m

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

WE have received an Invoice of Italian Chestnuts in Very Superior order fresh and in the best condition for planting

We have them put up in Packages of ONE DOLLAR EACH, MAILED free to purchasers.

WARREN & Co., FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

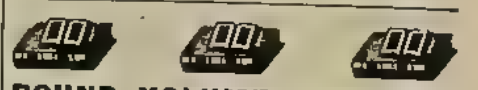
These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us.

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office.



BOUND VOLUMES FARMER

☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $3 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops, Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and is valuable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

Subscribe! Subscribe! Great Inducements!

A NOVELTY

Pocket Timekeeper,

(The most Reliable Timepiece in the Market,)

SENT FREE

by mail to every new subscriber to the

RAILROAD MAGAZINE.

The cheapest and best. The Magazine one year with a Novelty Pocket Timekeeper as a premium for only FIFTY CENTS. Address

33 1. Railroad Magazine, TROY, N.Y.

Advertising Abroad!

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural Men, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTIONS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt.

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop's.

JOHN VANDERBILT & BRO'S.

NO. 23, FULTON STREET,

(NEAR F ON MARKET. New York.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

AND MACHINES.

Garden, Field, Grass, Bird and Flower Seeds, Guano Bone Dust, and other Fertilizers. Trees, Shrubs Plants, Roots, Etc. 33 4.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING MARCH, 17., 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grain, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half those rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in each issue to our *Journal*, to which we would direct their special attention.]

"JENNY DARE AND FLOWERS."

Our kind correspondent from Pennsylvania gives us a pleasant letter in behalf of Horticultural pursuits; and we think that the celebrated florist, Vick, can now boast of as complimentary a notice of himself and his seeds, as his heart could desire. Such a compliment from a lady-cultivator should be duly recognized, as we are sure it will.

In our opinion, the least the publisher of the *Horticulturist* can do will be to make the lady an honorary subscriber.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

This letter, which was commenced last week, should be read by all interested in Agriculture.

VITICULTURE.

Vine growers and Wine-makers will find interesting matters in this week's Journal, relative to their interest.

Our Farmers will find the Gresley Letter not only valuable and instructive, but very interesting; all should read it.

We have a letter from "Nellie" to "Jenny Dare," for our next number.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Those received during absence from the city will be answered in our next.

NEXT WEEK.

The Chinamen.

The Emegration Scheme.

The Greenbacks.

Acknowledgements

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No 320 Clay Street.

We are indebted to Hon. C. Cole for a collection of Seeds from the Agricultural Department, for which we return our thanks.

"OVERLAND MONTHLY."

We are truly glad to hear of the great success that attends this gem of our own California literature. It is not only successful here in California, but it is now in liberal demand in the Eastern States, and called for from Europe. So great was the demand for March, that every copy was sold, and a much larger edition could have found ready purchasers. The edition for April has required a large increase of numbers. The "Overland Monthly" is a grand success, and a credit and honor to our State.

NEW MUSIC.

Prof. Gustave Scott has set to music Moore's chant of the "Evening Bells." We need not praise the Professor's music; whoever hears that song will remember the sweet melody, and hear the "Chimes of Bells" often in his dreams; it is *very* beautiful, and reflects great credit upon Prof. Scott. The music is for sale by M. Gray, music dealer, Clay Street.

COMMISSIONER DELANO, in reply to a House Resolution, expresses himself in favor of the abolition of the system of moieties, etc., to informers; but he thinks Congress should appropriate, say $25,000 annually for use by the Commission, under approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in bringing violators of the revenue laws to justice.

RARE FLOWER SEEDS.

We have several fine collections of new and choice Flower Seeds from the well known Florists, "Dreer" of Philadelphia, and James Vick of Rochester N. Y. Those who wish "Gems in Flora," will find them at our Office, No. 320 Clay Street.

THE SEASONS.

Reader, would you realize the real beauty of Spring-time? then break away from the turmoil of business in the city; fly from its wearying drudgery and care, and go into the country and breathe its pure air, and hear the "birdie's" sing; go and see the flower crowned prairies, and inhale the perfumed breath that comes from these bright and beautiful *parterres* that are so thickly scattered over the broad plains, and which so beautifully deck the hillsides on every hand.

The earth never looked more lovely, nor was the air ever sweeter; it comes to you with its sweetness as if it was wafted from "Araby the blest." Now is the time to inhale the electric life of the Season; now, before the scorching rays of a Summer's sun has seared the foliage of earth's beautiful gems. Now is the time to realize the value of pure air and beautiful scenery, and a week or two in the country will save double the cost of such a pleasure-trip by securing a year's better health and the cost of a heavy doctor's bill. So, reader, take our advice, and step into the Western Railroad cars, and thence over the Central. Take any of the routes of these roads and you will find beauty everywhere.

While speaking of the Seasons,—the rich and promising prospect now before the harvesters, it would be quite amusing to go back and read the various Editorials of the most of the Journals of our State, for the last three months.

From grave to gay,—
From mournful and severe,
They all have strangely *criticised*
The Seasons of the year.

They said the earth, for want of rain,
Would never yield a crop of grain,
And scattered miles and miles around,
Famished and dying cattle were found;
But, now the blessed rains have come,
And given to life a busy hum—
The Press has changed its *croaking* lays,
And all now shout the Season's praise;
The Press now cry in happiest mood—
No Season ever half so good!

We have never doubted the present Season.—We fully believed we should have all the rain we needed. Our judgment was derived from Nature, not *guesswork*. From the early days of Autumn we have always said rain! rain! when others croaked; but rain has come, and the earth and her children rejoices.

It is not necessary for us to say it will be a prosperous season, for, from all sections of the State—East, West, North and South, we have letters from our correspondents and from the Press, of the grand prospects of the Farmers, and if the *Farmers* prosper, the State prospers.

The Wheat crop, and in fact all the cereals, promise well. The late frost has nipped the blossoms upon our fruit-trees, but that will prove a blessing in disguise, for the blossoms that are left will produce all the fruit the trees should bear.

The frost has also nipped the potatoes, but not killed them; they will come again. It has also touched early-started grapes, etc., but without serious injury. Take it all in all, it is a most Glorious Season!

PLANTATION OF THE EUCALYPTUS.

(*Australian Gum Tree.*)

A writer in the *Mining Press*, in sketching the Castro Valley, in Alameda County, speaks of a large Plantation of the *Eucalyptus*, or Gum Tree, and describes it as a tree but little known in California.

The Eucalyptus has been grown in this State for some twelve or fifteen years, and there are many very large trees of this species all over this State. If the writer will call at the garden, corner of Mason and Pacific St., in this city, he can see one that was planted over ten years ago, that is Diameter, and we can direct him to hundreds of others.

There are however over forty varieties of this tree many of them fragrant in foliage and also in the wood. One of the good qualities of the Eucalyptus is, their delicate foliage, many of the varieties being long lanced leaved foliage, and evergreen also, making a handsome ornamental tree, and not injured by the wind. Especially those kinds that are pendant in their habit.

The *Mining Press* says:

A piece of ground, consisting of fifty acres, is planted with the Eucalyptus, in rows eight feet apart each way, making a forest grove of 39,000 trees, set this season with one-year-old seedlings of the blue gum and iron bark, the most vigorous and tall-growing varieties of the Eucalyptus.—This tree is a native of Australia, and is as yet little known in California. The largest of these trees which I have seen are but five years old, erect, straight, vigorous growth, and fifty feet high. They are elegant ornamental trees, somewhat resembling the Laurel, but more majestic and massive in figure and foliage. They are hardy throughout the lower hill and valley country of California, and are the most popular street, shade and ornamental trees now attracting attention here. They appear to be very healthy trees, and their peculiar flavor and fragrance being disagreeable to animals, keeps them from being eaten or gnawed. Hence the gum tree can safely be set where other sorts of trees would be destroyed.—The past Winter has been severely frosty, but not one of the tender little trees in this grove have been killed. Although some persons regard this as a rash experiment, I have every reason to believe that it will prove a magnificent success. I have not seen the proprietor, but I fully appreciate the enterprise. The wood of the Eucalyptus tree is hard, and the timber is said to be very useful for many purposes.

REWARD OFFERED.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company has a reward of $5,000 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the parties that set fire to the American River Bridge. If the informant was one of the parties, he will not only receive the reward, but remain unprosecuted.

SPECULATORS FOLLY.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AT VALLEJO.

Many months since on a trip over the California Pacific Rail Road, up to Sacramento, while seated in the cars, and passing from Vallejo on the route a friend near us pointing to a lofty but uncouth building, asked us what it was, who could erect such a building and what was its purpose?

Knowing the building, and having no faith in the enterprise for which the building was designed we promptly answered, pointing to the building. That is "Speculators Folly," and briefly discussing the purpose for which The great? Elevator was reared we said, never will a ship load in bulk from that building.

We learned shortly afterward that we gave almost mortal offence to one of the Stockholders, who call on us personally and tried to change our opinion of its great value.

We notice a statement in the *Alta*, of a Vessel that had loaded at Vallejo in Bulk. This is a mistake, for if we are rightly informed no Vessel ever has been loaded there in bulk and never will if the owner and shipper desires a prosperous voyage and shipment.

It was quite amusing to us to note a little time after we spoke of "Speculators Folly," that the stock held by the party who was offended at our remarks was advertised for assessments, even while he was telling of the great value, and advocating the Elevator to the farmers interests

We have repeatedly shown that it was easier, cheaper, and better for the Farmers to send their grain in sacks than in bulk, and so it will be found.

In the last *Commercial Herald and Market Review*, of our city, we find the following article, and as it expresses the views we have often reiterated, we give it to our readers.

"Much ado continues to be made in the Vallejo and other interior papers respecting the so called advantages to be derived from the shipment of Wheat and other cereals in bulk, the same to be passed through Elevators. The facts are, that the business of Grain shipments in bulk was tried on the Atlantic many years ago, between New York and Great Britain, and abandoned as impracticable. For the last twenty-five years or more, Grain exports from Atlantic ports have been made, for the most part, in what are called "ships' bags:" that is, the ships freighting the Grain furnish the bags for the voyage over, when they are emptied and kept in reserve for many subsequent shipments. One reason for the constant agitation of this subject on this coast is to bring into use a Grain Elevator erected at great expense, and which, has been of no earthly utility owing to various causes incident to the peculiar way of handling and transporting Grain in a new country like ours, where bags are indispensable in the marketing of the grain, both by land and water conveyance, particularly where the low stage of water prevails, and flat bottom boats or those of very light draught are alone practicable, on most of the water courses of the State. Besides there is no way yet invented for California grain-carrying so cheap as the use of Burlap bags, costing, as they did last year, 10@12½c ₱ cental.—Some of our people are chronic in their complaints—always growling and grumbling at the universal custom of using English made grain sacks, quite forgetting that John Bull is our largest cash customer for breadstuff, and that it is no more than a fair reciprocity trade for him to furnish the containers in which to carry home the staff of life to consumers. It does seem to us foolish for people, of common ordinary intelligence, to keep constantly harping upon this one string which for more than a score of years, has been pronounced by ship masters and underwriters as entirely impracticable. Elevators have their uses at Buffalo, Chicago, and other cities, where canal boats and vessels of large carrying capacity upon inland waters make short trips or voyages occupying but a few days or hours, where also Lumber is plenty and cheap for making strong bins in ship or vessel to hold the grain—all of these are impracticable upon this coast, and cannot be made available upon voyages lasting four to six months upon the high seas, where there is danger that the pumps become choked, and besides the grain is more liable to become heated when in bulk and the cargo to "shift" by stress of weather."

We publish the above that our Farmers may see that a popular Commercial paper takes the same view of the Elevator that we took months since. Another important fact is, the Cotton Mills at Brooklyn, will soon furnish Bags to our Farmers at greatly reduced rates, and thus settle the question of shipping Grain.

OUR EXCHANGES

By the notice we gave some time since that we could not enlarge our *list of Exchanges*, except to Journals of same interest, or those of value, we hereby give notice that those Journals that do not receive the FARMER after our *present number*, will please understand that however much we may regret to refuse the Exchange, it arises from our *utter inability to do so*, for our applications for Exchange has reached the number of nearly *One Thousand*. This will show our cause of refusal.

Those Journals that receive this notice mark, will know we must decline a further Exchange with them, although we regret that we cannot continue.

POTATOE PLANTING.

Now that the late frosts have gone, there never was a better time to plant Potatoes, let the soil be plowed deep and fine, and a sure crop awaits the planter.

The "Early Rose," planted in January have already been matured, we have seen good size "Early Rose," that was planted as late as Jan. 12th, and there can be no doubt but that the "Early Rose" planted now, will make two crops the present season—and two good crops—there is no Potatoe grown so sure as the "Early Rose."

THE PREVOST FUND.

The Committee of the Prevost Fund would respectfully invite all the friends of the late Louis Prevost—the PIONEER OF SERICICULTURE—to forward to them such contributions as they are disposed to make to this Fund; and it is to be hoped that those Journals over this coast that have always spoken so kindly of this most-worthy Pioneer, will present this matter to their readers, and thus enable the Committee to carry out the plans designed for the Widow, and erect a suitable Testimonial to the Memory of Louis Prevost.

Contributions can be sent to the Treasurer—Judge D. S. Payne, San Jose; Hentsch and Berton, Bankers, San Francisco; CALIFORNIA FARMER Office, San Francisco.

At an early day the contributors will be invited to meet and arrange the disposition of the Funds that shall be raised.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE WESLEY HARPER.

We copy from the *Bazar* the following deeply-interesting sketch of the obsequies of the late Wesley Harper, of the well known house of Harper Brothers, of New York.

The name of Harper, as connected with the Literature of our country, will always be cherished and honored among the great and good of our land. No Publishers have ever won a more honorable name and fame in this or any other country.

The recent obsequies are no evidence of the noble character of the deceased, in the arrangement of his own burial; and his regard for those men long in his employ, whose many years of service—of which there is no parallel case in the world—will excite a deeper interest and a deeper respect for this noble-hearted man that has left us, and whose memory will ever be cherished:

"At the funeral of Mr. Wesley Harper, on the 17th ult., one little incident was noticeable and noteworthy, revealing, as much perhaps as any unimportant incident could reveal, the unaffected modesty of character of the deceased, and the sincere regard he felt for those who had been long and faithfully connected with the house. Instead of selecting from among the many prominent and good men who would have deemed it an honor to have been his pall-bearers, he himself selected, in part, for that duty, four of the oldest trustees of the church of which he was a member, and four of the oldest employés of the house—the latter gentlemen being Mr. William H. Demarest, who has been employed there both in the composing-room and office for thirty-seven years; Mr. Henry Marsh, foreman of the composing-room, who has been employed in the establishment forty-eight years; Mr. David W. Lewis, foreman of the press-room; and Mr. Thomas Farrington, foreman of the paper and ware-room. The latter had been in the employ of the Messrs. Harper for fifty years, and was one of their earliest apprentices. Probably there could not be found in any printing or publishing establishment in this, or in the old country, four employés who had been so long continuously in one house as these four estimable gentlemen; and it is doubtful if, in any other branch of industry in the United States, the same spectacle could have been witnessed. There was another circumstance connected with the family of the Harpers and the church in which these services were held, that perhaps did not occur to either of the clergymen who officiated on the occasion—namely, that the remains of the grandfather of Mr. Wesley Harper were interred, and were at that moment lying underneath the chancel of the church, and directly under the spot where Mr. Wesley Harper's body was then resting. Five generations of the family had worshipped in that church."

THE BOYS

The increasing roughness and vulgarity manifested by our town boys are beginning to assume such boldness as to become a subject of serious comment. Parents who allow their boys to go at will about the town, at all hours of the day and night, have but little idea of the habits and associations their children are forming, and seem to live in blissful ignorance of the fact that there are many boys always on the streets whose presence is contaminating to the purity and innocence of a child of tender years. It is no uncommon thing to see groups of boys on the streets and in the public squares, apparently engaged in innocent sport and playful diversion; but those who have given close attention to the boys, and have heard the vile language common among them, will certainly bear us out in the statement that it is shocking indeed. This is not intended to apply to all the boys, many of whom have not yet reached that depth of degradation. Again, the use of tobacco among boys is on the increase, though some of them seem to use considerable precaution, hiding themselves in door-ways, by-ways and vacant lots. Yesterday, early in the morning, about half-a-dozen were seen in a door-way on First Street, engaged in conversation, smoking and chewing. Two had stumps of old cigars that some older smokers had thrown away. Two others had short-stem clay pipes, and one had a cigarette, while another was chewing and spitting in a fearful manner, manifesting the plainest signs of extreme nausea. It was a sickening sight. One of them proposed a plan by which they might (as he said) "spar the drinks." None of the boys were over fourteen years of age. What do parents think of this? Are they willing that their boys should come in contact with such influences as these?—[*San Jose Mercury*.

The above is but a picture that can be seen in our city in many places, day and night, even up to midnight—a burning disgrace, both to parents and our authorities.

If these boys are to have an influence in the future of our State, then God save the commonwealth of California!

A CRIME PREVENTED BY A PRESENTIMENT.

The following occurrence, reported by the Detroit *Free Press*, has no little interest for those fond of examining into the strange phenomena of mental life. It, as will be seen at once, belongs to that class of subjects which have been considerably discussed in these pages.

"On Tuesday evening last, Bernard Rolfe, a German farmer, residing about nine miles from this city, on the Pontiac road, had business with a hardware firm on Woodward Avenue. He had a German laborer in his employ named Henry Artles, and him Mr. Rolfe left at home busy with the team, and procured a passage in with a neighbor. It was about five o'clock in the afternoon when Rolfe left his home, and as it was understood that the neighbor would not return before the next day, the family, consisting of wife and three small boys, knew that they would be alone with the hired man for the night. Artles was a comparative stranger to them all, having been at work for two weeks only. He was a quiet man, and spent his leisure hours by himself, never indulging in conversation when not directly appealed to. Still, neither Rolfe nor his wife found fault, or ever had occasion to suspect that the laborer was other than what he seemed.

"On his arrival in the city, Mr. Rolfe partially concluded his business with the merchants, and engaged lodgings at a hotel in Larned Street.—About nine o'clock in the evening, while seated in the office smoking, Mr. Rolfe says he began to tremble and feel nervous shocks, which so increased that in a short time he could scarcely hold his pipe between his teeth. He walked several times across the room, went into the open air, but the feeling did not pass away. His thoughts kept recurring to the laborer at home, and he called to mind the features of Artles, and the fact that he had several times caught him peering about the room, where a bureau was standing that contained money to go toward putting an addition to the house. At ten o'clock Rolfe decided to go home. He was laughed at by his neighbor, who told him that the feeling was the first symptoms of chill fever; and that Rolfe would go home next day and find that everything had passed off peacefully. Rolfe hesitated for some time, but at last started for home on foot, promising to return in the morning on horseback, in time to secure the balance of his things before the neighbor should be wanting to return home.

"He reached home about midnight, awakened his wife, and to her expressions of astonishment could say nothing, only that he felt that he ought to return. Inquiring as to Artles, the wife replied that he had performed the farm 'chores' as usual, remained about the house for a while, and then informed her that the night being warm he would sleep in the barn. Rolfe passed through to the kitchen, where he found a window up that looked directly upon the barnyard. His wife was certain that she had shut all the windows on retiring.—As they stood for a moment looking out, they saw the barn door swing open, and Artles led out one of the horses. As they watched, he led the horse through the gate, and, going to the front, they saw that he had tied the animal to the yard-door gate. Rolfe immediately opened the door and walked down to the gate. He was within ten feet of Artles when the latter espied him, and, giving utterance to an oath of angry astonishment, immediately fled down the road. Rolfe pursued him for some forty or fifty rods, and then gave up the chase. On returning to the horseblock, the gleam of steel caught his eye, and he picked up from it an ugly-looking sheath knife. The open window, the pretense of sleeping in the barn, the horse and knife, all went to prove that Artles intended to rob the house, even if he had to make use of the knife. The facts are given exactly as narrated by Mr. Rolfe himself, and the reader is free to judge of the truth or absurdity of the presentiment. On Friday, Artles had not returned to the neighborhood, neither had the slightest clew to his whereabouts been discovered."—*Phrenological Journal*.

HOW TO GET A SITUATION

[Here is a valuable chapter for the many young men who are looking for situations. Many such situations, few only are worth.—ED. F.]

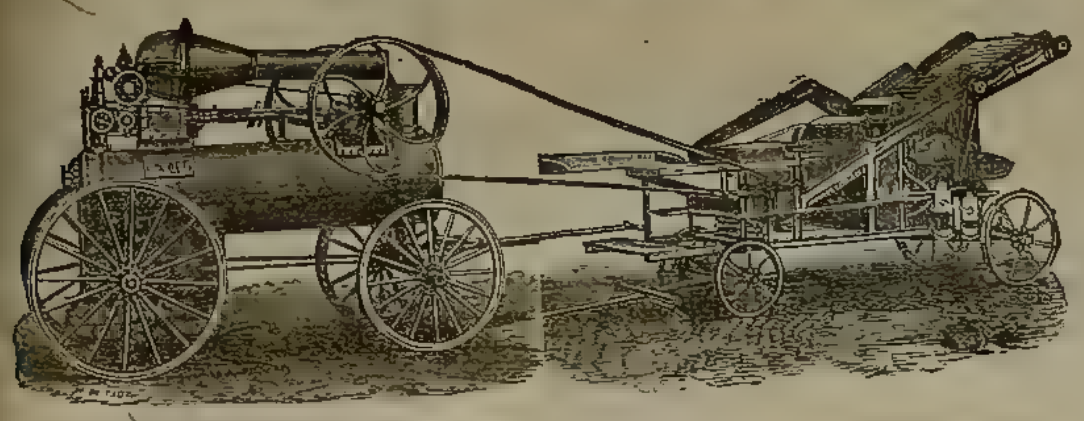
The best recommendation one can bring to an employer is some practical evidence that you are interested in his business or pursuit. If he be a merchant, you may bring him customers; if a publisher, you can extend the sales of his publications; if a manufacturer, tailor, or shoemaker, you can direct attention to his establishment. If he be the publisher of a newspaper or magazine, let him see that you are interested in its circulation. This, in itself, would be a recommendation far better than any letters you can bring. If a young man should apply to this office for a situation in the phrenological establishment, the first question would be, "How much are you interested in the subject?" If he replies that he has read our books, formed clubs for the *Journal*, and would like to assist in making the subject known all over the world, without reference to immediate personal profit, *that* would be the man for us.

There are many ways in which a young man may make his application for a situation; but none so effectual, or so likely to secure an entrance, as by these *practical* evidences.

Employers do not regard the smell of whisky and tobacco a recommendation to a young man. Nor will a flashy dress, cheap jewelry, or comically-cut hair and whiskers serve as a passport to favor. He must bring the evidences of industry, order, temperance, enterprise, activity, good-nature, politeness, integrity, and respect with him, if he hopes to get a *good* situation.—*Phrenological Journal*.

A New Hampshire man claims to have built 12,000 rods of stone wall, and to have stoned 150 cellars and 50 wells, besides doing a lot of light work, such as laying bridge abutments and blasting and splitting stone.

"HOADLEY" "RUSSELL!"



HOADLEY'S IMPROVED THRESHING ENGINES!!

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED SEPARATORS!!

CONSTITUTING PERFECTION IN THRESHING GRAIN!!!

THESE MACHINES are now so completely constructed as to render them the very "NE PLUS ULTRA" of ENGINES and SEPARATORS for the Farming community of California.

THE ATTENTION of the FARMING community and the public generally is called to the GREAT IMPROVEMENTS on the above make of Engines and Separators, which are surpassed by none for threshing grain, and are specially adapted to the use of Farmers.

Improvements on Russell's Separator.

THE SEPARATOR has been increased six inches in width, the sieves being much enlarged, to correspond; the 33 inch Cylinder now having a 40 inch Sieve, being six inches larger than the old style; and the 36 inch Cylinder Sieve has been increased six inches, and is now 48 inches, which greatly enhances the capacity of the Machines.

HAINES' HEADERS

With Doane's Adjustable Reel.

IN OFFERING these SUPERIOR HEADERS to the Farming Community of California, we can safely say that we have now brought the HEADING MACHINE to as near perfection as is possible.

THE MOST USEFUL MPROVEMENT YET MADE!

WHICH is a simple arrangement for Raising and Lowering the Reel some 18 inches, so as to enable the REEL to reach lodged grain, different lengths of stalks, and to be used in windy weather without stopping the Machine, and the consequent loss of time and labor in adjusting the old style Stationary Reel, which took some FIFTEEN MINUTES. The bolts are always of the right length, and you can adjust the Reel to any grain with the greatest ease,

AND WITHOUT LOSING A MINUTE'S TIME!

THE GREAT point in our New Headers will commend itself to all purchasers, and no other Headers will be used when the great merits of this improvement are known.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are Cautioned not to infringe upon our Patent Adjustable Reel Headers, as they will be prosecuted.

FOR SALE BY OWNER OF PATENT AND MANUFACTURER.

WOODS Improved Prize Mower—Folding Bar: As now made, this is the best and Cheapest MOWER used on the Pacific Coast.
KIRBY SELF RAKE REAPER, is unsurpassable in its work.
KIRBY MOWERS—two Sizes, Greatly Improved.
HEADER WAGONS—Thimble Skein, with and without fifth wheel, do., do., with Screw Hubs,—Mill Machinery, Engines, and Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Pipe and Nails.

TREADWELL & CO., San Francisco, Marysville, and Sacramento, Cal.

33 8.

H. C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 Front St.,
San Francisco.

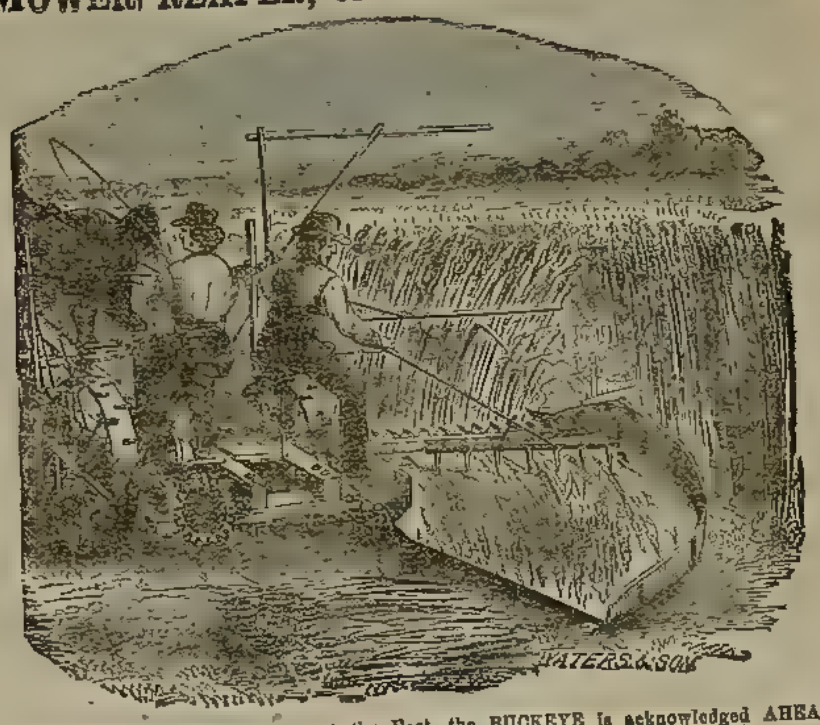
BUCKEYE MOWER REAPER AND SELF RAKER

NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Portland.

THE BUCKEYE FOR 1870!

THE MOST COMPLETE MACHINE MADE, WHETHER AS A

MOWER, REAPER, or SELF-RAKING REAPER.



For TEN YEARS in California, as at the East, the BUCKEYE is acknowledged AHEAD and SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MACHINE!

SALES EACH YEAR CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

Five Thousand Farmers in California have Used them, and Pronounce them the BEST Machines in the Market.

We offer the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER to Farmers with the utmost confidence knowing they are Superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented.

They have been Thoroughly Tested in California for Three Years, and give the Utmost Satisfaction

SOLE AGENTS FOR C. AULTMAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED

SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER!

Also the Genuine

MANNE'S HEADER

Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois. Also

Hollingworth's Wheel Horse-Rake,

(The most Improved Rake in Use,) And a complete stock of

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,

108 and 110 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Hotel and Livery Stable for Sale.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
THE CAMERON HOUSE,

IS now offered for Sale, Also the LIVERY STABLE connected.

THE Hotel and Stable have been kept in the best style, and always command a big patronage.

A rare chance will be given, as the Proprietor wishes to retire from business.

For further particulars call on, or address JOHN H. CAMERON, Proprietor, Cameron House, Santa Clara.

33 7.

CRANBERRY PLANTS, CRAFTING WAX, OIL PACKING PAPER.

CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts. per 100—$4 00 per 1 0 0—postage paid. The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Ball, Large Mottled Ball, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle, Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runners and bearers; best adapted with the Ball variety for Upland Culture.

For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc., enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts. for "Cranberry Culturist"

Grafting Wax

Of Superior Quality, in Small Packages for use.

OIL PACKING PAPER,

For Mailing and Packing Plants; a heavier article for covering Hot-beds, Manufactured and for Sale by

F. TROWBRIDGE,
Milford, Conn.

33-8.

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Best in the World!

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Most Productive Known!

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Best Eating Potatoe Grown!

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Earliest Potatoe Grown!

33-8.

IMPROVED STOCK.

Premium Chester White Swine.

Pure Breed Poultry, Etc., Etc.

BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular.
THOMAS B. SMITH & Co, Plantsville Conn. 33-4.

STATEMENT —OF THE— CONDITION —OF THE— PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends $690,854 80.

Loans on first Mortgages		$562,486 61
Estimated value premises Mortgaged	$1,020,250	
Buildings on premises insured for	325,600	
		494,509 60
Loans on collateral		
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is	$893,977	
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000		150,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank		41,872 90
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued		145,920 73
State and Federal stamps on hand		4,297 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets		146,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1,696,854 80

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	381,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	381,013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 52
Amount received from rents	10 967 00
Total	$1,184,223 54

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353 237 26
[illegible] paid for marine losses	[illegible]
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,619 96
Paid for commissions to agents	109 765 57
State and Federal taxes	42,045 63
Advertising stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payments	117 650 79
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000 00
	$1,039,534 08
Net amount fire risks written during year	$53,759,784 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year	33 428,228 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869	$46,282,301 00
Amount [illegible] risks in force December 1869	2,971,987 00

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.
33-4.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

A Splendid lot of these,

Best of all Early Potatoes,

And raised here in California can be had at the

New York Prices.

We invite all Potatoe growers to call and see them at our office, where we can show them a sufficient number of testimonials as to their Quality and Productiveness to convince all that the EARLY ROSE is the very

BEST EARLY POTATOE KNOWN.

One of the grand features of this wonderful Potatoe is that it succeeds most admirably in high, dry lands—Some grand results we have here in reports now to be published

Those who want Pure Seed of California growth, and at New York rates or what it would cost to bring them here, can have larger, fairer and fresher Seed than any that can be imported.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR

33-1

RAMIE SEED, PURE & FRESH.

We have the GENUINE FRESH RAMIE SEED, in Packages, for sale only in small parcels neatly done up for mailing.

Packages $1, each.

At the FARMER OFFICE.

A Bargain!

Fine Homestead on the Mountains!!

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Eldorado County, containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land, pleasantly situated, and with pleasant surroundings.

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the first floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort—Closets, Bath-room, Cellar under house, etc.

Two outbuildings are, a good Carriage House, Wood shed, Chicken House, etc.

A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight-ys from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been Year.

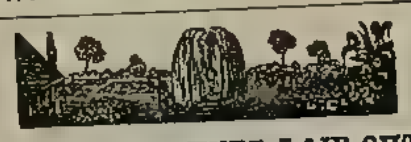
A good Orchard of 500 Trees, Five to Seven Years Old, all Good Varieties of Fruit. The Eleven Acres balance of Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden Cultivation.

There is any quantity of "Uncle Sam's" land, of Best Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

The House is nicely furnished, and, to a person of taste, this place can be made a "little Paradise"

The House and Grounds will be sold a GREAT BARGAIN, if applied for immediately, and will be sold for Less than 40 Cost of the Buildings!

Apply to Editor of FARMER. 33-5.



GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

AND

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE,
Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open daily from 9 A. M to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from

FOREMAN'S PLACE WANTED

A German Gardener and Orchardist wants a place where he can find steady employment The advertiser fully understands Orchard and Vineyard culture; he is thoroughly acquainted with the Pruning of Orchards and Vineyards, and can give the very best of recommendations of his qualifications for such duties. He desires a permanent place where he can by his labor make his work tell. Inquire at his Office. 17

Jackson Michigan WAGONS.

The subscribers are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of the above WAGONS.

ONE HUNDRED

IRON AXES, size 1¼-2-2½-2¾-
SHELL SKEIN, " 3¼-3½-4-Inch.

The JACKSON WAGONS have been sold by us for years, and with increased reputa

The MANUFACTORY being in the United States—are enab TIMBER seasoning for years, makes it no inducement to work

of the LARGEST to keep a stock of low cost of which, any imperfect material.

These WAGONS are the best and cheapest FARM and TEAM Wagons ever sold in this Market—can be used as HEADER WAGONS.

We will guarantee them to stand in any climate.

ALSO—FOR SALE

The SEYMOUR and MORGAN, or NEW YORK REAPER, which has stood the test for twelve years—the Strongest and Best Reaper in use.

—ALSO—

PLOWS of all kinds. CULTIVATORS—HORSE RAKES—HARROWS, Etc., Etc., all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents.
33-3. Cor. California & Davis Sts.

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET.

SAN JOSE, CAL.

☞ This HOTEL has been fitted and furnished with refrence to the real Comfort and Enjoyment of Guests and the traveller who seeks a Home, Quiet, and Rest. To this end no pains or expence will be spared.

33-6. J. M. STAPLES & SONS, Proprietors.

New Varieties of Potatoes.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PLANTING!

GOOD, responsible parties, who have experience in raising POTATOES, and who have good land—that which is adapted specially for raising them,—can learn of a favorable opportunity of raising the

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES,

On Shares;—many NEW KINDS not before introduced.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

Home Miscellany.

FIGS OF THISTLES.

Small is my garden-plot,
And sparse my sowing;
I labor while the sun is fierce and high;
Yet in the evening, at my humble cot,
When haughty folk go by,
Under the modest eaves, secluded, shy,
My prodigal blossoms are blowing.

Once, in a sombre hour,
There stood a barren,
Leafless, and hueless, and unfruitful tree;
Yet, later, came a pure and perfect flower—
A blossom fair to see;
And after followed, in great jubilee,
The numberless roses of Sharon.

Wherest I wondered much,
And with good reason,
Why did my labor yield me this increase,
Unless the Lord had touched, with marvelous touch,
The land, and given new lease?
Lo! where I looked alone for sad surcease,
I harvest my fruits out of season.

Grapes grew not upon thorns,
Say wise epistles;
Some miracle must quicken this dull sod,
That, meagre in its own self, yet adorns—
Blessed be mighty God!—
My pathway as I wander, roughly shod,
And gather my figs of the thistles.

[*Overland Monthly*, for April.

CHILDREN'S ARMS AND LEGS, ETC. ETC.

BY W. M. CORNELL, M. D., LL. D.

Nude arms are the means of the premature deaths of many of the little innocents. We often see these little mites, the darlings of their parents, with thick, substantial clothing about the body, mufflers around the throat, and caps on their heads, with their arms bare to the elbows, and their legs in a similar condition nearly up to their knees. These extremities of a child, in which the blood is never of so high a temperature as it is in the adult, and in which it is of the greatest importance that it should be kept in a circulating medium, ought to be warmly clad. Every parent, and especially every mother, should see that clothing of a child comes down to the wrists upon the arms, and to the feet upon the legs. It may be fashionable, it may be gratifying to the mother's pride, to see the clear skin of their children; but it is often death to the children. Every practising physician could tell a tale upon this subject that should make the ears of all such indiscreet parents to tingle. A distinguished English physician, who had practised forty years, stated that he believed he had known several thousands of children brought to an untimely grave by going with their arms and legs naked; and a distinguished physician who died some years since in Paris, declared, "I believe that during the twenty-six years I have practised my profession in this city, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing the arms naked." As lovers of children, we warn parents against adopting such a deleterious custom.

Many have wondered why so many children die. We wonder that any live. Soon after birth they are crammed with food, dosed with medicine, and steamed with bed-clothes and stoves; then they are sent out in cold weather, clothed warmly upon all parts of the body, except where the clothing is the most needed. The legs, arms, and necks are bare, and thus are they exposed to a temperature that makes a strong man shudder, though gloved, overcoated, stockinged and booted.

But we want to harden the children; yes, and soon you find they are gone.

Put the bulb of a thermometer in a baby's mouth, and the mercury will rise to 90°. Now carry the same to its little hand; if the arms be bare, and the evening cool, the mercury will sink to 40°. Of course all the blood which flows through those arms must fall to within 30° to 40° below the temperature of the heart. Need we say when these currents of blood flow back into the chest, the child's vitality must be more or less compromised? And need we add that we ought not to be surprised at its frequent recurring affections of the tongue, throat, or stomach? Many children, with habitual cough and hoarseness, or choking with mucus, have been entirely or permanently relieved by simply keeping their arms and hands warm. Every observing and progressing physician has daily opportunity to witness the same cure.

A BED OF ROSES.

To Lie on a Bed of Roses is the botanical idea of supreme luxurious happiness. Try it. Go to some eminent florist's and lie on any one of his beds of roses. See how he will like the theory reduced to practice.

Or, take a nap for two hours in the evening on a bed of your own roses. There'll be the very *devil* to pay, and rheumatism will be your portion.

A CLOCK IS LIKE A MAN.

It has two hands, a face, an inside, and outside. Sometimes the hands point to the truth—but it is not ashamed to show its face when they don't!—It is a useful bit of machinery—so is man! It often gets out of order—so does man! It is often wound up—so is man! It strikes—so does man! It is not always to be relied on—no more is man!

A CROSS HUSBAND.

HOW HE WAS CURED.

I saw a model husband in a dream,
Where things are not exactly what they seem,
A moral man, to skeptics be it known:
The wife he loved and cherished was—his own;
And for the test—I saw the husband wait,
With horse and chaise, five minutes at the gate,
While Jane put on her things; nor spoke one sour
Or bitter word, though waiting half an hour
For dinner; and like Patience on a throne,
He didn't swear to find a button gone.

This human-nature story well illustrates perverted temper, and shows how in one case it was subdued without recourse to corporeal punishment, divorce, or suicide.

"Bedlam let loose! Pandemonium in rebellion! Chaos turned inside out! What is the reason a man cannot be allowed to sleep in the morning without this everlasting racket raised about his ears? Children crying—doors slamming—I will know the reason of all this uproar."

Mr. Luke Darcy shut the door of his bedroom with considerable emphasis, and went straight to the breakfast parlor.

All was bright and quiet and pleasant. Bedlam wasn't located just there, and Mr. Darcy went stormingly up stairs to the nursery.

Ah! the field of battle was reached at last. Mrs. Darcy sat in her low chair trying to quiet the screams of an eight-month-old baby-scion of the house of Darcy, while a rosy boy of five years lay on his back, kicking and crying in an ungovernable fit of childish passion.

"Mrs. Darcy!" enunciated Luke, with a loud and ominous precision, "may I inquire what all this means? Do you know that breakfast is waiting?"

"I know, Luke—I know," said poor perplexed Mrs. Darcy, striving vainly to lift the rebellious urchin up by one arm. "Come, Freddy, get up and be washed."

"No-o-o!" roared Master Freddy, performing a brisk tattoo on the carpet with his heels, and clawing the air at a furious rate.

Like an avenging vulture Mr. Darcy pounced on his son and heir, carried him to the closet and turned the key upon his screams.

"Now, sir, you can cry it out at your leisure.—Evelyn, the nurse is waiting for the baby. We'll go down to breakfast."

"But, Luke," hesitated Mrs. Darcy, "you won't leave Freddy there!"

"It's temper that is at the bottom of these demonstrations, and I'll conquer that temper or know the reason why. It ought to have been checked long ago, but you are so ridiculously indulgent."

"But if he'll say he's sorry, Luke?"

Mr. Darcy tapped sharply at the panels of the door.

"Are you sorry for your naughtiness, young man?"

A fresh outburst of screams and a renewal of the tattoo was the answer.

"I am sure he is sorry, Luke," pleaded his mother, but Mr. Darcy shook his head.

"Entire submission is the only thing I will listen to," he said, shortly.

Evelyn, with a dewy moisture shadowing her eyelashes, and a dull ache at the heart, followed her liege lord down to the breakfast-table.

A tall, blue-eyed young lady, with bright chestnut hair, and cheeks like rose-velvet, was at the table, by name Clara Pruyn, by lineage Mrs. Darcy's sister. She opened her blue eyes rather wide as the two entered.

"Good gracious, Evy, what's the matter?"

"Nothing," answered Luke, tartly.

"Something is the matter, though," said Clara, shrewdly. "What is it, Evelyn? Has Luke had one of his tantrums?"

Luke sat down his coffee-cup with a sharp click

"You have very peculiar expressions, Miss Pruyn."

"Very true ones," said Clara, saucily.

"It's only Freddy, who feels a little cross, and—"

"A little cross!" interrupted the indignant husband. "I tell you, Evelyn, it's quite time it was checked. Oh, that parrot! what an intolerable screeching he keeps up! Mary, take that bird into the kitchen, or I shall be tempted to wring its neck. What does all these eggs, Evelyn?"

Mr. Darcy gave his egg, shell and all, a vindictive throw into the grate.

"And the plates are as cold as a stone, when I've implored again and again that they might be warmed. Well, I shall eat no breakfast this morning."

"Whom will you punish most?" demanded Miss Clara.

Luke pushed his chair back with a vengeance, and took up his stand with his back to the fire.

"Please sir," said the servant, deprecatingly advancing, "the gas bill—the man says would you settle it while—"

"No!" roared Luke, tempestuously. "Tell the man to go about his business, I have no small change this morning."

Mary retreated precipitately; Clara raised her long, brown eyelashes.

"Do you know, Luke," she said, demurely, "I think you would feel better if you would do just as Freddy does—lie flat down on the floor and kick your heels against the carpet for a while."

Luke gave his mischievous sister-in-law a glance that ought certainly to have annihilated her, and walked out of the room, closing the door behind him with a bang that would bear no false interpretation. Then Clara came round to her sister, and buried her pink face in Evelyn's neck.

"Don't scold me, Evy, please, I know I have been naughty to tease Luke so."

"You have spoken nothing but the truth," said Evelyn, quickly. "Clara, sometimes I wonder how I can endure the daily cross of my husband's temper."

"Temper!" said Clara, with a toss of her chestnut brown hair. "And the poor dear fellow hasn't the least idea how disagreeable he makes himself."

"Only this morning," said Evelyn, "he punished Freddy with unrelenting severity for a fit of ill-humor which he himself has duplicated within the last half hour."

"Evelyn," said Clara, gravely, "do you suppose he is beyond the power of cure?"

"I hope not; but what can I do? Shut him up, as he shut up little Freddy?"

Evelyn's merry, irresistable laugh, was checked by the arch, peculiar expression in Clara's blue eyes.

"The remedy needs to be something short and sharp," said Clara, "and the dark-closet system combines both requisites."

"Nonsense!" laughed Mrs. Darcy, rising from the breakfast-table, in obedience to her husband's peremptory summons from above stairs.

Luke was standing in front of his bureau-drawer, flinging shirts, collars, cravats and stockings, recklessly upon the bedroom floor.

"I'd like to know where my silk handkerchiefs are, Mrs. Darcy," he fumed. "Such a state as my bureau is in is enough to drive a man crazy!"

"It's enough to drive a woman crazy, I think," said Evelyn, hopelessly, stooping to pick up a few of the scattered articles. "You were at the bureau last, Luke. It is your own fault!"

"My fault—of course it's my fault!" snarled Luke, giving Mrs. Darcy's poodle a kick that sent it howling to its mistress. "Anything but a woman's retorting and recriminating tongue. Mrs. Darcy, I won't endure it any longer!"

"Neither will I!" said Evelyn, resolutely advancing, as her husband plunged into the closet for his business coat, and promptly shutting and locking the door. "I think I have endured it quite long enough—and here is an end of it!"

"Mrs. Darcy, open the door!" said Luke, scarcely able to credit the evidence of his own senses.

"I shall do no such thing," said Mrs. Darcy, composedly, beginning to re-arrange shirts, stockings, and flannel wrappers in their appropriate receptacles.

"Mrs. Darcy," roared Luke, at a fever heat of impotent rage, "what on earth do you mean?"

"I mean to keep you in that clothes-press, Mr. Darcy, until you have made up your mind to come out in a more amiable frame of mind."

There was a dead silence of fully sixty seconds in the closet, then a sudden outburst of vocal wrath.

"Mrs. Darcy, open the door this instant, madam!"

But Evelyn went on humming a saucy little air and arranging her clothes.

"Do you hear me?"

"Yes, I hear you."

"Will you obey me?"

"Not until you have solemnly promised me to put some sort of control on that temper of yours,—not until you pledge yourself hereafter to treat your wife as a lady should be treated; not as a menial."

"I won't."

"No? Then in that case I hope you don't find the atmosphere at all oppressive there."

Another sixty seconds of dead silence, then a sudden rain of heels and hands against the wooden panels.

"Let me out, I say, Mrs. Darcy! Madam, how dare you perpetrate this monstrous piece of audacity?"

"My dear Luke, how strongly you do remind me of Freddy. You see there is nothing I have so little tolerance for as a bad temper. It ought to have been 'checked long ago,' only you know I'm so 'ridiculously indulgent.'"

Mr. Darcy winced a little at the familiar sound of his own words.

Tap, tap, tap! came softly on the door. Mrs Darcy composedly opened it and saw her husband's little office boy.

"Please, ma'am, there's some gentleman at the office in a great hurry to see Mr. Darcy. It's about the Applegate will case."

Mrs. Darcy hesitated an instant; there was a triumphant rustle in the closet, and her determination was taken.

"Tell the gentleman that your master has a bad headache, and won't be down town this morning."

Luke gnashed his teeth audibly, as soon as the closing of the door admonished him that he might do so with safety.

"Mrs. Darcy, do you presume to interfere with the transaction of business that is vitally important, ma'am?"

Mrs. Darcy nonchalantly took up the little opera air where she had left it, letting the soft flowing words ripple musically off her tongue.

"Evelyn, dear."

"What is it, Luke?" she asked, mildly.

"Please let me out. My dear, this may be a joke to you, but—"

"I assure you, Luke, it's nothing of the kind; it is the soberest of serious matters to me. It is a question as to whether my future life shall be miserable or happy."

There was a third brief interval of silence.

"Evelyn," said Luke, presently, in a subdued voice, "will you open this door?"

"On one condition only."

"And what is that?"

"Ah! ah!" thought the little lieutenant-general, "he's beginning to entertain terms of capitulation, is he? On condition," she added, aloud, "that you will break yourself of the habit of speaking sharply and crossly to me, and on all occasions keep your temper."

"My temper, indeed," sputtered Luke.

"Just your temper," returned his wife, sternly.

"Will you promise?"

"Never, madam."

Mrs. Darcy took up a pair of hose that required mending, and prepared to leave the apartment.—As the door creaked on its hinges, however, a voice came shrilly through the opposite keyhole.

"Mrs. Darcy—Evelyn—wife!"

"Yes."

"You are not going down stairs to leave me in this place?"

"I am."

"Well, look here—I promise."

"All and everything I require?"

"Yes, all and everything you require—confound it all!"

Wisely deaf to the muttered sequel, Mrs. Darcy opened the door, and Luke walked out, looking right over the top of her shining brown hair.

Suddenly a little detaining hand was laid on his coat-sleeve.

"Luke, dear!"

"Well?"

"Won't you give me a kiss?"

And Mrs. Darcy burst out crying on her husband's shoulder.

"Well," ejaculated the puzzled Luke, "if you aren't the greatest enigma going. A kiss? Yes, a half-a-dozen of 'em if you want, you kind-hearted little turnkey. Do not cry, pet, I'm not angry with you, although I suppose I ought to be."

"And may I let Freddy out?"

"Yes, on the same terms that papa was released. Evelyn, was I very intolerable?"

"If you hadn't been I never should have ventured on such a violent remedy."

"Did I make you very unhappy?"

"Very."

And the gush of warm sparkling tears supplied a dictionary full of words.

Luke Darcy buttoned up his overcoat, put on his hat, shouldered his umbrella, and went to the Applegate will case, musing as he went upon the new state of affairs that had presented itself for his consideration.

"By Jove!" he ejaculated, "that little wife of mine is a bold woman, and a plucky one."

And thus he burst out laughing on the steps.

It is more than probable that he left his stock of bad temper in the law buildings that day, for Evelyn and Clara never saw any more of it, and Freddy is daily getting the best of the peppery element in his infantile disposition.

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Miscellany.

PERUVIAN-BARK TREES.

A gentleman of this City received, last Autumn, three small papers of cinchona seed from Com. Maury, President of the Virginia Mechanics' Institute, Lexington. They are labeled "Condameina," "Micrantia," and "Succimbos." The latter is referred in India. There is no question of the adaptation of our foot-hills to the growth of this valuable tree. The difficulty is to find agriculturists to go into anything but wheat and fruits, both of which are so uncertain as to profits. One fine company is going into beet-sugar, one has been two years making sorghum sugar, a thousand persons have gone into mulberry trees as a speculation, and two only have begun to make silk. We know of only two parties that have set out mulberry trees in plantation, viz.: at Davisville and Santa Barbara; the rest are in nursery rows. There are 50,000 Japanese tea-plants in the market, and no buyers of any account. A company of Japanese tea-culturists, after a year's proof, is now setting out over 100,000 tea-plants near Placerville, intending to make tea for consumption. A gentleman living in Japan is having a plantation of 30,000 tea-trees made on Samuel Brannan's land, above Calistoga. That enterprising land-owner lends every encouragement to the planters, so that—though our own farmers decline it—strangers are forcing upon us this interesting and profitable industry. There are roots of the camie in town. The great profits of this fibre are well assured, and its cultivation is rapidly supplanting cotton in Louisiana and Texas. Yet it is up-hill work to get our farmers to take hold of our fine perennial plant. Farmers, as a rule, are not given to enterprise. But, unless they do venture on some variations from wheat culture, the outlook for agricultural profits is not encouraging.—*Alta.*

VULGAR LANGUAGE.

There is as much connection between the words and the thoughts, as there is between the thoughts and actions. The latter are not only the expression of the former, but they have power to react upon the soul, and leave the stain of corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use one vulgar or profane word, has not only shown that there is a foul spot upon his mind, but by the utterance of that word he extends that spot and defames it, till, by indulgence, it will pollute and ruin the soul. Be careful of your words and of your thoughts.

If you can control the tongue, that no improper words are pronounced by it, you will soon be able also to control the mind and save it from corruption. You extinguish the fire by smothering it, or by preventing bad thoughts from bursting into language. Never utter a word anywhere which you would be ashamed to speak in the presence of the most refined woman, or the most religious man, Try this practice a little while, and you will soon have command of yourself.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF BEER.

The quantity of beer produced in Europe every year is stated to be 5900 millions of liters, or 1,250 millions of American gallons, and the value of this ocean of beer is estimated at 700 millions of francs or 140 millions of dollars in gold.

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What immense difference therefore must not be between the bodily condition of a Bavarian and Italian!

THE RAILROADS OF EUROPE.

A train composed of all the locomotives and railway carriages in Europe would reach from St. Petersburg to Paris, and would contain 400,000 passenger carriages and 500,000 luggage vans.—The railways of Europe are carried over 62,000 large and small bridges, and go through thirty-four miles of tunnel; 150,000,000 hundred weight of iron has been used for the rails, and 80,000,000 hundred weight of coals is required yearly to feed the engines. The network of European railways represents a length of 70,718 miles; 17,000 locomotives are employed on them, and the distance these travel during the year is 80,000,000 miles.

STRAWBERRIES IN NEW JERSEY.

The West Jersey Fruit Growers' Association, which includes the large growers at Cinnaminson, Morristown, and all that way, have sent us a report of a meeting held "5th month 10th," whereat a vote upon the best five varieties was taken. The result was as follows: Albany (Wilson), Agriculturist, Lady Finger, New Jersey Scarlet, and Downer's Prolific. This strikes us as a most sensible vote. The Wilson takes the lead, the Agriculturist is next; this variety on some soils is wonderful. Then comes the Lady's Finger, which is the firmest berry of which we have any knowledge. New Jersey Scarlet we do not know so much about, but it is found profitable in Burlington Co. Downer's Prolific we are glad to see in the list. It is sour and not very firm, but for a near market we have no doubt it is a profitable berry.—*American Agriculturist.*

English papers announce that John Bright has received from Mr. Pullman the offer of a free ride from New York to San Francisco. Mr. Pullman promises, if Mr. Bright will come to America, to carry him and as many of his friends as he may like, across the continent, in a special train of parlor and drawing-room cars, stopping whenever they please on the route, and making each halt as long as he likes.

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CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st..... 363,862 82
CASH ASSETS.....$1,113,862 82

All Losses aid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE
OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston,
A. L. Tubbs,
Wm. Alvord,
Jonathan Hunt,
A. B. Forbes,
A. G. Stiles,
A. Seligman,
L. B. Bancbley,
Wm. Sherman,
L. Sachs,
Jas. De Fremery
J. G. Bray,
David Stern,
D. O. Mills,
I. Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H. M. Newhall,
G. T. Lawton,
Myles D. Sweeny,
Chas. Mayne,
E. L. Goldstein,
J. O. Earl,
Lloyd Tevis,
Thos. H. Selby,
Adam Grant,
Alphens Hall,
S. M. Wilson,
D. J. Oliver,
W. Scholle,
Thos. Brown,
Chas. Main,
Chas. R. Peters,
Oliver Eldridge,
J. B Roberts,
J. C. Wilmerding,
F. L. Weaver,
Wm. Hooper,
J. D. Fry,
A. Hayward,
T. L. Barker,
Alex. Weill,
Chas Meyer.
Chas. E. McLane,
M. Rosenbaum
A. J. Ralston,
T. Lemmon Meyer.
Geo. C. Hickox.
NEW YORK:
Louis McLane,
Frederick Billings,
James Lees,
J. G. Kellogg,
Wm. T. Coleman
Moses Ellis,
SACRAMENTO
Edgar Mills,
G. W. Mowe,
C. T. Wheeler.
MARYSVILLE:
J. H. Jewett.
SAN JOSE:
E. McLaughlin.
PORTLAND, OREGON:
W. S. Ladd,
Jacob Kamm.
VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
Wm. Sharon

OFFICERS:
JONATHAN HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary,
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.
T. C. GRANT, J. E. BIGELOW, } Local Agents. 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Gum, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
146 Natoma street San Francisco

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers

PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of aper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street

30-6

Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. His three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor FARMER.]

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, March, 24.

The late rains have changed the appearance of business as much as the hills and valleys—life and animation has taken the place of dullness and despondency—Grain pours into our city now in large lots, but it finds a poor market and slow sale.

Nearly 300,000 centals of Wheat was brought to our city in February, an unusual quantity, but as there is no export demand, Wheat accumulates here largely. How unfortunate that this Wheat was not sent away four months ago and the value returned to our business circle—there is a large amount still on hand to carry over.

The Wheat that is now going abroad is mostly on account of the owner, who risks the chances of sale in Europe, or taken on Ships account, as freight was not to be had. Tunnage is very low now, £2, 6d., and £2, 3d. Liverpool rates for wheat have fallen from 9s 6d, to 9s 3d, in a few days, this would prove a loosing business with wheat here at 162½ @ 165. New York rates are low also, a loss to ship for Farmers must loose that have held on to their wheat.

From every source and from every part of the State we have cheering intelligence of the fine condition of the crops and the hopeful feelings of our Farmers. We have carefully investigated the condition of the crops in several sections, and find wherever due attention has been given to season, plowing and seed, there will be good and abundant crops. On the contrary, where late and shallow plowing, late planting and poor seed, there the reward will be "as they sow, so will they reap."

There is every assurance that the crop of wheat of 1870 will be the largest ever raised in California.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs	$1 60	@	$1 40
do Extra	1 40	@	1 65
Barley, ₩ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 20
Barley, old, for brewing	1 20	@	1 25
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 25
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 20
Flour, Superfine, ₩ bbl	4 00	@	4 25
do Extra	4 75	@	5 50
Extra Family Flour	5 00	@	5 50
Oregon Superfine	4 00	@	4 25
do Extra for shipping	4 25	@	5 25
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lbs	3 00	@	4 00
Bran ₩ ton	16 00	@	17 50
Middlings ₩ ton	22 50	@	27 50
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton		@	25 00
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes Humboldt	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes, Bodegas	1 50	@	1 87
do sweet	1 75	@	2 00
Onions	1 75	@	2 75
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	18 00	@	17 00
Hay, ₩ ton, ordinary	10 00	@	12 00
Straw ₩ ton	8 00	@	11 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit Market may be said to be at its poorest now, Apples only are had in quantity, and these mostly from Oregon. Pears scarce, Oranges plenty, and Strawberries coming in daily but not plenty—other articles, non est.

Apples, ₩ box	1 25	@	4 50
Apples, ₩ lb	4	@	15
Pears, green, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Plums, ₩ lb	..	@	..
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₩ lb	—	@	—
do Dried	15	@	—
Nectarines, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Apricots, ₩ lb		@	—
Cherries, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Muscat Grapes, ₩ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Native Grapes, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Melons, green flesh	15	@	25
Watermelons	30	@	50
Quinces, ₩ box	1 50	@	2 00
Figs, dried, ₩ lb	15	@	25
do Fresh, Malaga new, dry ₩ lb		@	35
Strawberries, ₩ lb	75	@	1 00
Raspberries, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Blackberries, wild ₩ lb	—	@	—
Gooseberries ₩ lb	—	@	—
Currants, ₩ lb		@	—
Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₩ doz	15	@	25
California Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
do Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	9 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb		@	35
California Almonds, green	8	@	15
Cal. do dried		@	35

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Our Vegetable Market continues finely supplied, the late rains giving us a grand refreshing for our market gardners and starting all produce forward with Railroad speed.

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	12	@	15
do green	12	@	15
Artichokes, (fr.) ₩ doz	50	@1	00
Brussell's sprouts, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Beets, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Cabbage, ₩ doz	1 00	@	2 00
Carrots, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₩ bunch	10	@	15
Cress, ₩ doz bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	50	@	50
Cranberries, ₩ gall	90	@	1 00
new eastern, ₩ gal	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₩ lb new	10	@	15
Green Corn, ₩ doz ears		@	
Sugar Peas	10	@	12
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₩ lb	12½	@	25
do cultivated		@	75
Onions, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Horseradish	12	@	20
Okra, dried, ₩ lb	37	@	50
do green, ₩ lb		@	
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 50
do do new ₩ lb	5	@	8
do Sweet	2	@	3
Pumpkins	12	@	25
Parsnips, ₩ doz bunches	—	@	25
Parsley		@	25
Pickles in jar, each	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₩ lb	12½	@	15
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	—	@	25
do yellow	—	@	25
do black, ₩ bunch	25	@	25
Green Peppers		@	
do Red	15	@	20
Squash, Summer	4	@	5
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String	10	@	12
Green Limas, shelled	—	@	25
Spinage, ₩ basket	75	@	1
Salads, ₩ bunch	10	@	15
Turnips, ₩ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₩ lb	30	@	35
Garlic	20	@	25
Eschalot		@	25

FISH.

[H. S. Burr.]

The Fish supply is most satisfactory, all the best kinds now had daily. Our Eastern epicures are after our Salmon.

H. S. Burr of the California Market has been shipping Salmon to Chicago, New York, and Boston, also to London, thus the lovers of this splendid fish, in Europe, send to California for it.

Salmon, Salmon Trout, and Tahoe Trout, always to be had at the stall of H. S. Burr.

Salmon, ₩ lb	—	@	10
do smoked, new	15	@	25
do pickled, ₩ lb	—	@	12
Salmon Trout	—	@	50
Smelts		@	12½
Perch		@	10
Rockfish		@	15
Codfish, dry		@	15
Halibut, fresh	6	@	6
do smoked ₩ 100		@1	00
Tomcod	—	@	25
Sardines, fresh	—	@	10
Soleteah	—	@	20
Crabs large ₩ doz	—	@1	
do small	—	@	
do soft	—	@	38
Terrapin, ₩ doz	6 00	@	6 00
Mackerel, pickled, each	20	@	25
do fresh	—	@1	00
Shrimps, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass		@	
Halibut, rare	—	@	75
Sturgeon		@	5
Oysters, ₩	300	@	
Lobsters, ₩ lb Eastern	—	@	37
Turbot	—	@	—
Pompano	—	@	—
Eels		@	—

MEATS.

The Beef, Mutton, Veal, and all other meats are held up at high rates still. Very little change from last week. We think it would pay our Farmers to grow more root crops, and to fatten cattle and sheep for market specially.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ lb	18	@	
do sirloin and rib pieces	19	@	23
do corned	12	@	15
do smoked	15	@	
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ lb	19	@	15
do chops	12	@	15
Veal, ₩ lb	15	@	20
do cutlet	—	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	15	@	
do leg	12	@	18
Lamb, ₩ lb	15	@	20
Beef tongues, each	75	@	100
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@	15
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	—	@	18
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	—	@	—
Hams, California and Oregon	18	@	20
Cross' Sugar Cured		@	
Choice Hams Duffied	—	@	30

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry and game are the same as last week, no material change—supply fair and good.

Ducks, wild ₩ pair	75	@1	00
do tame "	2 50	@2	50
do Mallard "	75	@1	00
do Teal, ₩ doz	1 00	@2	00
Geese wild, ₩ each	75	@1	25
do tame	2 50	@3	50
Chickens, Young, each	87	@1	00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	25	@	30
Hens, each	87	@1	00
Snipe, ₩ doz	2 50	@3	00
do English	3 00	@4	00
Venison, ₩ lb	15	@	25
Quails, ₩ doz	1 25	@1	75
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz		@4	00
do wild		@	—
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame	50	@1	00
do wild, per doz	—	@2	00
Squirrel, ₩ pair	25	@	50

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₩ doz	9 00	@	11 00
Spring Chickens	8 00	@	10 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	23	@	28
Ducks, tame, per doz	14 00	@	15 00
do wild,	1 50	@2	00
do Mallard	2 50	@3	00
English Snipe	2 00	@2	50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 50	@3	50
do wild ₩ doz	5 00	@6	00
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz		@2	50
do wild	75	@1	00
Quail ₩ doz	1 37	@1	50
Venison	10	@	12
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@3	00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

(M. B. French & Co.)

The Dairy Markets are dropping lower and lower, just as this Journal has always predicted. More attention and better care in this department will be required to make our Dairy what they should be, and as prosperous as they ought to be.

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	30	@	40
do do packed	—	@	
do Oregon packed	—	@	35
do Eastern	35	@	40
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	—	@	40
Duck-eggs	—	@	—
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	—
Cheese, ₩ lb	25	@	30
Lard, Eastern	17	@	20
do Oregon	—	@	20
Honey, new	25	@	
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb	—	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter is very low, and Eggs ditto.

Butter, California, ₩ lb	25	@	30
do do packed	30	@	35
do Eastern (new)	25	@	25
Cheese, California	17	@	20
Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	32
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	—
Lard, ₩ lb	14	@	15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₩ lb	4½	@	5
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₩ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	2 00	@2	50
Hops, California	10	@	15
do Imported	27	@	30
Mustard Seed	3½	@	4
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	10	@	15

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Owing to the late cold rain at the Lambing season, shearing has been delayed, but the clip promises to be a good one, and the prices promise to be better also.

Wool,			
do extra	12	@	14
Medium	16	@	18
do burry	10	@	12
Wool-sacks, new	8	@	10
do second hand	60	@	63
Dry hides, ₩ lb	40	@	50
Green salted, ₩ lb	15	@	17
Deer Skins	7½	@	8
Sheep skins, wool on	30	@	40
do do plain	15	@	20
Goat skins, each	25	@	50
Refined Tallow	10	@	11

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERING PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	12	@	13c ₩ lb
do. 2d do.	8	@	10c. "
do. 3d do.	6	@	8c. "
MUTTON—	8	@	9½c. "
LAMB—	10	@	12c. "
PORK—undressed,	5½	@	6½c "
" dressed,	8	@	10 "
VEAL—	10	@	11c "

PREMIUMS.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATOE.

The wonderful celebrity which is now being attained by the unprecedented excellence of the "Early Rose Potatoe," its great productiveness beyond that of any other potatoe known, its early maturity (7, 8 and 9 weeks) surpassing all others, and its great superiority in *quality*, induces us to try to spread its culture as widely as possible.

We therefore will now offer to every *new subscriber* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, from the commencement of our new Volume, Four pounds of the "Early Rose Potatoe," mailed to them *free of cost*, as a PREMIUM for 1870. This will give them seed for another year, equal to 200 to 300 lbs.

P. S. All new subscribers to our present Volume who kindly sent their names before this, if they will send us word they will use this seed they shall have the parcel mailed to them free.

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time, Schedule, January 12, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Wed'sy	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	L	8.01 a m	9.00 a m	4.00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	9.45 "		4.50 "
Stockton	"	12.15 "		8.35 "
Sacramento	Ar	2.00 p m		10.30 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2.20 "	2.20 p m	* 4.30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6.05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		10.30 "
Colfax	Lv	5.55 "		11.45 "
Cisco	"	9.15 "		4.30 p m
Reno	"	1.45 a m	1.45 a m	12.15 a m
	"	3.35 "		6.15 p m
	"	10.35 "		7.15 a m
Argenta	"	2.20 p m		1.20 "
Carlin	"	5.10 "		7.15 p m
Elko	"	6.25 "		9.50 "
Ogden	Ar	8.30 a m	8.30 a m	1.00 "

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Sat'y	Emigrant and Fr't Daily.
Ogden	Lv	6.00 p m	6.00 p m	6.05 p m
Elko	"	9.00 a m		6.20 "
Carlin	"	10.25 "		9.10 "
Argenta	"	1.10 p m		12.10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4.50 "		7.45 "
Wadsworth	"	12.00 a m		8.16 p m
Reno	"	2.05 "	2.05 a m	11.45 "
Cisco	"	6.45 "		7.55 a m
Colfax	"	9.20 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	10.40 "		1.00 p m
Junction	"	12.16 p m		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.10 "		5.45 "
				Mail.
Sacramento	Lv	1.30 "	1.30 p m	6.30 a m
Stockton	"	3.20 "		8.25 "
San Jose	Ar	5.10 "		12.40 p m
Oakland	"	7.00 "		12.10 "
San Francisco	"	7.30 "	7.30 "	12.40 "

Local Trains.

FROM

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
6.50 A. M.	6.40 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
8.00* "	6.55 "	6.45 "
9.00 "	8.00 "	7.50 "
10.00* "	9.00 "	
11.00 "	10.00 "	9.50 "
12.00* M.	11.00 "	
2.00 P. M.	12.05 P. M.	11.55 "
3.00* "	2.00 "	
4.00 "	3.00 "	2.50 P. M.
5.15 "	4.00 "	
6.30 "	5.10 "	5.00 "
11.30 P. M.	6.50 P. M.	6.40 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
7.15† A. M.	6.36 A. M.	4.45† A. M.
9.00† "	7.30 "	6.60† "
9.30‡ "	9.02† "	11.15 "
11.30‡ "	9.42 "	9.00‡ "
1.30 P. M.	11.45† "	11.0u† "
4.00 "	1.41 P. M	1.00 P. M.
5.15 "	4.11 "	3.30 "

*To Oakland only. †Sundays only
‡Sundays excepted.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. 32-20.

Shade Trees! Shade Trees!!

ORNAMENTAL & SHADE TREES

LARGE COLLECTION OF TREES.

EXTRA SIZE SHADE TREES.

Elm and Ash Trees.

A splendid lot of very choice and large size ELM and ASH Trees, for PUBLIC SQUARES, and STREETS, will be offered in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Mulberry Trees.

Large size Mulberry Trees, White, Red, and MORUS MULTICAULIS, of all sizes, suitable for planting out as Shade or Ornamental Trees, and also as Fruit Bearing, or for feeding the Silk Worm.

The Mulberry Tree makes a handsome Shade Tree, and is an Ornamental and Fruit Tree combined.

These Trees will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

OSAGE ORANGE TREES.

A few lots of Osage Orange Trees for setting out as Ornamental Trees. Also

SILK WORM EGGS

Of the FRENCH ANNUAL SPECIES, for sale.

The above will be sold on the best of terms.

P. S.—Orders addressed to A. P. Smith, will be promptly attended to.

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A. P. SMITH.

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Sacramento City, Cal.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM —AND— Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent on the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE.

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them, with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
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PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
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PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREE SEEDS.

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December.

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates:

50 Packets choicest and best			$10 00
25	do	do do	5 00
12	do	do do	3 00
50 Packets Good Selected			6 00
25	do	do do	3 00
12	do	do do	1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

Silk Culture.

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops, Very Choice Gladioli,

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

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WARREN & CO.,
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18 0!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR

AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

"California Farmer"

With the New Volume in January we begin SEVENTEENTH YEAR of LABOR with this Journal.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER PREMIUMS.

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We shall add others with our next issue.

Any other Journal or Periodical desired we will furnish with the FARMER on the most favorable terms when desired.

The Terms of the FARMER will remain the same—$5 per year, $3 for six months, (gold paper) and $1 extra when payments have been delayed, and these terms are unchangeable. A liberal allowance for clubs; when five copies are paid for six copies will be furnished.

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WE have received the following, which are among the good and rare things needed:

Fresh Cranberry Plants,

(The Large Bell Variety.)

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WATERMELON, CANTELOUPE AND *MUSKMELLON SEEDS,*

(EXTRA QUALITIES.)

Flower Seeds, Choice,

MIXED LAWN-GRASS, ETC.

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"EARLY ROSE" SPROUTS.

A choice lot of Sprouts of the "Early Rose" Potatoe all ready for Planting.

These SPROUTS are put up in packages of FIVE and TEN pounds each—Price, $2 50, and $5 00.

It is estimated that a five pound parcel will produce at least TEN SACKS of first quality of this most productive Potatoe.

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OFFICES, No. 78 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

NOTARY PUBLIC, AND COMMISSIONER FOR ALL THE STATES. 33-10-3

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VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1870. NUMBER 11.

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LETTER FROM AN OLD CALIFORNIAN AT THE EAST.

NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN.

New York, March 20th, 1870.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

One of the saddest duties which it is my mournful satisfaction to perform, is to bear witness to the worth of those friends whose names appear in the death-record of the *Weekly Bulletin*. I have found two lately, and I may be permitted to mingle my tears with those which I know have been freely shed. The first, the name of Mrs. Nagle, is a mutual possession. Among the ladies who adorned the society at the Rassette House, in its palmy days, none was more universally esteemed. Her presence was always an occasion for congratulation, for the influence which she exercised was happy in the extreme. The sparkle of her conversation, no less than the pure spirit which elevated it, inspired us all with a keener wish to add the best of our gifts to the common stock of its well-remembered hours of leisure. I shall never forget the friendships of those days; and when Memory pictures the merry group around the bright fire in the back parlor of the old Rassette, I shall always remember, as one of the brightest and best of its circle—Mrs. Nagle.

The second name, that of Mrs. Bowie, recalls the recollection of bright days in Benicia, before the War. Then Judge Hastings, Judge Curry, Judge Whitman, Mr. C. J. Platt, Mr. Pollock, Mr. D. N. Hastings, the officers of the army, stationed at the post, and other gentlemen, entertained most hospitably; and its society was something to remember. Among the young ladies who gave a charm to it, was Miss Ada Hook. I can shut my eyes and see many a *fête* in which she shone like a star. Amiable in disposition, pure of heart, cultivated in mind and refined in manners, she was beloved by all who knew her. I am told that the bud which was so promising, blossomed into a beautiful flower. Alas! that it could not have lived to attain perfection. May the Angel of Death have transplanted it to the garden where it will bloom for eternity.

CENTRAL PARK.

The sunshine is becoming glorious, and yesterday I spent many an hour in the Central Park.—The snow yet remains in places, but the atmosphere was not chilled by it. I availed myself of the Park omnibus, which is a great source of enjoyment to those who do not keep carriages of their own. The scene at four o'clock was brilliant in the extreme. The summer-like weather called out all the butterflies, and the magnificent equipages were alone worth looking at. Lent has brought rest to the fashionable world, and the occupants of the vehicles did not look so *blasé* as usual. We are in dread lest the Ring (the terror of New Yorkers) should touch our Park. It is so attractive that it has become almost necessary to us, and if the dirty hands of politicians touch it, we may have to mourn its decay.

PICTURE GALLERIES, CALIFORNIANS, GOLD, ETC.

The picture-galleries are as brilliant as ever; and Knoedler's, on Fifth Avenue, is a place where your correspondent often drops in to enjoy the sensation of the hour. Bogardus has opened a new gallery, and it promises to be one of the most popular ones in New York. Mr. Bogardus is the leading photographer of New York, and a man of cultivated taste.

The Grand Hotel has become a resort for Californians, and I have met a number of friends there recently; among them, Colonel and Miss Catherwood, General and Mrs Fry, Mr. Tiffany, and Mr. Asa T. Lawton.

I had the pleasure of entertaining Mr. Dundon, formerly Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages at the Benicia College, at dinner to-day.—He is now Vice-President of the New York Female Normal School. New York, at present, is full of Californians, and we ought to have a club-house here.

The fall in gold is yet the topic of conversation, and prices of all imported goods are cheap enough at present. The rise of the Bonds of 1881 to 2-per-cent. above par is a great triumph for the Secretary of the Treasury. To be prosperous as a Nation, our Public Credit must be made and kept good. The speech of Senator Revels is well spoken of, even by wise men who are opposed to him. M. A. S.

OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT FROM PENN.

LETTER NUMBER NINETEEN.

GREEN TREE, PA, March 16th, 1870

DEAR COL.

I cannot agree with you when you say that "A. K." has hit the nail on the head, for it seems to me that he strikes very wide of the mark indeed.

Assertion is not argument—the first does intimidate me, and the second I confess is out of my line. But if your correspondent should ever have any of the latter commodity to offer I beg leave to refer him to the firm of Anthony & Co., Office of the *Revolution*.

Whether Napoleon was a truly wise man or not I do not pretend to be able to decide in the face of so much conflicting testimony, but he certainly said a wise thing when he asserted that, "what France needs to make good citizens, is good mothers."

The saying is very familiar to me—the womans rights folks quote it so much, to tell the truth I am growing just a little weary of hearing it—and am tempted to ask if good fathers are not quite as necessary to the welfare of the State as good mothers?

I must say that I am not troubled by any doubts whatever about the wisdom of the man who asserts that all men need props to keep them upright, and then offers his leader clinging woman for that purpose. I detected the incongruity at once, and cannot assign him a seat beside Plato.

The only time that "A. K." hammer comes dangerously near the head of the nail, is when he tells us that we are ignorant fools. Many of us are ignorant and foolish, very few of us are well educated, we know it and feel it in the very depths of our souls every day of our lives.

But is it not a little hard after shutting the doors of your Colleges in our faces, to turn around and twit us with our ignorance?

Suppose that there are old bachelors in the land, it is not every man that has a call to be a husband. I know several married men who were evidently intended by nature for old bachelors, but unfortunately did not find it out until too late, and the consequence is misery.

Doubtless there are many old bachelors who have likewise mistaken their vocation—for instance those glorious old fellows out in Wyoming,—what splendid husbands they would make.

I think sometimes that men, in looking at this vexed question of womans rights, do not make sufficient allowance for the diversity in woman—they are too much in the habit of lumping us.

They should recollect that daughters do sometimes take after their fathers, as the saying is.

I often wonder that those kind fathers manifest so little sympathy for the poor little women so very like themselves.

I would say in conclusion to all men—do not set your faces like a flint against this question of woman suffrage,—it is mans question as well as womans, they are in the same boat. Do not sentimentalize about what ought to be, but look around you and see what is.

On every side you will see women struggling to make a living, you must learn to look at these workers, not as women merely, but as human beings, fighting the battle of life, against fearful odds.

Now if the ballot be a useful weapon in the hand of the working man, who shall say that it will not be the same in the hand of the working woman?

We do not know until it is tried—many earnest men and women are convinced that it is worth trying—anyhow it does not seem a finite creature to assume the prerogative of the Almighty, and say, thou shalt, and thou shalt not. As to cant, that is so prevalent about the danger that threatens the domestic relations of the sexes, I have no patience with it, or with those who countenance it.

What God has joined together the ballot is not going to cut asunder.

Yours truly. JENNY DARE.

THE EMIGRANT'S ENQUIRIES.

[The following letter, addressed to the Postmaster of this City, was handed to us, and, as it will be curiously interesting to our readers; we give it *verbatim*, to show the feeling that exists among a large class of people who know but little of our State.

We very cheerfully send a dozen of our FARMERS for general distribution. We do not publish a *low price paper*, nor do we anticipate a large addition to our List of Subscribers, as the sum of *Five Dollars* would alarm those out South and West, where cheap papers abound.

We can, however, assure our enquirers that they will always get the value of their money if they read the FARMER, although we cannot give them that trashy kind of matter that too often fills so many Journals of this period. We can always give them the Markets, and much valuable information touching our State. The writer can see our club rates for Subscribers, and by obtaining *Five* Subscribers, he will receive a copy for himself *free*.

We have many Subscribers already in old Virginia—the MOTHER OF STATESMEN—and should be glad of more.—ED. F.]

MARCH 22ST, 1870.

MR. POST MASTER

Dr. Sir I Drop you a few lines you will please give it to Some Editor who publishes A Cheap paper and will give the general news & markets, by doing so you will oblige me

To the Editor that may Receive this

You will please send A Sample Copy of your weekly paper so I may know the Price of it in paper Currency as I Desire to Subscribe for one in your City and If it meets with your approbation I think I Can git more Subscribers beside myself, I have heard the Climate of California well spoken of and one of my leading objects is to git acquainted with that Climate, Country and government.—I saw Account of a man who visit San franc'sco about 22st last Nov. I State some things he said as follows

That the thermometer stood at 75 Degrees for 10 Days during the time he was there, and that they had told him there, that it did not vary more than 5 Degrees in the year he said it never snowed, no Ice, nor frost, and the Coldest time in the year was July & August when the wind Blowed from the Sea. He also Stated that it did not Rain from May till November, nor Dew. He said they Cut wheat & Barly in May; If the above Statements be true or fals, you will say so, or If you will give me any other Information it will be very acceptible to me, as I have some Idie of Emigrateing to your State at some futer time and would be glad of any knowledge of the Climate & Country, what writing you do you can wrap up in the paper and secure the paper by a strong wrapper and write the address as follows

Marion County West Va.

[REPLY.]

We can assure the writer that the climate of California cannot be surpassed. The description given of the weather is very good for a portion of our State, but the temperature of the Counties varies, and in San Francisco it is much more variable. Our harvesting of Wheat and Barley is very early, and, in some instances, Barley has been harvested in May, but June and July are our real harvesting months.

As the *Law* forbids our writing a letter and sending it done up in our FARMER, we do our writing here, so you can be fully answered in type, and others get the same information, also.

We want all the good families we can draw to our State, for *good, intelligent*, and *well-educated* people will always build up a State; all others only hinder its prosperity.

WHAT HORSES BRING.

Horses of great reputation, says the *Turf, Field and Farm*, have always commanded great prices. At Newmarket, in 1805, a bay colt, by Pipato, sold for $75,000. In the same year a two-year-old colt by Benningborough, a two-year-old by Volunteer, and a three-year-old filly by Sir Peter, were sold for $75 000 each. For the celebrated horse Shark $50,000 was refused, and O'Kelly declined to accept an offer of $100,000 for his stallion Eclipse. Tradition says that the Duke of Devonshire refused for Flying Childers the weight of the horse in gold. A few years ago the great sire Stockwell could not be bought for $100,000, and we presume that when Gladiateur was carrying everything before him on the English turf, the Count de LaGrange would not have parted with him for $150,000. Coming to America, we find that nearly $15,000 were paid for Lexington, and that his son, Kentucky, was sold for $40,000.—Mr. Alexander refused $60,000 for Asteroid, Kentucky's half-brother, and Norfolk, another half-brother, was valued at $40,000.

A correspondent of the *New York Rural* recommends the following lotion for chilblains: 1 drachm tincture of opium; 2 drachms tincture of arnica; 1 drachm best oil of peppermint.

Home Correspondence.

NELLIE TO JENNY DARE.

[We give the following letter on account of its beautiful simplicity and truth. Some months since, "Jenny Dare" wrote to "Nelly," and this is "Nelly's" answer. If our little girls would cultivate love and good-will by such kindly correspondence, their time would be well spent, and their hearts made better.—ED. F.]

SACRAMENTO.

DEAR JENNY DARE:

I thank you so much for the sweet letter you wrote me, in the FARMER, a little time ago. You cannot tell how proud I was when I read it in Grandpa's paper. I was wishing for a nice Valentine, and I know it was the best any little girl ever had. I would have answered right away, but I was in the country, getting wild-flowers; they are so beautiful now! How I wish you were here to pick them with me! perhaps you would not go with a little girl like me, but I would love dearly to have you.

You call me to come and look out of your window. Oh! if I only could do so, and see the beautiful snow come down! then, dear Jenny Dare, when it stopped snowing, would you let me go out and play in it? We do not have any snow in Sacramento; but last year I went to the mountains on purpose to play in the snow, and oh! I had such a splendid time!

You guessed that I had blue eyes and golden hair. I have blue eyes, but my hair is about two shades darker than flaxen. I am four feet eight inches in height, and only eleven years old: Am I taller than your writing-desk?

Now, you will not laugh at my poor little letter, will you? but please answer it when you have time, and do not forget LITTLE NELLY

San Diego, Cal., March 7th., 1870.

COL. WARREN, DEAR SIR.

I see a notice in the FARMER that you would be pleased to receive curosities from all parts of the State. I herewith send you a specimen of a shrub that grows in the Mountains, 60 miles East of the town of San Diego. There is only a few of the Bushes, and they are confined to one cleft of rocks. I do not know what they are, but they are a beautiful evergreen, and are now in full bloom. Later they are full of beautiful red berries, and would make a very pretty addition to the ornamental Garden. If it is of any value I can get plenty of seed, please let me know.

Inclosed I send for your examination, some Animal Gum, it is deposited on the bark of the Live Oak. It appears to be the home of some kind of Bug or worm's egg. At this season of the year there is a small worm in the center of the small balls of wax. It is deposited in small particles in size, equal to a grain of coffee, and of a yellow color,—the Indians gather it to chew.—When they first commence to chew it, it is very bitter and requires about an hours constant chewing to get the bitter out of it, they can then chew one quid 3 or 4 months. It does not get hard by constant chewing, it will stretch out very long or thin, it is inclined to draw up or contract, and has some properties of India-rubber, but unlike Rubber—the teeth can be forced through it.

I have not been able to find any one that can tell me anything about it, and therefore I think it may be something new and strange, so I send it to you, it may not be unknown to you and yet may be rare—I have sent to you through a friend—If the things are known to you I would be well pleased to learn what they are.

Respectfully yours.

A. M. GASS.

[REPLY.]

The Shrub of which you send us a sample, is *Mahonia Aequifolia*, of the natural order of *Berberaceæ*, indigenous to North America, and discovered by Bernard M'Mahon, in 1824, a lover of Botanical Science. The *synonymes* of this order are, *Berberis Aequifolium, B. Pinnata, M. Diversifolia, B. Nervosa, M. Glumacea and B Repens.*

It is a beautiful evergreen shrub, with yellow flowers, and clusters of red berries. Paxton describes *Mahonia Fascularis* also, as indigenous to California, and this may be his species in Fruitry time we could decide better.

The seed is worth preserving, as this beautiful shrub with its glossy holly shaped leaves, makes a much more beautiful shrub for our gardens than many kinds that are now grown from foreign species. We shall hope for the seed from our kind correspondent in due time.

Of the Oak Gum, we will simply say now, that it is the sap of that species of oak, exposed to the sun, drawn from the tree by the puncture made by the worm that is contained in the ball of gum, as described by the writer. We will have the Gum analyzed and speak again of this matter, for it is a subject of considerable interest. We return thanks to our correspondent, and shall be glad always to receive such letters, and give them due attention.

INSENSIBLE INFLUENCE.

I heard something new to-day, and I resolved to turn it to advantage. Having a new watch, which was warranted to be the perfection of workmanship, I stepped in at the office of the man who sold it, to compare it with his chronometer. There was a variation of two or three seconds. Turning upon me, the gentleman asked, "Has it ever been regulated for *you*?" The emphasis of this question excited my curiosity. Seeing by my puzzled look that I did not understand him, he informed me that every watch should be regulated to and for the person who wears it; that the same watch goes differently when worn by different men; that he could not account for the difference; he did not know to what insensible, impalpable influence to ascribe it,—whether to different degrees of caloric, or animal magnetism, or methods of motion, or to some nameless and unknown force, but the fact itself was indisputable. It was known by all intelligent watchmakers, who advised their customers to adjust their own watches, by a recognized standard, to their own individual temperament and habits. This was something I had never heard before, and as I walked away, my thoughts naturally followed the clue, while I was threading my way homeward through the crowded streets. What a hard lot some watches must have, seeing they are so sensitive! What a deal of trouble to keep up to time for one's watch, when the heart of the man who carries it in his vest-pocket is cold and hard as polar ice. How difficult it must be for another watch to be steady, when it is forced to keep company with a man who is always fussing and fretting and fuming in a fever of passion and irritability. As well might you think that a watch would be undisturbed in its movements, if thrown up and down on a slack rope all day, as to be attached to a person who lives by impulses, jerked about by sudden caprices—now hot and now cold, now kind and now sullen, now profuse in expressions of love, and now at the opposite pole of petulance and anger. If there is any truth in the theory of the artisan, can a man expect a well-regulated watch who is not well-regulated himself? If metallic wheels and springs are affected by the invisible influence of their owner carrying them next to his own person, how is it with living souls with their delicate sensibility? How is it with children? with servants? Shall we expect them to be more perfect than ourselves? Are they not made to go fast or slow or irregularly by their proximity to us? Is there no influence, impalpable to the senses, which flows from us to them, with no thought or purpose of ours? If you would have these most delicate and sensitive mechanisms—sensitive to a word, a look, a turn of manner—go regularly, be sure that you are well regulated yourself. Be thoroughly good, and without taking thought, you will be truly useful. There is power in passive goodness. Just what a man is himself, he helps others to be by an influence which is insensible but resistless.

If a watch—so I continued to muse—is affected in all its movements by invisible forces, why should it not be true of minds and hearts?—

[Thus speaks the *N. Y. Evangelist*, and speaks truly, too. Every human being that lives is more or less affected by those around them, and it is their duty to observe and learn, and endeavor to place themselves only within the good and genial influences that make one wiser, better and happier. "Why is it," says that beautiful writer, Lydia Maria Childs, "that we are drawn to one and we are repelled from another? Why is it that we sometimes meet a person—before a stranger;—a look in the eye, a touch of the hand, and we are friends forever, while there are thousands we have daily seen and met, but never knew them?" This is that *unseen* influence. It is for good; and this is the right kind of influence—the kind that makes the watch (the human heart) keep true time; and well would it be if all would be guided by this influence, for it is the "still small voice"—the chronometer of Divine part of our being.—ED. F.]

PREMIUMS.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATOE.

The wonderful celebrity which is now being attained by the unprecedented excellence of the "Early Rose Potatoe," its great productiveness beyond that of any other potatoe known, its early maturity (7, 8 and 9 weeks) surpassing all others and its great superiority in *quality*, induces us to try to spread its culture as widely as possible.

We therefore will now offer to every *new subscribar* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, from the commencement of our new Volume, Four poundsof the "Early Rose Potatoe," mailed to them *free of cost*, as a PREMIUM for 1870 This will give them seed for another year, equal to 200 to 300 lbs.

P. S. All new subscribers to our present Volume who kindly sent their names before this, if they will send us word they will use this seed they shall have the parcel mailed to them free.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASSES, OR SORGHUM, In Ten Hours, without using drugs.
For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn.

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER ELEVEN.

DRAINING GENERALLY.

Having narrated my own experience in draining with entire unreserve, I here submit the general conclusions to which it has led me:

I. While I doubt that there is any land above water that would not be improved by a good system of underdrains, I am sure that there is a great deal that could not at present be drained to profit. Forests, hill side pastures, and most dry gravelly or sandy tracts, I place in this category. Perhaps one-third of New England, half the Middle States, and three-fourths of the Mississippi Valley, may ultimately be drained with profit.

II. All swamp lands without exception, nearly all dry soils, and a majority of the flat or gently-rolling lands of this country, must eventually be drained if they are to be tilled with the best results. I doubt that there is a garden on earth that would not be (unless it already has been) improved by thorough underdraining.

III. The uses of underdrains are many and diverse. To carry off surplus water, though the most obvious, stands by no means alone. 1. Underdrained land may be plowed and sowed considerably earlier in Spring than undrained soil of like quality. 2. Drained fields lose far less than others of their fertility by washing. 3. They are not so liable to be gullied by sudden thaws or flooding rains. 4. Where a field has been deeply subsoiled, I am confident that it will remain mellow and permeable by roots longer than if undrained. 5. Less water being evaporated from undrained land, the soil will be warmer throughout the growing season: hence, the crop will be heavier, and will mature earlier. 6. Being more porous and less compact, I think the soil of drained field retains more moisture in a season of drouth, and its growing plants suffer less therefrom, than if it were undrained. In short, I thoroughly believe in underdraining.

IV. Yet I advise no man to run into debt for draining, as I can imagine a mortgage on a farm so heavy and pressing as to be even a greater nuisance than stagnant water in its soil. Labor and tile are dear with us; I do not expect that either will ever be so cheap here as in England or Belgium. What I would have each farmer in moderate circumstances do is to drain his wettest field next Fall—that is, after finishing his haying and before cutting up his corn—taking care to secure abundant fall to carry off the water in time of flood, and doing his work thoroughly. Having done this, let him subsoil deeply, fertilize amply, till carefully, and watch the result. I think it will soon satisfy him that such draining pays.

V. I do not insist on tile as making the only good drain; but I have had no success with any other. The use of stone, in my opinion, is only justified where the field to be drained abounds in them and no other use can be made of them. To make a good drain with ordinary boulders or cobble stones requires twice the excavation and involves twice the labor necessarily expended on a tile drain; and it is neither so effective nor so durable. Earth will be carried by water into a stone drain; rats and other vermin will burrow in it and dig (or enlarge) holes thence to the surface; in short, it is not the thing. Better drain with stone where they are a nuisance than not at all; but I predict that you will dig them up after giving them a fair trial and replace them with tile. In a wooden country, where tile were scarce and dear, I should try draining with slabs or cheap boards dressed to a uniform width of six or eight inches, and laid in a ditch dug with banks inclined or sloped to the bottom, so as to form a sort of V; the lower edge of the two side-slabs coming together at the bottom, and a third being laid firmly across their upper edges so as to form a perfect cap or cover. In firm, hard soil, this would prove an efficient drain, and, if well made, would last twenty years. Uniformity of temperature and of moisture would keep the slabs tolerably sound for at least so long; and, if the top of this drain were two feet below the surface, no plowing or trampling over it would harm it.

VI. As to draining by what is called a Mole Plow, which simply makes a waterway through the subsoil at a depth of three feet or thereabout, I have no acquaintance with it but by hearsay—It seems to me morally impossible that drains so made should not be lower at some points than at others, so as to retain their fill of water instead of carrying it rapidly off; and I am sure that plowing, or even carting heavy loads over them, must gradually choke and destroy them. Yet this kind of draining is comparatively so cheap, and may, with a strong team, be effected so rapidly, that I can account for its popularity, especially in prairie regions. Where the subsoil is rocky, it is impracticable; where it is hard-pan, it must be very difficult; where it is loose sand, it cannot endure; but in clays or heavy loams, it may, for a few years, render excellent service. I wish the heavy clays of Vermont, more especially of the Champlain basin, were well furrowed or pierced by even such drains; for I am confident that they would temporarily improve both soil and crop; and, if they soon gave out, they would probably be replaced by others more durable.

I shall not attempt to give instructions in draining; but I urge every novice in the art to procure Waring's or some other work on the subject, and study it carefully: then, if he can obtain at a fair price the services of an experienced drainer, hire him to supervise the work. One point only do I insist on—that is, draining into a main rather than an open ditch or brook; for it is difficult in this or any harsher climate to prevent the crumbling of your outlet tile by frost.—Below the Potomac or the Arkansas, this may not be apprehended; and there it may be best to have your drains separately discharge from a roadside bank or into an open ditch, as they will thus inhale more air, and thus help (in Summer) to warm and moisten the soil above them; but in our climate I believe it better to let your drains discharge into a covered main or mains as aforesaid.

CAPITAL vs. LABOR.

[The following excellent counsel we commend to all our working men. This is the very vitality of freedom; and when employees assume to dictate to those who give them bread, they will soon learn, to their bitter cost, that they must go hungry.

We have always opposed these cliques of all kinds. They never do good, but always result in evil. We are glad to see these combinations falling to pieces; the quicker they pass away, the better for the wives and children of the working men.]

Wealthy selfishness on the one hand, and low, lazy selfishness on the other, will pit themselves against each other; the one to "grind the face of the poor," the other, by combinations and strikes, to bring on those undemocratic and unrepublican mobs and riots which have no justification in a free country. Where monarchies prevail, and where laborers are *owned* by the rich, and are forced to work for a paltry pittance or starve, there may be good cause for organized strikes.—When capital is controlled by a horde of indolent, titled gentry; where all the land in a kingdom is owned by about one twentieth of the inhabitants, and where nine-tenths of the people are mere serfs, with no voice in the government, there may be good reasons for strikes, mobs, riots, and revolutions. Not so, however, in a free country like ours, where every man is his own master. Here, each of us may "hire out" to whom we please, and make our own terms; or one may learn a trade, or set up in business, without let or hindrance. Here, where we have a hundred millions of acres of virgin soil as yet untouched by the husbandman, one may have a farm for the asking, or at the cost of surveying the plot. Under these circumstances, can "strikes" be justified?

If a man be not satisfied with his wages; if he can better his condition by a change of employers or a change of pursuits, it is his privilege and his duty to make the change. But he has no moral right to enter into league or conspiracy with others to prevent individuals from taking the vacant places. Are employers not to have a voice in fixing prices and in the selection of their employees? Men may combine and work together in crews, bodies, and communities; they may also quit work in bodies; but they may not override the law, or break the heads of those who refuse to join them.

When capital and labor shall be organized on true Christian principles; when Acquisitiveness becomes sanctified by Benevolence and Conscientiousness, we shall act on the Golden Rule, and "do unto others as we would have others do unto us."

Wealthy men, without godliness, are arrogant, vain, pompous, domineering; they have no care or compassion for others. They get all they can, and keep all they get. Mammon worshipers are common throughout the world—but they are not, as a class,—quite the contrary. Than a grabbing, sordid, miserly man, nothing is meaner; nothing more loathing to a high-minded, benevolent, honorable nature. Mammon worshipers include misers, thieves, robbers, gamblers, pirates, and the worst specimens of humanity. Such creatures live in the base of the brain without having a ray of the goodness, greatness, and generosity of the self-sacrificing benefactor.

We do not object to riches when honorably and honestly acquired *for a good purpose*. It is not money which is "the root of all evil," but the *love* of it. He who loves money for its own sake is not only a sinner, but must of necessity suffer an ungodly desire, which will inevitably drag him down.

Nor is wasteful prodigality to be justified.—Money is often used so injudiciously as to result injuriously to those on whom it is expended. Think of giving money to a drunkard, a gambler, an idle spendthrift. Of course it would only worse their condition, and do the recipient no good. One without economy has no business with money.

Both capital and labor have a high and holy mission to perform. The comforts of life are to be attained. Children are to be educated.—Christianity is to be disseminated throughout the world, the Gospel is to be preached to every people. Charities for the infirm, asylums for the insane, imbecile, inebriate, deaf, dumb, and blind, are to be established; churches built, libraries established, schools and colleges endowed, scientific exploring expeditions sent out, and a thousand other objects for which capital is needed.—What a blessed thing it is that rich selfish men only hold their property in trust for a short time,—that they can take nothing—absolutely *nothing*—out of the world with them! He is the best man who makes the best use and disposition of all his talents, all his time, and all his money.

When "men of means" come to realize the truth of the saying, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive," they will *seek* opportunities for laying up treasures in heaven by doing good in this world. They will lift up the lowly, lend a helping hand to the young, assisting them to help themselves, by giving them an education, teaching them some useful art, and so *preventing* them from coming to want or falling into vice and crime.—Oh, the good that good men may do with their money! Why will so many let the lucre they possess corrode their own souls? Why will they permit it to come into the hands of wicked attorneys, to be frittered away? or leave it for dissipated sons, whom it will certainly ruin? "Put a fool on a horse and he will ride to the bad." God is not mocked. A just retribution will come to the selfish, the wicked, and to the careless.

Capital and labor must be so adjusted that there shall be no clashing, no mobbing, rioting, striking, or unkind feeling—each must accord justice to the other, and all work for the good of mankind, and for the acceptance of Him who judges righteously.—*Phrenological Journal.*

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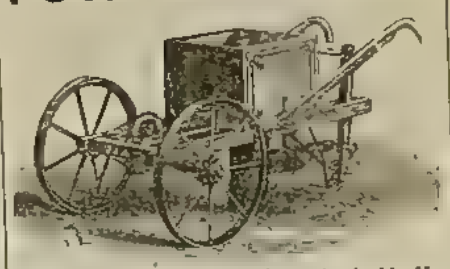

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It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed

No intelligent farmer can see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value—because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell 'County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

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Miscellaneous.

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WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 16 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 21 2 100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock are equal to sudden changes of weather or over-driving! For no equal

For MILCH COWS particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving its quality to a far greater extent than any food known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day

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At present price ($25 per ton,) it is the cheapest food in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold; at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable food known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

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Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that are not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men.*

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us.

Horticulture.

ROTHSCHILD THE WINEGROWER.

The impression prevails in this country that wine is a source of expense to the rich consumer without affording more than a bare living to the poor producer, that to drink it may be good refreshment, but to grow it is a poor business.—Even Jefferson says that Americans would do better by raising grain to exchange for wine than by growing wine themselves. True it is that a vineyard cannot be made to produce a hundred per cent profit the year after it is planted. Its excellence must be the fruit of generations, if not of centuries; and its reputation can only succeed and cannot anticipate its excellence. Yet vast fortunes have been made, even in America, by judicious and persevering attention to this branch of industry. What has been accomplished by capitalists in France may be seen by the result of an investment of Mr. Rothschild.

The commune of Pauillac is the pearl among all the townships of Medoc. There the vine occupies nearly two thirds of the entire superficial area. The vineyards have been estimated to contain 1370 hectares, but this quantity cannot further increase, because some years since the last inch of ground which admitted of it, has been turned to this use. The rest of the township is occupied by the swamps and marshes which overspread about 390 hectares, and are in great part planted with pale osiers; the gardens, the buildings, etc.; the soil of Pauillac has so high a price that the owners have not left a rod unplanted with vines.

Winegrowers who understand the importance of geology in connexion with their pursuit will tell you that the soil of Pauillac is generally mixed with gravel, and rests on a subsoil of sand stone exceedingly friable and highly propitious to the growth of the vine. Without dwelling on this purely scientific question we cannot but mention a peculiarity which has been pointed out to us.—As has just been said the soil of Pauillac is composed principally of a silicous sand and of quartz pebbles, some of which are of extraordinary transparence. The lapidaries of Bordeaux cut them like precious stones, and they are known in commerce as Medo diamonds.

Entire sets of these diamonds are shown, and produce a fine effect. If you were to tell the lady of one of these manors, so good, so gracious, and so nobly hospitable, that all her gems are only pebbles after all, she would answer proudly that she prefers her necklace of pebbles to the rarest diamonds of Golconda, because these stones, so modest in their appearance come from a soil which has made her rich and happy. Who among our readers does not approve of this gratitude of the ladies of Medoc? We are satisfied that if they owned one of the great estates of Pauillac, they would be pleased to see these trinkets of Medoc quarts adorning their wives and daughters.

The town is one of the most ancient of the Bordelais. The Romans first named it Pauillacus, and the poet Ausonius repeatedly mentions it in his epistles. Formerly, as at the present day, the gentry spent the pleasant season on the banks of the river, Medon being then covered with forests and rich in game of various kinds. Pauillac was burned by the Normans, and only regained its importance at the period of the English supremacy in the South of France. At that time its trade flourished exceedingly, a circumstance which accounts for the sympathy between the people of the town and the foreigners. Throughout the Middle Ages the city exercised a sort of feudal sovereignty over the vessels which sailed up the river; every such ship was obliged to take a pilot and four sailors from Pauillac, and this privilege was maintained to the time of the revolution. The city formed a species of republic governed by magistrates annually elected, and the soverigaty of the lords of Chateau Lafite was purely nominal. The present town is very well built and is the seat of a thriving trade. The names of its five wine tasters are Messrs. Tastet, Mortier, Oliver, Manadé, Martiny.

Sallying forth from the city, we find ourselves in the banner estate of all Medoc, Chateau Lafite. *Ab Jove principium*, as we say in Latin; and this Jupiter is the property of Mr. Rothschild. On leaving Pauillac, we observe at the foot of the surrounding hills, a chateau of modest air, yet not without a certain distinction. This quiet retreat is the palace of the first of the wines of Medoc.—What is there, after all, in the splendor of the building, compared with the superiority of so renowned a plantation!

Chateau Lafite was once the property of the lords of that name, described as knights and squires (damoiseaux) in the title deeds which run back to the fourteenth century. At that remote epoch the territory of Pauillac was not planted with vines as at the present day; we must go back to the year 1641 to find the earliest traces of the wines of Chateau Lafite; but from the era of the reign of Louis XV the wines begin to find favor, and we meet with them as quoted at the price of 1800 francs a barrel in 1645.

It is asserted that the celebrated Marshal Richelieu, governor of the province of Guienne, having cured himself of a severe derangement of the stomach by the use of the wines of Chateau Lafite, recommended them highly to Louis XV, who was likewise afflicted with dyspepsia. The monarch was cured in his turn and the wines of Lafite acquired a reputation which they have ever since maintained. Mr. Segur, then the proprietor, was honored with the title of Prince of vines! which was worn by all his successors.

In 1791, the Chateau and the lands were bought by Mr. de Vandemére, a wealthy Hollander, for one million two hundred thousand francs. He was succeeded by an English banker, Sir Samuel Scott, who passed for the true proprietor many years, until his death, which took place about two years ago, when the conviction gained ground that he had only lent his name to the family of Duchatel, and that the owner of Chateau Lagrange at St. Julien was also the Prince of wines at Pauillac.

Since then the estate has been twice exposed to sale, and was finally struck off to Mr. de Rothschild, who paid nearly four millions of francs, including incidental expenses. This makes Mr. de Rothschild lord of the two greatest estates of Pauillac, Lafite and Mouton. None but a prince of finance, an arch-millionair, could make such an acquisition.

As a plantation, Chateau Lafite is remarkable for its endurance and the frequency of its good crops; it is believed to be without doubt the most striking instance of the quantity of products which a vineyard farm can yield to its owner.—Its extent does not exceed 70 hectares The remark has been made to us by a number of dealers that, judging by the quantity harvested and the price paid in the trade, in the years 1864, 1866, and 1868, the estate must have produced at least a million of revenue. This figure was undoubtedly exceeded by the vintage of 1869. Mr. de Rothschild will have made an excellent thing of it, on his investment of the four millions.

The aroma of the Chateau Lafite is most exquisite; critics say that its flavor recals at once the taste of the almond and the oder of the violet, while it is impossible to say which of these essences predominates.

Hardly less valuable than the world renowned manor just described, is Brane Mouton, also the property of Mr. de Rothschild. This splendid estate adjoins Lafite, and, though ranked by the sworn appraisers as of the second class only, is regarded by public opinion as well worthy of being admitted to the front rank in point of the excellence of its products.

> Mouton, the great Mouton, encircled with renown,
> Should bear the thyrsus staff, and don the mystic crown;
> To its unkingly name, if fairly won, we bring.
> Such homage as would rouse the envy of a king.

So sings the bard of Medoc, a true spokesman of public opinion.

The bouquet of this brand is very delicate, but of short duration; the flavor recalls that of the hazelnut. The grape is called the black *Sauvignon*, and produces a delicious wine.

We overheard a conversation between some women on the woman's rights question the other day. One of them said "she had rather be her husband's pet, and remain as she was, than to become his rival by adopting his habits."—Sensible!

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Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express charges paid, $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office,

WARREN & CO.

Miscellaneous.

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Red and White Wines,

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BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

FRESH ALFALFA.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, (up-stairs.)

Young Man Wanted.

We want a smart and active young man from 12 to 16 years of age, to attend to our Reading Room and Museum, Mailing Papers, etc.

None need apply who cannot bring the best testimonials of character and ability. Must be a good penman and quick at figures.

To such a young man an opportunity of advancement will be given.

A young man whose parents or friends reside in the city would be preferred.

Apply at our office only between 4 and 6 P. M.

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We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics' to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

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of this State and coast for the same.

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

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A FINE RANCH ON THE SAN ANTONIA ROAD about 12 miles from Oakland. On the Ranch is a Frame House, with ten rooms; a large Barn. There are 400 acres of land belonging to the Ranch—one acre of Vineyard—a good one; two acres of Orchard, choice trees, six years old. Here are berry vines also.

There has been eighty bushels of wheat raised to the acre on this Ranch, which speaks of the quality of the land. Apply to

E. R. HARRIS,
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We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world.

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co

Corner Broadway and Battery Streets,
May 1st, 1869, San Francisco.
32-1

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The First Edition of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Copies of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of SEEDS and FLORAL GUIDE, is published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful COLORED PLATE—consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

BOUQUET OF PHLOXES.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

CULTURE OF FLOWERS & VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, or TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,

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Something for every Home, that will win a place in every Heart.

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A beautiful Chromo by Louis Kurtz, exactly reproducing the original painting by John Phillips. Press and People unite in pronouncing it the most desirable picture for Home adornment ever published.

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Send for circular. E. H. TRAFTON, Art Publisher Box 73, Chicago.

☞ Ask your Picture dealer for it. 4-33

Blackberries, Raspberries

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,
WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRIES,
BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES,
DAVISON THORNLESS RASPBERRIES,

—ALSO—

STRAWBERRIES

Of all the choice kinds. For sale by

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The Salem Grape.

WE entertain no doubt that the SALEM and other members of "Roger Hybrids," will succeed perfectly in California, and ship in splendid condition to the Eastern Markets.

Our stock of the SALEM, is by far the largest and best in the country and warranted genuine.

Strong plants of the SALEM, packed free, at $1,50 each, $9,00 per doz., or $35,00 per hundred.

ROGERS Nos. 4, 15, and 19, $1,00 each, $6,00 per doz and $25,00 per hundred.

MARTHA, RUMELAN, and WALTER, (new and promising varieties,) $2,00 each or $12,00 per doz.

VINES packed with great care in double boxes, Secure from frost or heat, either by Pacific Rail Road or the Isthmus route.

For further particulars, or Illustrated Circular, Address

I. H. BABCOCK & Co
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New Varieties of Potatoes.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PLANTING!

GOOD, responsible parties, who have experience in raising POTATOES, and who have good land—that which is adapted specially for raising them,—can learn of a favorable opportunity of raising the

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES,

On Shares;—many NEW KINDS not before introduced.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

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Grass Seeds, Field Seeds, Evergreen Plants, Roses, Dahlias Verbenas, Gladiolus, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, Roots, Early Potatoes, Onion Sets, Books, Implements &c.

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DEALERS SUPPLIED on liberal terms. A wholesale catalogue (for Dealers only) will be mailed on application.

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☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $3 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops, Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and is valuable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,
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Garden, Field, Grass, Bird and Flower Seeds, Guano Bone Dust, and other Fertilizers. Trees, Shrubs Plants, Roots, Etc. 33-4.

Advertising Abroad!

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural Men, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTIONS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop's.

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

WE have received an Invoice of Italian Chestnuts in Very Superior order fresh and in the best condition for planting

We have them put up in Packages of ONE DOLLAR EACH, MAILED free to purchasers.

WARREN & Co., FARMER OFFICE,
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GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

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THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suites of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
33-1 PROPRIETOR

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING MARCH, 31., 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

We commend to our readers a most interesting letter from our valued New York Correspondent. The delicate and truthful Obituary notices in that letter will be a value to those who have been thus deeply bereaved.

The notice of old Californians in New York and reminiscences of Benecia and happy hours, will interest many friends of our esteemed correspondent, whose letters are read by thousands.

The letter of our Pennsylvania Correspondent contains many excellent points..

O. K. must be wide awake, for he will be called to a strict account for all his opinions, but he must not falter in a good cause.

Acknowledgements

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Silk and Tea Culture."—We have received a New Book upon the "Culture of Silk and Tea," by T. A. Kendo, who is now interested in these, enterprises.

This little book, costing but *one dollar*, contains many instructions which will be found of value to the new beginner. A. Roman and Co., Publishers.

We are pleased to see a kind notice of our late lamented friend, Pearce, who was the Pioneer of the Silk Enterprise, to whom due credit should always be given.

TROUT CULTURE.

Here, also, we have a New Book, and one that will be of value to many in our State, as we know many persons who are now engaged, and many more who are designing to engage in Fish Culture, especially that pet of the epicure—the Trout.

This book is just issued by Seth Green, Esq. well known to fame as a leader in Pisciculture.

The book is fully illustrated, and a capital book. Published at Caledonia, N. Y.

LIVING OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

We have received a very handsome Volume with the title, "Records of Living Officers of the U. S. Navy." It also contains the Records of the "Marine Corps," with a History of the Naval Operations of 1861-5, and a List of the Ships and Officers engaged in all the great battles. The Work is carefully compiled from official sources, by Lewis R. Hammersly, late Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps. The book is, and must be, highly interesting as an historical work for reference. It is published by the well-known house of J. B. Lippincott and Co., Philadelphia. Every library should have one.

MAGAZINES.

We have the Magazines of Messrs. Harper Bros.—the *Monthly*, *Weekly*, and *Bazar*. However much praise has been heretofore bestowed upon these most excellent and world-wide publications, too much praise cannot be accorded to them. They grow better and better, although it would seem they had already attained the highest standard; and however much may be said of other Magazines—of our own most excellent *Overland Monthly*, and the *Atlantic Monthly*, and many others—no family that is able to have Harper's works should be without them.

THE "NATURALIST."

The *American Naturalist* is a valuable and popular Monthly, now steadily wending its way onward and upward in the scale of public favor. This Magazine is published by the Peabody Academy of Science, and is worthy of a place in libraries everywhere.

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

THE GOLDEN QUEEN,
THE GREEN PROLIFIC,
PEABODY'S PROLIFIC,
DR. MAGAISE,
EARLY SCARLET,
AGRICULTURIST,
AND JUCUNDA

For Sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

THE SEASONS.

"We could not have the rain come any better if we had specially ordered it ourselves."

This is the language of many we meet in various sections of the country. These words, however, do not come from the crockers and the unthankful, but they come from the wise, thoughtful, considerate and grateful cultivators of the soil, who duly appreciate the blessings which we in this State enjoy over almost every other section of our country.

No close observer of the laws of nature, but what must see and know that we shall have rains and dews just as steadily, and always when the earth needs them most.

We have had a variable March, considerable cold winds, and several severe frosts, but very little injury has been sustained over our State.

The fruit trees are now putting on their radiant robes of blossoms, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarins, and Apricots show a good blooming; Pears also have a very fine set for fruit, and Apple trees show a strong array of fruit buds. There is every reason to look for a good crop of fruit.

Strawberries show fruit and are coming to market; all kinds look well; other small fruits give indication of a vigorous growth and a good fruiting season.

Fig trees are putting forth leaves and fruit, and give a goodly promise of this delicious fruit.

The Grain fields, where they have been wisely attended to, never looked better or gave a better showing. Grass is backward, but we shall have a good haying season.

The repeated rains in March give us good assurance that we shall have repeated rains in April, and also showers in May.

Our Farmers should keep their plows going; better plow land a dozen times than do nothing, and land repeatedly plowed and left in fallow is equal to a good manuring.

The season can be said in all its features to be a most prosperous one, and a good promise for all the interests of our State; and for these great blessings let us all bless God and be thankful.

STATE GRANTS—LEGISLATIVE AWARDS.

By recent enactments our Legislature has granted awards to the UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, $50,000, so that now the wheels will move on, we trust, rapidly and smoothly, the long delay has been a great injury, when so many students have been knocking at the door of the College for admission.

The Legislature has also granted $5,000 to the State Agricultural Society for two years, and $1,500 to the several district societies. This is well, if these several Agricultural Institutions will but devote these means to the *Cause of Agriculture* and not to *Horse Racing*, it will be well for our Farmer of the State.

WHO WINS THE PREMIUM?

NEWS FROM "DOWN EAST."

News comes to us from the British Consul at Portland, Me., that the British Government with its accustomed liberality towards discoveries, has offered the SPLENDID PREMIUM of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to whoever will invent a machine or discover a process by which the materials of the China Grass can be seperated for use, i. e. the outside fibres from the stem, and the finest fibres from the coarser or bark.

Here is a chance for an inventive mind. Now who will win this SPLENDID PREMIUM—What says our Californians, will not this State bear off the Banner?

SPLENDID WOOL CLIP.

The clip of one of our well known sheep raisers, Thomas McConnell, Esq., whose Ranch is at Elk Grove, near the Cosumnes River, gives in his report of his fleeces to following:

From 30 full blood Spanish Merinos, one years growth, 476lb. the smallest fleece 11lb, the largest 21½lb, being nearly 16lb each.

It should be understood that twenty-one of the above 30 were ewes and also dropped lambs.

Mr. McConnell has a fine band of sheep, which have been exhibited several years at our State Fairs, where he has taken many premiums.

His entire flock numbers about 4,000, all fine grades or full bloods, no common sheep.

POTATOE PLANTING.

Now that the late frosts have gone, there never was a better time to plant Potatoes, let the soil be plowed deep and fine, and a sure crop awaits the planter.

The "Early Rose," planted in January have already been matured, we have seen good size "Early Rose," that was planted as late as Jan. 12th, and there can be no doubt but that the "Early Rose" planted now, will make two crops the present season—and two good crops—there is no Potatoe grown so sure as the "Early Rose."

CATALOGUES

We have received the several Catalogues (four) of Messrs. Ellwanger and Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., who rank among the most extensive Nurserymen in the United States, and whose grounds cover several hundreds of acres These Catalogues embrace all the departments of their business, and are valuable. We call attention to their advertisement in our columns. Their Establishment is worthy of the highest confidence; it is a house that can be relied upon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We call the attention of our Harvesters to the advertisements of Messrs. Treadwell and Co., for the New and Valuable Machinery offered by them.

Also, to Messrs. Marcus C. Hawley and Co, who advertise Superior Machines and Valuable New Agricultural Implements.

Also the advertisement of Messrs Arthur and Son, for their famous Wagons, and other goods offered by them.

Our Farmers should make their purchases *early*, and thus they can select the Best.

MANURING GRAPE-VINES.

At this season there is a large amount of grape-brush, the pruning of the Vineyards, which many cultivators of the grape are in the habit of carting off to the roadside and burning up, to get rid of the same.

We now urge them to make a better use of them, and one that will greatly benefit their Vineyards; and we can refer them to several of our best cultivators, who have greatly benefitted their Vines by this practice.

As the Vine is a great feeder, the wood of the Vine contains the richer substance of the soil—a large portion of the nutritive properties of the soil being required to feed the Vine in order to make the wood of it. The trimmings of the Vine cut off in pruning, contain this fertilizing material, and it will be found that, by cutting them up finely and placing them in heaps near the Vineyard, and covering them with gypsum, in a little while a fermentation begins, when, by spreading this compost over the soil, between the rows of Vines, it makes one of the best of fertilizers that can be used in a Vineyard; this substance should be plowed in finely.

These prunings, as they decompose, restore to the soil the very substance of their own composition. The gypsum with these contains sulphuric acid, so necessary for the Vine, while the nature of the gypsum is to retain the moisture, and to fix and retain the ammonia also in the soil. Gypsum is a valuable aid as a fertilizer in the Vineyard and Orchard; the sulphuric acid contained in it acts as a check to the mildew on the grape, and, at the same time, invigorates the growth of the fruit-bearing cane. Gypsum, when strewn over the foliage of pear trees, when infested with the slug, quickly extirpates them.

The time to use the gypsum upon fruit trees is in the early morning, when the leaves are moist; thrown on by the hand, it sticks to the leaves; what falls upon the ground is beneficial also. The quantity required in Vineyard or Orchard is half a ton per acre; some use a ton, with great advantage.

Vineyardists that throw away their cuttings make a great mistake; those that have used them have found great and good results.

GOLD vs. GREENBACKS.

Steadily but surely Gold will *fall* and Greenbacks *rise*, until it will be perfectly easy for our business men to say, "resumption has taken place."

"It will do so itself," as the little fellow said of the broken sugar-bowl. Resumption *must* take place, as the natural result of a restored confidence in the increased value and stability of our national finances, the rapid growth of all our industries, and the certainty of prosperity and peace. These are the influences that must bring the day of general resumption speedily.

Such is the confidence abroad in our Government, and the certainty of its great financial resources, that our Bonds are now nearly at par with Gold; and it would only require a little effort on the part of our merchants and business men now, to bring about so desirable a result.

If merchants desire to see a great improvement in business, and wish to hail the day of great prosperity,—let them unite and establish the era of specie payments. Resumption means prosperity.

SAN DIEGO EXCITEMENT.

The fever heat of the late gold excitement at San Diego has left many of those who once felt its burning influence. The thirst for gold creates a terrible fever, which, too often, costs the life of its pursuer. The late furore has passed, and most fortunately, too, for our community; enough victims have already been drawn from their legitimate business. If it had taken a few thousands of the idle ones and those whom we could easily spare, it would have been a benefit. Unfortunately for our city, this class of men have no means to get away; and if the *New* Immigration Society would only have pity on them, and give them means to go and prospect, and *not come back*, they would do a good thing.

There is no doubt but there are some good mining leads in the new region, but *our* opinion, often expressed, has been, that real estate and mercantile business—sales of land, furnishing outfits of stores, etc., had a greater influence in getting up the excitement than any gold discoveries yet made.

SILK CULTURE IN NEVADA COUNTY.

The *Transcript* of March 20th says: We stated yesterday that Muller and Carr had a mulberry plantation of five thousand trees. Board will have, when his spring planting is accomplished, about eight thousand trees set out; and we are also informed that Mrs. Diamond, of Allison Ranch, proposes to try the experiment of silk culture in that locality. A number of smaller plantations are being planted, and it is probable that the number of trees in the county will be increased in the aggregate by nearly fifty thousand, by the end of planting time. The successes of Muller, and others who have tried to raise cocoons, have demonstrated what may be done, and the industry is destined to have a rapid growth in the future.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

We, in Kern County, are poor, but we can take one thousand of those poor men starving in San Francisco, give them food and shelter, give them steady employment, give them a moral certainty of securing a competence, give them a homestead, and give them the power, in one year, of doing to others as we are willing to do by them, if they will come and take hold with us and do all they can, and be satisfied with what they can earn.—Come, then—leave the big city and its vices and follies, and share with us our pork and beans, and be independent American citizens. Come! You can't vote but once, but you can work early and often.—Kern County *Courier*.

THE CHINESE.

Much has been said and written for and against the Chinese as a fit class of people to have among us. The same and similar objections have been made against the colored race, and both were slaves. Neither of whom as a race have ever had the opportunity of education or improvement, and because they are ignorant or degraded and vicious, there is found in our midst a large or considerable portion of our people who would place a *Ban* upon them and deprive them of protection or citizenship, or even allow them to be employed or remain with us.

It would be well for all who are thus opposed to the colored race and to the Chinese to remember, that by the LAWS of our country, and by the TREATIES made with China and other nations, whose people are in our midst, that the *whole* power of our Government, its Army and Navy, are bound in DUTY and HONOR to shield all who come to this country and throw themselves under the *Shield* and *Guardianship* of the American eagle, that guides the waving folds of our Beautiful Flag the STARS and STRIPES.

We would be fully understood in this matter, and while we would boldly advocate shelter and protection to all who come to this "LAND OF FREEDOM," we also claim that *Self Protection*, being the "First law of Nature," so it should be the *First Laws of Nations*. And, therefore, we as American citizens, should demand *obedience to our laws* of *every name and kind*—and no people of any other nation, coming here to enjoy our country and looking to our laws for *protection*, should ever be permitted to violate the very least of them.

The very greatest danger to our Government is its too great liberty allowed to those of foreign birth and education, especially to the lower classes, the ignorant and consequently depraved.

The Chinese, accustomed to cluster in masses, and live in miserable hovels, breeding filth, disease and crime, should be made to know this could not be *tolerated here*. Their obstructions of our streets, their idleness, and their open prostitution, common to them, should not be tolerated here. It is the *first duty* of our City, State, and National government to make them fully acquainted with our *Laws*, and then compel, if necessary, their obedience to them.

The Chinese as a class are *imitative*, greatly so, they are *industrious*, faithful, when employed, easy to learn, sober and honest, and if our law makers and law executors would only be faithful, the Chinese would never trouble us. They should not be allowed to congregate in our city to the detriment of health, these sinks of iniquity should be legally removed and measures taken to guard the health and morals of our country from danger from all nations.

The Chinese are ignorant of our laws and customs and they should not be blamed for a breach of our laws, when they have not been informed what they are.

The many thousands now employed on our Public roads, in our manufactories and workshops, and in families, are an evidence of their readiness to do right. They never rise in rebellion against our government, or attempt to usurp its offices or control the action of its laws, but will always be found ready and willing to *obey* when once *instructed* in their duty.

The same rule of action of our government in order to bring the Chinese to observe the "Laws of Health," "Good order," "Peace," "Industry," and "Morality," should be applied faithfully to all without exception. All nations and people should obey that government and those laws to which they look for protection.

The course pursued at San Jose, in settling the Chinese by themselves, would be a wise act on the part of the government of every city, until they can live and act up to the full standard of our customs.

The imitative genius of the Chinese is fully shown in their doings of San Jose, which we here annex from the San Jose *Mercury*.

The Chinamen, in their new location on Vine street, have probably about sixty tenements erected, and more are being put up as fast as Celestial muscle and skill can rear them. Their quarters are laid out into small streets, and great activity is displayed in building. No white carpenters are at present employed. The Asiatics seem to use the square, saw, plane, and hammer with skill. Immediately after removing to their present quarters, they employed a "Caucasian" carpenter at four dollars a day, who thought he had a "good thing" for the winter, supposing, of course, that he would build all of their tenements. But while engaged in constructing the first one, he observed the Celestials noticing everything he did very closely, sitting on their haunches in a circle around him, and apparently deeply interested. When he had finished the cabin, the "boss" Chinaman came up to him and said, "Welly good; you go now; savee now all'e same Melican man. Chinaman carpenter workee one dollar, Melican man four dollar one day; welly good." The proud Caucasian had, of course, to pick up his tools and travel, as his employers had discharged him; but he had a lingering hope that they had not learned the carpenter's trade in their brief study of it, and that his services would again be called into requisition. But he was doomed to disappointment. Imagine his astonishment, on returning to note what progress they were making, to find that they had constructed several cabins, each of which was an exact copy of the model he had furnished them. They had learned all about the trade. That carpenter formed the opinion that Mongolian patronage could not be depended on.

OTHER CATALOGUES.

We have upon our table some *Fifty Catalogues*, from all parts of the Country, of parties desiring us to notice them and their business. We should be happy to do so, legitimately, through our ADVERTISING COLUMNS; there we can *do them good*.

Every Farmer should read Horace Greeley's Essays.

THE TOBACCO EVIL.

A young lady writes very forcibly to us on the subject. She feels evidently that the practice should be handled without gloves:

"I read upon your pages the essay of Mrs. Stowe, entitled 'More about Babies;' I think it very good, and would have all who use tobacco read it, and consider what they are doing, and where the sin of hereditary habits lies. How can a child help learning to do what it is forced every day to *see* and *smell*, unless God has given it a marked hatred for such things. We form societies against the sale of liquor, and why should we not against the 'filthy mouth' practice, and shun them? Tobacco intoxicates as well as liquor, yet women seem scarcely to think of what they are doing when they marry men who may be said to be 'tobacco mad.'

"You commented on the piece by saying 'Reader, this is a good theme for a sermon. Why not ask your clergyman to prepare a discourse on the necessity of bodily health as well as of spiritual purity? If every clergyman in the land would open his mental battery on the cause of tobacco, he would hit many sinners at every shot;' I would add, and even himself; for nine-tenths of our ministers practice this 'acquired sin' after they have been called to preach against 'original sin.' I don't believe Paul ever used tobacco, for his epistles are full of denunciations of uncleanliness. Our Saviour said, 'Go preach the gospel,' not go to the study and consume a paper of tobacco while writing one sermon, as I have known some ministers do. What a discourse that must be which is filled with the spirit of tobacco! for if one did not have his tobacco he could hardly get any 'vim' into it; his agitated nerves would not let him think clearly and forcibly.

"I think if the clergy would forsake the practice, and preach against it, their people would bear and forsake. But let all who smoke or chew count the cost to them in health and pocket. The money expended by some individuals in this way would, in the course of a few years, buy a respectable library, and give them a better education than they now have. Clergy and laymen, what think ye?"—"METTA," in *Phrenological Journal*.

[The above but faintly shows this growing evil in the whole land. It is the deadly Upas that will overshadow the land unless a check can be given to the habit.

In California, it is impossible for a person to whom it is offensive—to go anywhere without being a sufferer. In the street, tobacco-reek is blown into your face at almost every step in advance. A person cannot enter a car or an eating-house without being a sufferer. To the Wells Fargo and Co.'s office, or the Post Office, at mail hours, a person must expect to suffer. The Post Office passage-ways, steps and yard, will often be too indecent to herd choice blooded cattle; it is fairly nauseous. Better the new white marble pave had never been put down without it be kept fit to pass over; but our streets and corners are often in the same condition.

"Metta" has well said our preachers must lead the way of reform; "Metta" might have also said the medical men, and our school teachers. Any person watching the young pupils coming from school would almost suppose they went there to learn to smoke; that lesson they learn perfectly. More hereafter.—ED. F.]

WHEAT "STARVED TO DEATH"

L. L. Fairchild in the *Prairie Farmer*, says that when attending the Wisconsin State Fair, at Madison, I was riding to the fair ground with several farmers from different parts of the State. They were lamenting their light crops of wheat and its poor quality. They said, they did not see why, of late years, their crops should be so poor, and the grade number two, or rejected, when a few years since they got twenty to thirty bushels to the acre, and it weighed plump sixty pounds to the bushel. Somehow the season was unfavorable. A gentleman who proved to be a wheat buyer spoke up. "I can tell you what the matter is. You starve your wheat to death! You don't feed your land. Your previous crops have taken up all the wheat nourishing elements in the soil. You would not expect an ox or a hog to grow unless you furnished them something to live on. Neither will your wheat. Feed the soil and it will feed you. Do not burn your straw, return your manure, take everything off and put it back. Put your land in better condition, by seeding in clover, making and using more manure and other fertilizers, and you will get more and better wheat off from less land." Such was the substance of the wheat buyer's remarks, and I think he was right. However unwilling our farmers may be to admit it, there can be no question that our soil is becoming exhausted of its wheat growing elements. Less acres to wheat, more stock and more of a mixed husbandry will be the order in the West. The sooner heeded, the sooner prosperity will again smile at our doors.

Save and apply the fertilizers! Let us have to waste that will make a stock of corn and wheat thrive the better for its application.

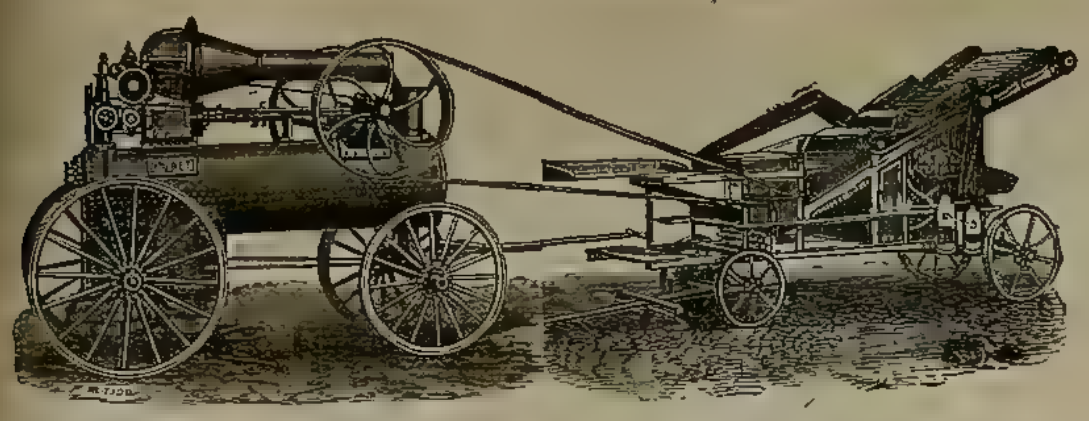
[Our Farmers will recognize in the above excellent counsel the very doctrine, THE FARMER has been using for several years. There can be no doubt in this matter; we know many farms that formerly gave 30—40 and even 50 bushels to the acre, that only give 15—20 now.

Will our Farmers be advised?—ED. FARMER.

RARE FLOWER SEEDS.

We have several fine collections of choice Flower Seeds from the well known "Dreer" of Philadelphia, and James [illegible] Rochester N. Y. Those who wish "Choice Flora," will find them at our Office, No. 220 Clay Street.

"HOADLEY" "RUSSELL!"



HOADLEY'S IMPROVED THRESHING ENGINES!!

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED SEPARATORS!!

CONSTITUTING PERFECTION IN THRESHING GRAIN!!!

THESE MACHINES are now so completely constructed as to render them the very "NE PLUS ULTRA" of ENGINES and SEPARATORS for the Farming community of California.

THE ATTENTION of the FARMING community and the public generally is called to the GREAT IMPROVEMENTS on the above make of Engines and Separators, which are surpassed by none for threshing grain, and are specially adapted to the use of Farmers.

Improvements on Russell's Separator.

THE SEPARATOR has been increased six inches in width, the sieves being much enlarged, to correspond; the 33 inch Cylinder now having a 40 inch Sieve, being six inches larger than the old style; and the 36 inch Cylinder Sieve has been increased six inches, and is now 48 inches, which greatly enhances the capacity of the Machines.

HAINES' HEADERS

With Doane's Adjustable Reel.

IN OFFERING these SUPERIOR HEADERS to the Farming Community of California, we can safely say that we have now brought the HEADING MACHINE to as near perfection as is possible.

THE MOST USEFUL MPROVEMENT YET MADE!

WHICH is a simple arrangement for Raising and Lowering the Reel some 18 inches, so as to enable the REEL to reach lodged grain, different lengths of stalks, and to be used in windy weather without stopping the Machine, and the consequent loss of time and labor in adjusting the old style Stationary Reel, which took some FIFTEEN MINUTES. The belts are always of the right length, and you can adjust the Reel to any grain with the greatest ease,

AND WITHOUT LOSING A MINUTE'S TIME!

THE GREAT point in our New Headers will command itself to all purchasers, and no other Headers will be used when the great merits of this improvement are known.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are Cautioned not to infringe upon our Patent Adjustable Reel Headers, as they will be prosecuted.

FOR SALE BY OWNER OF PATENT AND MANUFACTURER.

WOODS Improved Prize Mower—Folding Bar: As now made, this is the best and Cheapest MOWER used on the Pacific Coast.
KIRBY SELF RAKE REAPER, is unsurpassable in its work.
KIRBY MOWERS—two Sizes, Greatly Improved.
HEADER WAGONS—Thimble Skein, with and without fifth wheel, do., do., with Screw Hubs,—Mill Machinery, Engines, and Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Pipe and Nails.

33 8. TREADWELL & CO., San Francisco, Marysville, and Sacramento, Cal.

M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 Front St.,
San Francisco.

BUCKEYE Mower, Reaper, AND SELF RAKER

NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO. Portland.

THE BUCKEYE FOR 1870!

THE MOST COMPLETE MACHINE MADE, WHETHER AS A

MOWER, REAPER, or SELF-RAKING REAPER.!

For TEN YEARS in California, as at the East, the BUCKEYE is acknowledged AHEAD and SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MACHINE!

SALES E CH YEAR CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

Five Thousand Farmers in California have Used them, and Pronounce them the BEST Machines in the Market.

We offer the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER to Farmers with the utmost confidence knowing they are Superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented.

They have been Thoroughly Tested in California for Three Years, and give the Utmost Satisfaction

OLE AGENTS FOR C. AULTMAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED

SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER!

Also the Genuine

HAINE'S HEADER.

Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois. Also

Hollingworth's Wheel Horse-Rake,

(The most Improved Rake in Use,) And a complete stock of

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,

108 and 110 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

TREES.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

For 1870.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Orders for large or small quantities promptly filled. Packing performed in the most skillful and thorough manner.

SMALL PARCELS FORWARDED BY MAIL WHEN DESIRED.

Nurserymen and Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent, prepaid, on receipt of stamps, as follows:

No. 1.—Fruits, 10c. No. 2.—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No. 3.—Green-house, 5c. No 4.—Wholesale, Free.

Address—

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TRUE OPIUM SEED.

JUST RECEIVED—a Small lot of the TRUE OPIUM POPPY SEED, of a Superior Quality.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

NEW SEEDS.

THE Conover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers, extra Sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for successive planting.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE

Herb Seeds.

A Complete Collection of all kinds of HERB SEEDS of Superior Qualities.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

Large Elm and Mulberry Trees.

Those who desire to secure Superior Sized SHADE TREES of either the ELM or ASH, should call and look at the samples we have on sale.

The MULBERRY also will grow to a large tree, and is a fine Summer shade tree, with its large spreading foliage.

For either of these kinds, apply at the

FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay street.

32-24

Agents Wanted.

We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the VALUE OF OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to

EDITOR FARMER.

Hotel and Livery Stable for Sale

FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
THE CAMERON HOUSE,

Is now offered for Sale, Also the LIVERY STABLE connected.

THE Hotel and Stable have been kept in the best style, and always command a big patronage.

A rare chance will be given, as the Proprietor wishes to retire from business.

For further particulars call on, or address JOHN H. CAMERON, Proprietor, Cameron House, Santa Clara.

33 7.

CRANBERRY PLANTS, CRAFTING WAX, OIL PACKING PAPER.

CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts. per 100—$4 00 per 1,000—postage paid. The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Ball, Large Mottled Ball, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle, Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper. Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runners and bearers; best adapted with the Ball variety for Upland Culture.

For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc., enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts. for "Cranberry Culturist"

Grafting Wax

Of Superior Quality, in Small Packages for use.

OIL PACKING PAPER,

For Mailing and Packing Plants; a heavier article for covering Hot-beds, Manufactured and for Sale by

F. TROWBRIDGE,
33-8. Milford, Conn

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Best in the World!

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Most Productive Known!

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Best Eating Potatoe Grown!

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Earliest Potatoe Grown!

33-8.

RAMIE SEED, PURE & FRESH.

We have the GENUINE FRESH RAMIE SEED, in Packages, for sale only in small parcels neatly done up for mailing.

Packages $1, each.

At the FARMER OFFICE.

STATEMENT — OF THE — CONDITION — OF THE — PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends $696,854 80.

Loans on first Mortgages		$562,486 61
Estimated value premises Mortgaged	$1,620,250	
Buildings on premises insured for	325 600	
Loans on collateral		494,509 60
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is	$809,977	
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000		160,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank		41,872 90
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued		145,920 73
State and Federal stamps on hand		4,297 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets		146,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1 696,854 80

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	391,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	391,013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 62
Amount received from rents	10,967 00
Total	$1,184,223 51

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,237 26
[illegible] for marine losses paid January 1869	
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,619 96
Paid for commissions to agents	109,765 67
State and Federal taxes	42,045 63
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payments	117,550 70
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000 00
	$1,039,594 09
Net amount fire risks written during year	$53,799,784 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year	33,429,228 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869	$46,282,301 00
Amount [illegible] force December 1869	2,971,937 00

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.
33-4.

A Bargain!

Fine Homestead on the Mountains!!

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Eldorado County, containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land, pleasantly situated, and with pleasant surroundings.

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the first floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort—Closets, Bath-room, Cellar under house, etc.

Two outbuildings are, a good Carriage House, Wood shed, Chicken House, etc.

A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight-ye from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been Year.

A good Orchard of 300 Trees, Five to Seven Years Old, all Good Varieties of Fruit. The Eleven Acres' balance of Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden Cultivation.

There is any quantity of "Uncle Sam's" land, of Best Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

The House is nicely furnished, and, to a person of taste, this place can be made a "little Paradise."

The House and Grounds will be sold as a GREAT BARGAIN, if applied for immediately, and will be sold for Less than the Cost of the Buildings!

Apply to Editor of FARMER. 33-5.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT,

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE,

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the Institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open daily from 9 A.M. to 6 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from

FOREMAN'S PLACE WANTED

A German Gardener and Orchardist wants a place where he can find steady employment. The advertiser fully understands Orchard and Vineyard culture; he is thoroughly acquainted with the Pruning of Orchards and Vineyards, and can give the very best of recommendations of his qualifications for such duties. He desires a permanent place where he can by his labor make his work tell. Inquire at his Office. 17

Jackson Michigan WAGONS.

The subscribers are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of the above WAGONS.

ONE HUNDRED

Iron Axle, size 1½-2-2½-2¾-
Shell Skein, " 3½-3¾-4-inch.

The JACKSON WAGONS have been sold by us for years, and with increased repute

The MANUFACTORY being of the LARGEST in the United States—are enabled to keep a stock of TIMBER seasoning for years, low cost of which, makes it no inducement to work any imperfect material.

These WAGONS are the best and cheapest FARM and TEAM Wagons ever sold in this Market—can be used as HEADER WAGONS.

We will guarantee them to stand in any climate.

ALSO—FOR SALE

The SEYMOUR and MORGAN, or NEW YORK REAPER, which has stood the test for twelve years—the Strongest and Best Reaper in use.

—ALSO—

PLOWS of all kinds. CULTIVATORS—HOES RAKES—HARROWS, Etc., Etc., all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents.
33-3. Cor. California & Davis Sts.

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET.

SAN JOSE, CAL.

☞ This HOTEL has been fitted and furnished with reference to the rest Comfort and Enjoyment of Guests and the traveller who seeks a Home, Quiet, and Rest.—To this end no pains or expence will be spared.

33 5. J. M. STAPLES & SONS, Proprietors.

DEC. 1. 1869. DEC. 1.

FROM PINE TO BUSH ST.

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Home Miscellany.

BEAUTIFUL CHILD.

BY MAJOR WM. A. H. SIGOURNEY.

Beautiful child by thy mother's knee,
In the mystic future what wilt thou be?
A demon of sin, or an angel sublime—
A poison Upas, or innocent Thyme—
A spirit of evil, flashing down
With the lurid light of a fiery crown—
Or gliding up with a shining track,
Like the morning-star, that ne'er looks back.
Daintiest dreamer that ever smiled,
Which wilt thou be, my beautiful child?

Beautiful child in my garden bowers,
Friend of the butterflies, birds, and flowers,
Pure as the sparkling, crystalline stream,
Jewels of truth in thy fairy eyes beam,
Was there ever a whiter soul than thine
Worshiped by Love in a mortal shrine?
My heart thou hast gladdened for two sweet years
With rainbows of Hope through mists of tears—
Mists beyond which thy sunny smile
With its halo of glory beams all the while.

Beautiful child, to thy look is given
A gleam secret, not of earth, but of heaven.
With thy tell-tale eyes and prattling tongue,
Would thou couldst ever thus be young.
Like the liquid strain of the mocking-bird,
From stair to hall thy voice is heard.
How oft in the garden nooks thou'rt found
With flowers thy curly head around!
And, kneeling beside me with figure so quaint,
Oh! who would not dote on my infant saint?

Beautiful child, what thy fate shall be
Perchance is wisely hidden from me.
A fallen star thou mayst leave my side,
And of sorrow and shame become the bride—
Shivering, quivering through the cold street,
With a cause behind and before thy feet—
Ashamed to live, and afraid to die;
No home, no friend, and a pitiless sky.
Merciful Father, my brain grows wild,
Oh, keep from evil my beautiful child!

Beautiful child, mayst thou soar above,
A warbling cherub of joy and love,
A drop on Eternity's mighty sea,
A blossom on Life's immortal tree—
Floating, flowering evermore
In the blessed light of the golden shore;
And as I gaze on thy sinless bloom
And thy radiant face, they dispel my gloom—
I feel He will keep thee undefiled,
And His love protect my beautiful child.

LOST DAYS.

The lost days of my life until to-day,
What were they, could I see them on the street
Lie as they fell? Would they be ears of wheat
Sown once for food but trodden into clay?
Or golden coins squandered and still to pay?
Or drops of blood dabbling the guilty feet?
Or such spilt water as in dreams must cheat
The throats of men in hell, who thirst alway?
I do not see them here; but after death
God knows I know the face I shall see,
Each one a murdered self, with low last breath.
"I am thyself—what hast thou done to me?"
"And I—and I—thyself" (lo! each one saith,)
"And thou thyself to all eternity!"

FASHIONABLE WOMEN.

Fashion kills more women than toil and sorrow. Obedience to fashion is a greater transgression to the laws of woman's nature, a greater injury to her physical and mental constitution, than the hardships of poverty and neglect. The slave woman at her task will live and grow old, and see two or three generations of her mistresses fade and pass away. The washerwoman, with scarce a ray of hope to cheer her in her toils, will live to see her fashionable sisters all extinct. The kitchen-maid is hearty and strong, when her lady has to be nursed like a sick baby. It is a sad truth, that fashion-pampered women are almost worthless for all the good ends of life; they have but little force of character, they have still less power of moral will, and quite as little physical energy. They live for no purpose in life—they accomplish no great ends. They are dolls in the hands of milliners and servants, to be dressed to order. If they bear children, servants and nurses do all, save conceive and give them birth. And when reared, what are they? what do they ever amount to but weak scions of the old stock? Who ever heard of a fashionable woman's child exhibiting any virtue, any power of mind for which it became eminent? Read the biographies of our great and good men and women. No one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprang from women who had as little to do with fashion as with the changing of the clouds.

Some rash fellows say that the giving of the ballot to women would not amount to much; for none of them would admit that they were old enough to vote until they were too old to take any interest in politics!

EVEN WITH US.

Two little girls were walking homeward one moonlight evening. I overheard one of them say, "Sister Annie, it don't make any difference how fast we walk, the moon keeps up with us every step of the way; it don't move at all, and yet it is always going along with us." So it is with the dear God in Heaven; though He seems far away, He is keeping step with us always in the march of life.

STEP BY STEP;

OR THE TRUE STORY OF A GREAT SINGER.

An instance of the revolution which the possession of a fine voice will effect upon the poorest fortunes is given in the career of Mdme. Pauline Lucca. Like Mdlle. Nilsson, the Baroness von Rahden owes her prosperity to exceptional natural abilities discovered among humble surroundings. Her youth was past in poverty. The necessities of her family drove the little child to eke out subsistence by dancing in Vienna Hoftheatre ballet, where she received more rebuffs than praises—rebuffs amounting often to positive cruelty. In 1850 the child of eight was scolded and threatened by the ballet master; even her parents' religion (they were Jews) being added to the scoffs of which the German language is so susceptible.—Little Pauline was stupid, or willful, and was ultimately rejected as useless for a dancer. In this extremity a relative who possessed some means offered to have her educated for a governess.—She was sent to school, where she fared ill, according to her own account, published in a foreign paper from which we take some few particulars of her life. The story of her school life is contained in a letter to a friend. She says:—

"When I first entered the school I was scarcely nine years old. Some years before, as the child of a well-to-do merchant, I had attended school, but now learned the difference between such a position and my present standing. It was a long time before I could drill my childish heart to endure in silence all the humiliations to which I was subjected. But a triumph lay in store for me.—As the time for the examination drew near, teachers and scholars were in continual excitement.—I, alone, beheld the preparations with indifference, because certain I would be considered too insignificant to be questioned. Every day, from twelve to one o'clock, we were practised in singing; not in the form of regular musical instruction, but simply required to follow the air played on a violin, and drilled like so many canary birds. I was never allowed to sing, but served the teacher as a music stand, holding his notes for him. Everything was finally prepared, and the august day arrived. I remember how awed we were by the appearance of the principal in a new cap of extraordinary construction. We were required to dress alike, and trouble enough my poor mother had to meet the expense of my outfit. The guests were assembled; the girls were ranged on benches—I in a corner behind the other—and the terrible man, the examiner, proceeded to business. A solitary question was put to me just as I had arranged myself more comfortably to overlook the room. Of course, as I had not the least idea of the proper question, I replied at random, and sat down again amid the scornful laughter of my fellow scholars and the frowns of my teachers. The examiner alone seemed intensely amused, as if he considered the reply appropriate. I was again aroused by the rising of the whole school preparatory to singing. I looked up and saw my mother directly before me, the tears rolling down her face, and looking reproachfully at me. For the first time I was really mortified, and the thought flashed through my mind; 'How can I make up for that stupidity?' I had been forbidden even the privilege of holding the notes at my examination, but with the assurance of fate, my heart urged me to go forward with the rest to sing.

Quick as thought I advanced, heedless of the curious looks of the teachers. After the others had, parrot like, gone over the songs required, the examiner, whom I had earnestly, wistfully stared at during the singing, turned suddenly to me, with the question; 'Now what can you sing?'—'Och! everything the others have sung—every thing,' answered I, sturdily.

'So, so! then sing this'—

It was a little air which I disliked; I turned up my pug nose, but sang it; then instantly asked permission to sing the *Ave Maria*, which, being the most difficult, had been omitted by the others. Permission was granted, and seizing the notes with the eagerness of one determined at one stroke to make amends for the past, I sang that simple but inexpressibly touching composition; (even now when I sing it the tears spring to my eyes.) How did I sing? I do not know—only this I remember, that as I ended I found myself caught in the arms of the examiner, who, between tears and kisses, exclaimed, 'Child, thou hast sung like an angel!' I turned to my schoolmates to meet only sour, envious faces—but one little girl ran up to embrace and congratulate me. My mother was in a flutter of delight, and could not sufficiently express her wonder."

From the day when Pauline proved at school the possession of, at all events, one talent in an admirable degree, her vocation was decided.—She was at once made a member of the chorus connected with the Kernthner Theatre, and half a dozen years later she made her first impression upon the public. She was seventeen, when in October, 1857, she sang the *role* of the first bridesmaid in *Der Freishutz*. We are indebted to her again for a description of this important evening. The theatre was crowded to excess, and away upon "Olympus" sat a little, dried-up, weather-beaten Jew, anxiously waiting for the moments of his child's success, for she had assured him she meant to create such a *furore* as to incite the manager to engage her for the rendition of the second best parts. She has not greatly altered since that time in personal appearance—is now, as then, a plump, graceful little figure, with large, brilliant blue-gray eyes, shadowed by long black lashes, and arched by boldly defined brows. She entered leading the bridal chorus, and kneeling before Agathe, began the well known melody in such a joyous, dashing, lark-like fashion, that the audience broke out in tumultuous applause. Such a rendition they had never before heard, and the little leader was called to the front of the stage to repeat the song. When the curtain finally fell, and the little old man waited impatiently at the door of the chorus greenroom, Pauline flew out with the delightful news that she was engaged at six hundred gilders yearly to sing the lesser solo parts. It was, however, necessary that the orchestral conductor, Eckert, should first test her voice. This he did the following day, and pronounced the astonishing judgement that she possessed neither voice nor talent, and must remain in the chorus. Pauline has never lacked spirit, so she stamped her little foot in a rage crying out that she had both voice and talent, and would show him sometime what he had lost; furthermore, she would never sing in the chorus again—and never again in Vienna. She persuaded her father to leave Vienna, and six months later we find her prima donna of the theatre of Olmutz. Here, during that winter she studied eighteen new parts, running the gamut of impersonations, from the tragic to the most extravagant soubrette. From Olmutz she went to Prague, where the intendant of the Royal Opera in Berlin discovered her—a happy man when he coaxed the rare bird to remove to that city. Since 1861 she has been attached, under a life-long contract, to the Royal Opera of the Prussian capital. The little Vienna Jewess—Pauline Lucca—has become the Christian Pauline Lucca, since a few years back the wife of the Baron von Rahden.

From the first evening of her appearance on the Berlin stage, she has been adored by the enthusiastic Berlin public. Whether personating Margaret, Selika, Valentine, Leonora, or the many other characters for which she is gifted, she is as successful in her wonderful influence upon her audience. There are greater artists in so far as the brilliant execution of astonishing trills and painfully wonderful staccato measures goes for music, but there are few such singers as Pauline Lucca. It is her peculiar talent to merge all individuality in the rendition of the character she may be performing—it is never Pauline, it is always Margaret, Selika, Valentine we see and hear. She is utterly free from affectation of any sort, and her great success is mainly due to her being always so simple, charmingly natural.

Her house, as that of the Baroness von Rahden, is one of the most popular among the aristocracy of Berlin, although she gives delightful balls, dancing still remains her weakness—she likes it no better than when an eight-year old child. By a strange freak of fate the same operatic conductor who pronounced such severe judgment upon her in Vienna is now occupying the same position in Berlin. For the past year the Baroness has been suffering from a disease of the throat, which has prevented her interpretation of the more important musical *roles*.

INTELLECT IN WOMAN.

Men do not care for brains in women. They like a sympathetic intellect which can follow them and seize their thoughts as quickly as they are uttered, but they do not much care for any clear or special knowledge of facts; and even the most philosophic among them would rather not be set right in a classical quotation, an astronomical calculation, or the exact bearing of a political question by a lovely being in tarlatane whom he was graciously unbending to instruct. Neither do they want anything very strong-minded. To most men, indeed, the feminine strongmindedness that can discuss immoral problems without blushing, and despise religious observances as useful only to weak souls, is a quality as unwomanly as a well developed biceps or a huge fist would be. It is sympathy, not antagonism, it is companionship, not rivalry, still less supremacy, that they like in women; and some women with brains as well as learning—for the two are the same thing—understand this, and keep their blue stockings well covered by their petticoats. Others, enthusiasts for the freedom of thought and intellectual rights, show theirs defiantly, and meet with their reward. Men shrink from them. Even clever men, able to meet them on their own ground, do not feel drawn to them, while all but high class minds are dwarfed and humiliated by their learning and their moral courage. And this is what no man likes to feel in the presence of a woman, and because of her superiority. But the brains most useful to women, and most benefitting their work in life, are those which show themselves in common sense, in good judgment, and that kind of patient courage which enables them to bear small crosses and great trials alike with dignity and good temper. Mere intellectual culture, however valuable it may be in itself, does not reach to the worth of this kind of moral power; for as the true domain of woman is the home, and her way of ordering her domestic life the best test of her faculties, mere intellectual culture does not help in this; and, in fact is often a hindrance rather than a help. What good is there in one's wife being an accomplished mathematician, a sound scholar, a first rate musician, a deeply read theologian, if she cannot keep the accounts square, knows nothing of the management of children, lets herself be cheated by the servants and the trades people, has not her eyes opened to dirt and disorder, and gives way to fretful temper on the smallest provocation? The pretty fool who spends half her time in trying on dresses and studying the effect of colors, and who knows nothing beyond the last new novel and the latest plate of fashion, is not a more disastrous wife than the woman of profound learning whose education has taught her nothing practical. They stand at the opposite ends of the same stick, and neither end gives the true position of woman. Indeed, if one must have a fool in one's house, the pretty one would be the best, as, at the least, pleasant to look at; which is something gained. The intellectual fool, with her head always in books and "questions," and her children dropping off like sheep for want of womanly care, is something more than flesh and blood can tolerate. The pretty fool cannot help herself. If nature was but a step-mother to her, and left out the best part of her wits while taking such especial care of her face, it is no fault of hers; but the intellectual fool is a case of maladministration of powers, for which she alone is responsible; and in this particular alternative between beauty and brains we would go, in for beauty without a shadow of doubt.

NEVER LEAVES OR FORSAKES HIM.

Look at the career of man as he passes through the world—a man visited by misfortune! How often is he left by his fellow-men to sink under the weight of affliction, unheeded and alone! One friend of his own sex forgets him, another abandons him, and a third betrays him; but woman, faithful woman, follows him in his affliction with unshaken affection; braves the changes of feeling, of his temper, embittered by the disappointments of the world,—with the highest of all virtues; in resigned patience ministers to his wants even when her own are hard and pressing; she weeps with him, tear for tear, in his distress, and is the first to catch and reflect a ray of joy, should but one light up his countenance in the midst of his suffering; and she never leaves him in his misery while there remains one act of love, duty, or compassion to be performed. And at last, when life and sorrow come to an end, she follows him to the grave with an ardor of affection which death itself cannot destroy.

ONLY MOTHER.

In a crowded car in New Orleans the other day, the passengers noted a couple who, from their manners, were evidently lovers. "You love me, then?" the gentleman said. "How can I help it!" was the low-voiced reply. "But then I have never seen your face. Day after day we have ridden together in this car, and yet you have never lifted your veil." "It might dispel the illusion." "Oh, no; believe me, it could never do that."—"I'm afraid." "I tell you I love you too passionately for anything to destroy my affection." Just then a breath of wind stirred the folds of a thick green veil and lifted it. "Mercy!" aspirated the youth, recoiling from the sight, "its my mother!"

WOMAN'S "RITES."

A lady in Leavenworth, Kansas, has written to a town in Missouri that she is a "lectorin on the influence and duties of woman," and would like to "lector for the benefit of the church or the Sabbath School, or any individual in that town for $50, or for one-half, at fifty cents a ticket."—She asks her correspondent to "pleas rite and let her no what can be don about it."

BE CONSTANT.

If you have a friend who loves you, who has studied your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love was not thrown away.

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Miscellany.

AN APOSTROPHE TO A LOST SOUL.

BY S. E. ROCKWELL.

Thou wailing—Thou wailing soul,
For whom the Savior meekly died,
The song and dance and maddening bowl,
The gates of sin thrown open wide,
Have cast thee down with fiends to dwell,
Within the boundaries of hell.

Ah, ruined soul, though thou hast drained
Each cup of pleasure to its lees;
How thou art doomed, and pent, and chained,
Shipwrecked on Bacbanalian seas;
Thou hast thy portion, wailing soul,
Which comes of quaffing at the bowl.

O wretched soul—forever lost,
Sentenced and doomed to endless woe,
On fiery billows fixed and tossed,
While endless cycles come and go;
Tell me, O tell me, moaning soul,
What torments lurked within the bowl.

Tormented soul—let thy sad doom
Warn votaries not to touch the bowl,
Least their last days go down in gloom,
Amid the wailings of the soul.
Thou hast, lost soul, for all thy pains,
The portion which thy God ordains.

The sparkling bowl and ruby glass,
Blind revelry—the giddy dance,
Are murdering millions now, alas!
Pierced through by Satan's fiery lance,
The serpents coiled in flowing bowls,
Are wound around unnumbered souls.

Deluded men—ye giddy ones,
You now have power to rend your chains,
There is a fount, which freely runs
To whiten all your scarlet stains;
O come and cry—"your largess give
I'll drink of you, and ever live."

Middlebury, Feb. 10th 1870.

A NEW AMERICAN OCEAN CABLE.

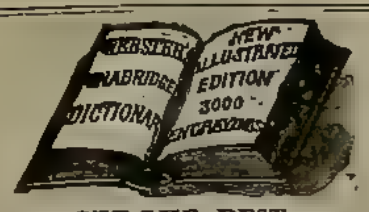
Capt. S. B. Thompson and Mr. S. F. Van Choate, Engineer, the authorized agents of the American Cable Company, have just arrived in Paris from Lisbon, having secured from the Portuguese Government the privilege of landing and operating an ocean cable on the Azore Islands. The company is purely American. Its cables are to proceed direct from New York, without intervening land lines, to the Azores; thence in a direct line through the English Channel to a point near Brighton, England, and thence with two lateral branches, one landing at a point near Havre, France, nearly opposite Brighton, and the other at a point on the coast of Holland, near the Hague. It will be observed by this plan that the object is to tap the great business centers, such as London, Paris, and the principal cities of Europe, whose terminal lines concentrate at the Hague, at points as near as may be in their immediate vicinity, instead as the case of existing cables, of having long intermediate land connections. The advantages of this plan are obvious. First, messages can thus be transmitted with more certainty and dispatch; Second, the company will not be compelled to pay so large a portion of its tariff to such land lines, and, therefore, can with profit reduce its rates to a point lower than can possibly be done by existing cable companies. The American Cable Company has also obtained the exclusive right to late and important inventions for insulating and operating cables, by means of which it will be enabled to transmit over a single wire as many messages in a given time as can be done on two wires by the galvanometer system, as now employed. It is working under the act of Congress as well as under the laws of the State of New York, and on the reciprocity principle. Part of its stock has been subscribed for and fully paid up; the balance will be disposed of as required during the construction of the cable, which will probably be laid during the present year. No publicity has been hitherto given, for obvious reasons, to the plans and purposes of this company through the public Journals.

A Puzzle.

Here is a question for young arithmeticians, and others who like to crack an arithmetical nut now and then, to try their wits upon: Two Arabs sat down to dinner, and were accosted by a stranger, who requested leave to join their party, saying, "that he could not get provisions to buy in that part of the country; if they would admit him to eat only an equal share with themselves he would willingly pay for the whole." The frugal meal consisted of eight small loaves of bread, five of which belonged to one of the Arabs and three to the other. The stranger having eaten a third part of the eight loaves, arose and laid before them eight pieces of money, saying: "My friends, that is what I promised you; divide it among you according to your rights." A little dispute arose respecting a division of the money, but, reference being made to the Cadi, he adjusted seven pieces to the owner of the five loaves, and only one piece to him who had owned the three loaves; yet the Cadi decided justly.

A correspondent of the *N. E. Farmer* writes: "For the last five or six years I have been very successful in destroying lice in my hen-coops, by giving the coop or house a thorough whitewashing in the spring, first adding about a gill of kerosene oil to a gallon of whitewash, and about once a month sprinkle the oil about on the roosts, in the laying-boxes, etc. Since I commenced the operation I have seen no vermin."

Fresh salmon from California are forcing the season here (Boston), and tempting the epicures. Peas are in blossom in South Carolina, and they'll soon be along. Great country, ain't it?



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SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILLS Con. CORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

H. S. BURR,

(Successor to TESSMORE MAYES,)

DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT FISH,

—101 & 103—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS

Something New.

Two Million Copies of the Annual SHAKSPERIAN ALMANAC for 1870, will be given away, and in order that the distributing may be made as rapidly as possible, I should deem it a favor to send, pre-paid, ten or fifteen copies to any person who will judiciously distribute them in his locality. One of its features are he Seven Ages of Man's Life, Illustrated in a masterly manner. Address, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN.

33 7. No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American, or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,
Rare Kinds ROSES,
GERANIUMS,
HELIOTROPES,
FUCHIAS,

We have the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*,
Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the
FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE,

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,

37 and 39 SECOND STREET,

SACRAMENTO.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.
JOS. CRACKBON, Secretary.
J. M. GREY, M. D., Physician-in-Chief.
SCHREIBER & HOWELL, General Agents.

AITKEN & CO.,

PREMIUM PIONEER

MARBLE WORKS,

177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings, Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

A. AITKEN. ISRAEL LUCE.

32-7

IMPORTANT

....TO....

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR STATE and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merit of the H & L AXLE GREASE over all imitators, have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their Premium, their article having stood the test for over fifteen years. They are now prepared to sell their well known Axle Grease at as low a price as any other in the market. New York and Chicago not excepted.

P. S.—To consumers—Don't trust to the red cover; ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE Manufactory, No. 144 Natoma street. Depot No. 320 Jackson street. 52,18,

Miscellaneous

PACIFIC INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st..... 363,862 82
CASH ASSETS.....$1,113,862 82

All Losses paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE
OCEAN.
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston,
A. L. Tubbs,
Wm. Alvord,
Jonathan Hunt,
A. B. Forbes,
A. G. Stiles,
A. Seligman,
L. B. Benchley,
Wm. Sherman,
L. Sachs,
Jas. De Fremery
J. G. Bray,
David Stern,
D. O. Mills,
I. Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H. M Newhall,
G. T. Lawton,
Myles D. Sweeny,
Chas Mayne,
E. L. Goldstein,
J. O. Earl,
Lloyd Tevis,
Thos. H. Selby,
Adam Grant,
Alpheus Bull,
S. M. Wilson,
D. J. Oliver,
W. Scholle,
Thos. Brown,
Chas. Main,
Chas. R. Peters,
Oliver Eldridge,
J. B. Roberts,
J. C. Wilmerding,
P. L. Weaver,
Wm. Hooper,
J. D. Fry,
A. Hayward,
T. L. Barker,
Alex. Weill,
Chas Meyer.
Chas. E. McLane,
H. Rosenbaum
A. J. Ralston,
T. Lemmon Meyer,
Geo. C. Hickox.
NEW YORK:
Louis McLane,
Frederick Billings,
James Lees,
J. G. Kellogg,
Wm. T Coleman
Moses Ellis,
SACRAMENTO
Edgar Mills,
G. W. Mowe,
C. T. Wheeler.
MARYSVILLE:
J. H. Jewett.
SAN JOSE:
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PORTLAND, OREGON:
W. S. Ladd,
Jacob Kamm.
VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
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Officers:

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A. J. RALSTON, Secretary,
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.
T. C. GRANT, J. E. BIGELOW, } Local Agents. 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.,

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

146 Natoma street San Francisco

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers

PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of aper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street

Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. his three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer (at the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Edwin Farmer.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

San Francisco, March, 31

As we said in our late issues, while noting the trifling advance of wheat in Liverpool, that it would not be permanent. So it proved, for it fell again, and is now quoted at 9s. 2d, the price is so low there is no safety for a speculator to run a risk. Those who have kept a large stock on hand will venture to send, and run the risk rather than sell at a loss in this market the best wheat that cost them now, 175, 185, at the present rates and this is the wheat that is going abroad

The last accounts from Europe brings information that the shipments from the United States the first year have been in excess of all former years and more than double that of 1868, and the large stock now on hand and still accumulating, will keep down prices even should the crops come short of their usual average.

The amount of Wheat that came in last week was less than the previous week, but there is still a large quantity back. We hope the Weevils wont catch it, if they do their hold on system is worse than the *Union's* plan, they eat out the heart of it—better change the wheat to Greenbacks in New York, for they will soon be at par.

There is a brisk Market for Flour to China and a large quantity will go forward by Steamer on Saturday. No demand from Liverpool, New York, or abroad, and the now certain assurance of a large and good crop the present year, should induce all who have Grain to spare, to sell!—yes sell!!

The demand for Barley or feed stuff, is very moderate—prices low.

The new Wool clip begins to come in, the fleece good, (see our notice elsewhere) and the prices better. Wool is in demand East and will go forward quickly.

Produce generally of other kinds find a ready market.

Potatoes and Onions pay well now, even with the new crop and even a large vegetable crop to offset them.—Potatoes hold up well (see rates below.)

The Dairy, Meat, Poultry and Fish Markets all found below.

If our cultivators generally will apply more study to their several departments and cultivate deeply, and wisely a varied crop there is no better market in the world nor one that will pay better for a wise and careful attention, than here in California.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$1 60	@	1 40
do Extra	1 10	@	1 90
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 90	@	1 25
Barley, old, for brewing	2 00	@	2 25
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20	@	1 25
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 25
Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl	4 75	@	5 50
do Extra	5 00	@	5 50
Extra Family ₱1 ar,	4 00	@	4 25
Oregon Superfine	4 25	@	5 25
do Extra for shipping	2 50	@	3 00
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	@	4 00
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	16 00	@	17 50
Bran ₱ ton	22 50	@	27 50
Middlings ₱ ton		@	25 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton	3 00	@	3 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 12	@	3 75
Potatoes Humboldt	1 75	@	1 87
Potatoes, Bodegas	1 75	@	2 10
do sweet	2 50	@	3 25
Onions	16 00	@	17 00
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	10 00	@	12 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	8 00	@	11 00
Straw ₱ ton			

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit Market just now, is nothing to boast of Apples being the principal fruit—Oregon the chief supply. Our orchardists do not give due attention to the preservation of their fruits yet—of Pears only a few Eastern Bourre's and those gathered too green, are of little value, they do not ripen up.

Oranges and Lemons from Los Angeles, plenty.

Strawberries come in moderately and command good prices.

Bananas, and Pine Apples are freely offered at moderate rates.

Apples, ₱ box	1 25	@	4 50
Apples, ₱ lb	4	@	15
Pears, green, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Plums, ₱ lb,	--	@	--
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₱ lb	—	@	—
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Apricots, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Cherries, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Melons, green flesh	13	@	25
Watermelons	30	@	50
Quinces, ₱ box	1 50	@	2 00
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	15	@	20
do Fresh, Malaga new, dry ₱ lb		@	25
Strawberries, ₱ lb	75	@	1 00
Barberries, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Blackberries, wild ₱ lb	—	@	—
Gooseberries ₱ lb	—	@	—
Currants, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₱ doz	15	@	25
California Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
do Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Pine Apples, per doz	3 00	@	3 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb		@	25
California Almonds, green	8	@	12
Cal. do dried		@	25

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Vegetable Market will always be well supplied, as our Market Gardners are fully aware of a steady Market, and ready sale for all they can grow, and at good remunerative rates.

If our Farmers would go and see how constant the Market Gardners work all day at home, and at Market with their load of produce by 3 A M., in the morning, they would not complain of their own labor, nor would they wonder that this industrious class all get rich.

Our Market Gardners, German,—French, Italian, Swiss and Chinese, are all workers, day and night.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	8	@	12
do green	12	@	15
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	37	@1	50
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Beets, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Cabbage, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Carots, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Cress, ₱ doz bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	50	@	50
Cranberries, ₱ gall	90	@	1 00
new eastern, ₱ gal	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₱ lb new	10	@	15
Green Corn, ₱ doz ears		@	
Sugar Peas	10	@	12
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	12½	@	25
do cultivated		@	50
Onions, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Horseradish	12	@	20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	37	@	50
do green, ₱ lb	—	@	
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
do do new ₱ lb		@	
do Sweet	12	@	
Pumpkins		@	
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches		@	
Parsley	25	@	
Pickles in jars, each	124	@	
Rhubarb ₱ lb		@	
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches		@	
do yellow	25	@	
do black, ₱ bunch		@	
Green Peppers	15	@	20
do Red	4	@	6
Squash, Summer		@	
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard	10	@	12
Beans, String		@	25
Green Limas, shelled	15	@	
Sprouts, ₱ basket	10	@	15
Salsify, ₱ bunch	20	@	25
Turnips, ₱ doz	30	@	37
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Garlic		@	25
Eschalot		@	

FISH.

(H S Burr.)

The Fish Market of San Francisco cannot be surpassed the world over—probably we should repeat that our whole entire Market surpasses all others, but our Fish Market is a grand one. All that the fish petted palate desires can be found here, and if anybody should doubt this statement, and say they had a "nut to crack," with us, because we boast of our Fish Market, we would send them to the *Burr* of the California Market for Fish and the nut would be found with all the milk, in the display he makes every week.

Salmon, ₱ lb	15	@	18
do smoked, new	—	@	25
do pickled, ₱ lb	—	@	30
Salmon Trout		@	12½
Smelts		@	10
Perch		@	15
Rockfish		@	15
Codfish, dry		@	12
Herring, fresh		@	1 00
do smoked ₱ 100	—	@	25
Tomcod	—	@	10
Sardines, fresh	—	@	37
Solefish	—	@	1 .
Crabs large ₱ doz	—	@	-
do small	—	@	38
do soft	4 00	@	6 00
Terrapin, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Mackerel, pickled, each	—	@	1 00
do fresh	10	@	12
Shrimps, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Flounders		@	
Sea Bass	—	@	25
Halibut, narrow		@	5
turgeon	100	@	
Oysters, ₱	—	@	37
Lobsters, ₱ lb Eastern	—	@	—
Turbot	—	@	—
Pompono	—	@	—
Eels		@	

MEATS.

The Meat Market remains the same, prices full up, and so long as California depends upon other States for her Beef, prices will be high. Beef and Pork have advanced,—see rates below.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	18	@	25
do corned	12	@	15
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@	15
do chops	12	@	15
Veal, ₱ lb	15	@	25
do cutlet	15	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	15	@	20
do leg	12	@	15
Lamb, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Beef tongues, each	75	@	100
Pigs' Tongues, each		@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	18
do Oregon		@	
do smoked	18	@	20
Hams, California and Oregon		@	22
Cures' Sugar Cured	—	@	30
Choice Hams Duffield		@	

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry comes in, in full supply, but rates remain about the same. A good supply of good Poultry and a ready market for all that comes.

Young spring Chickens are a ready sale, they are a nice breakfast dish when well broiled—with a dessert of Strawberries and cream.

Ducks, wild ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
do tame "	2 00	@	2 50
do Mallard "	75	@	1 00
do Teal, ₱ doz		@	
Geese wild, ₱ each	75	@	1 25
do tame	2 50	@	3 50
Chickens, Young, each	87	@	1 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	25	@	35
Hens, each	87	@	1 00
Snipe, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do English	3 00	@	4 00
Venison, ₱ lb	15	@	25
Quails, ₱ doz	1 25	@	1 75
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@	4 00
do wild		@	—
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame	50	@	1 00
do wild, per doz	—	@	2 00
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	50

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₱ doz	9 00	@	11 00
Spring Chickens	8 00	@	10 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	25	@	28
Ducks, tame, per doz	14 00	@	15 00
do wild,	1 50	@	3 00
do Mallard		@	
English Snipe,	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 50	@	3 50
do wild ₱ doz	6 00	@	8 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@	2 50
do wild	75	@	1 00
Quail, ₱ doz	1 37	@	1 50
Venison	10	@	12
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

(M. B. French & Co.)

Our Dairy Market now shows the effect of a Railroad competition, not only do large supplies of Butter Cheese and Eggs, come from the Eastern States, but from all the lines of our Rail Roads over the whole State—this enlarges competition.

Our Dairymen really did not calculate very wisely; it is this supply that will hereafter keep down prices, for with Eastern competion our prices can never again attain old rates, "49" prices are gone by.

The supply of Butter is large. Eggs are not so plenty. Cheese comes in abundantly, and prices fall.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	30	@	40
do do packed	—	@	35
do Oregon packed	—	@	35
do Eastern	—	@	
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	25	@	40
Cheese, ₱ lb	25	@	30
Lard, Eastern	17	@	20
do Oregon	—	@	23
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	—	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb	25	@	30
do do packed		@	25
do Eastern (new)	25	@	28
Cheese, California	17	@	20
Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	30
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Lard, ₱ lb	14	@	15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ lb	5	@	
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	6	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	19	@	15
do. Imported	27	@	30
Mustard Seed	4½	@	5
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	10	@	12

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Wool		@	14
do extra	16	@	18
Medium	10	@	12
do burry	8	@	10
Wool-sacks, new	60	@	80
do second hand	40	@	50
Dry hides, ₱ lb	16	@	17
Green salted, ₱ lb	7½	@	8
Deer Skins	20	@	22
Sheep skins, wool on	30	@	40
do do plain	15	@	30
Goat skins, each	20	@	50
Rendered Tallow	10	@	11

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time, Schedule, January 12, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Wed'sday	Mail, Sunday excepted.
San Francisco	L	8.01 a m	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Oakland	"	9.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	12.15 "		4.50 "
Stockton	"	8.45 "		8.35 "
Sacramento	Ar	2.00 p m		10.30 "
				Fulgrant
Sacramento	Lv	2.20 "	2.20 p m	4.30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6.05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		10.30 "
Colfax	Lv	6.55 "		11.45 "
Cisco	"	9.15 "		4.30 p m
Reno	"	1.45 a m	1.45 a m	12.15 a m
	"	3.35 "		6.15 p m
	"	10.35 "		7.15 a m
	"	2.20 p m		1.20 "
Argenta	"	5.10 "		7.15 p m
Carlin	"	6.25 "		9.30 "
Elko	Ar	8.30 a m	8.30 a m	1.00 "

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Saturday	Emigrant and Fr't Daily
Ogden	Lv	6.00 p m	6.00 p m	6.05 p m
Elko	"	9.00 a m		6.20 "
Carlin	"	10.25 "		9.10 "
Argenta	"	1.10 p m		12.10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4.50 "		7.45 "
Wadsworth	"	12.00 a m		8.15 p m
Reno	"	2.05 "	2.05 a m	11.45 "
Cisco	"	6.45 "		7.55 a m
Colfax	"	9.20 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	10.40 "		1.00 p m
Junction	"	12.15 p m		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.10 "		5.45 "
				Mail.
Sacramento	Lv	1.30 "	1.30 p m	6.30 a m
Stockton		3.20 "		8.25 "
San Jose	Ar	6.50 "		12.40 p m
Oakland	"	7.00 "		12.10 "
San Francisco	"	7.30 "	7.30 "	12.40 "

Local Trains.

FROM

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
6.50 A. M.	6.40 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
8.00*	6.55	6.45 "
9.00	8.00	7.50 "
10.00*	9.00	
11.00 "	10.00 "	9.50 "
12.00* M.	11.00 "	
2.00 P. M.	12.05 P. M.	11.55
3.00* "	2.00 "	
4.00 "	3.00 "	2.50 P. M
5.15 "	4.00 "	
6.30 "	5.10 "	5.00 "
11.30 P. M	5.50 P M	5.40 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO.	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
7.15† A. M.	5.36 A. M.	4.45† A M.
9.00† "	7.30 "	6.50† "
9.30‡ "	9.02† "	8.15 "
11.30‡ "	9.42 "	9.00‡ "
1.30 P. M.	11.45† "	11.0u† "
4.00 "	1.41 P M	1.00 P. M.
5.15 "	4.11 "	3.30 "

*To Oakland only † Sundays only
‡ Sundays excepted.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. 32-20.

Shade Trees! Shade Trees!!

ORNAMENTAL & SHADE TREES

LARGE COLLECTION OF TREES.

EXTRA SIZE SHADE TREES.

Elm and Ash Trees.

A splendid lot of very choice and large size ELM and ASH Trees, for PUBLIC SQARES, and STREETS, will be offered in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Mulberry Trees.

Large size Mulberry Trees, White, Red, and MORUS MULTICAULIS, of all sizes, suitable for planting out as Shade or Ornamental Trees, and also as Fruit Bearing, or for feeding the Silk Worm.

The Mulberry Tree makes a handsome Shade Tree, and is an Ornamental and Fruit Tree combined.

These Trees will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

OSAGE ORANGE TREES.

A few lots of Osage Orange Trees for setting out as Ornamental Trees. Also

SILK WORM EGGS

Of the FRENCH ANNUAL SPECIES, for sale.

The above will be sold on the best of terms.

P. S.—Orders addressed to A. P. Smith, will be promptly attended to.

Sample Trees can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE, where Information of the quality of the Trees and the price can be had.

A. P. SMITH.

Of the well known SMITH'S GARDENS,

Sacramento City, Cal.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM —AND— Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash, or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE.

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Hallers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be guaranteed to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR
PERMANENT PASTURES.

FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS
FINEST MIXED GRASSES
FOR MEADOW-LAND.

PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALPALPA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREE SEEDS.

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December.

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates:

50 Packets choicest and best			$10 00
25	do	do	5 00
12	do	do	3 00
50 Packets Good Selected			6 00
25	do	do	3 00
12	do	do	1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones
Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony.
Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops,
Very Choice Gladioli,

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

Farmers' Headquarters. WARREN & CO., 320 Clay Street, up-stairs.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS!! 1870!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR

AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

"California Farmer"

With the New Volume in January we begin the SEVENTEENTH YEAR of Labor with this Journal.

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The CALIFORNIA FARMER will club with the following Magazines and Journals, and furnish them for the year 1870 at the following rates.

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PREMIUM ENGRAVINGS,

The California Farmer and the Independent, for $7 50, and to present them with Richie's splendid steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, the price of which is $2 each, thus giving them the two Splendid and Popular Pictures worth $4, and both these Papers for $7 50

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The CALIFORNIA FARMER and either of Harper's Magazines delivered post paid $3 50

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Any other Journal or Periodical desired we will furnish with the FARMER on the most favorable terms when desired.

The Terms of the FARMER will remain the same—$5 per year, $3 for six months, (gold paid) and $1 extra when payments have been delayed, and these terms are unchangeable. A liberal allowance for clubs; when five copies are paid for six copies will be furnished.

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WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,
320 Clay St., San Francisco.

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Home Industry!

REAPING AND MOWING SECTIONS, BARS, ETC.

ALSO WITH

SECTIONS COMPLETE

Manufactured at the

CALIFORNIA FILE MANUFACTURING CO.'S

437 Brannan, San Francisco

WE warrant those manufactured at our Establishment to be superior to any imported from the East, and at prices to defy competition.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY.—Cut Pattern on stiff piece of paper, and send in letter.

Sections from $2 50 to $3 00 per dozen Blades.

Bars and Sections complete at $1 25 per running foot.

33-10.

JUST RECEIVED—GOOD THINGS,

WE have received the following, which are rare, good and rare things needed:

Fresh Cranberry Plants

(The Large Bell Variety.)

Ramie Seed, Fresh

WATERMELON, CANTELOUPE AND MUSKMELON SEEDS

EXTRA QUALITIES,)

Flower (Se Choice,

MIXED LAWN-GRASS SEED

For sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE

"EARLY ROSE" SPROUTS

A choice lot of Sprouts of the "Early Rose" Potato all ready for Planting.

These SPROUTS are put up in packages of FIVE and TEN pounds each—Price, $2 50, and $5,00.

It is estimated that a five pound parce will produce at least TEN SACKS of first quality of this most delightful Potatoe.

For Sale at the FARMER OFFICE

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERING PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	12	@	14
do. 2d do.	5	@	11
do. 3d do.	8	@	9½
	14	@	15
MUTTON—	5½	@	7
LAMB—	8	@	10
PORK—undressed,	8	@	10
" dressed,	10	@	12
VEAL—			

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1870. NUMBER 12.

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—*No 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery*, SAN FRANCISCO.

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City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number or $6 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

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San Francisco, Cal.

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VINEYARDS IN GREECE

From the French of Mr. A. GAUDRY, in the "Journal de Viticultore Pratique."

(CONCLUDED FROM NO. 10.)

Thanks to the liberal patronage of Baron Forth Rouen, the French Minister, I have received some official communications from the Minister of the Interior of Greece. According to these notes, the Kingdom possessed in 1859, 120,000 stremmas of Vineyards,—480 hectares.

These 120,000 stremmas are divided as follows: Achaia and Elis 6,700—Argolis and Corinthe 20,600—Arcania and Etolia 6,000—Arcadia 600—Messenia 23,000—Laconia 500—less important localities 4,900. On 90,000 stremmas in all, fruit-bearing vines were under cultivation, the rest has been planted with vines but recently. It takes from three to four years before the vines commence to bear.

In the vineyards of the Passolina the following method is in use:

The soil is divided into squares, encircled by drains. The vines are planted in regular rows.—At the beginning of December the ground around the vine is hoed, to destroy the weed, which is very abundant after the frequent rains of the fall. The destroyed weed is still left around the foot of the vine, and is never removed, as in its rotten state it affords a manure, which is considered to be necessary.

After this operation, earth is heaped around the vine to cover it partly and to keep it in constant humidity. In the spring this cover is taken off and placed in the space left between the rows.—Around the foot of the vine the soil is heaped in a circle to retain all humidity for the plant.

At the appearance of the first buds of the leaves, the drains are opened; the water in the course of about two hours, spreads all over the square, and then through small canals, it is let into the adjoining square. During the flowering period the vines are never inundated. Experience has taught that such treatment at that time prohibits the formation of the fruit. But as soon as the grapes commence to grow, the drains are opened again, and the irrigation is thus repeated about once a month, until the vintage begins.

I have spoken above of the modification in the development of the Passoline grape, by a scarifi cating operation on the vine. It is about since [illegible] that the vine-growers have commenced to scarify their vines by cutting off from the trunk a small circular portion of the bark or even of the wood, for the purpose of augmenting its product fruitfulness; and indeed, as I have stated before, the grapes of a scarified vine gain in volume; but they also lose in saccharine matter, in weight, and their watery parts increase. As the Passoline is sold by the weight, the procedure offers no real profit. Besides this, the berries lose in quality, and the lower part of the vine becomes weak and crippled.

When the method of scarification came into general use, and threatened to bring deterioration to the vines of Corinths, the Government resolved to stop this kind of treatment. Not having power to plainly forbid the proprietor to cut and to destroy his vines, if he liked to do so, a heavy tax was imposed on all Passoline grapes coming from scarified vines. This tax was enforced till 1850. About that time a general disease of grapes broke out, which placed the vine-growers in a very precarious position. But when, on the other side, it had been ascertained that scarification did not exercise any unfavorable effect on the disease, the enforcing of the tax was given up.

The grape of Corinths is the earliest of all varieties, the vintage usually taking place about the 15th of July. By this time the vines are covered with fruit so densely that you can hardly see any leaves. A single vine bears from 500 to 600 grapes. The vines most richly laden with grapes are usually on the footpaths, where there is a more rapid circulation of air, and a greater abundance of the running water.

The vintage of the most interesting character is that on the shores of the Corinthian Gulf. As the vineyards of the Passoline are all in the lower plains, all the vignerons leave their houses in the higher regions, and the villages in the mountains become entirely deserted. Men, women, children—all want to live in the plains for the purpose of attending properly to the vintage; and everywhere you see them constructing cabins from foliage.

The operation of gathering the grapes proceeds in the following manner: On the left arm hangs a basket, while the right hand holds a very small knife or bill, curved backward and very sharp.—The grapes, as they are cut, drop down in the basket, which is held right under the vinebranch. The operation proceeds with an immense agility; the innumerable grapes, which form a dark-blue drapery to the vine, fall, under the little knife of the vigneron, down into the basket with a remarkable rapidity. In the evening, when the day's work is done, the whole company assemble before their leafy huts; bonfires are lighted, which illuminate the whole southern coast of the Corinthian Gulf, from Lutraki to Elis; they also reflect their splendors in the dark waters of the Gulf, and throw their light as far as the foot of the Peloponnesian Mountains. Dancing commences,—the orchestra consisting exclusively of singers; the time is beaten by clapping hands. But soon the dry, burning vinebranches desist from crackling; they form a glowing mass, and whole lambs, sheep and calves are fetched to that grandiose range to be roasted, while the fire is kept up by vinebranches. The smoke of the latter, it is said, gives an excellent savor to the meat. These festivals recall to mind the scenes described by Homer; and the Peloponnese, during the Passoline vintage, recovers her ancient poetry.

This gay vintage-feasting lasts about two weeks. The plucked grapes are deposited on the ground, which has been previously leveled, planed, and covered with the manure of cows, which must be perfectly dry. The latter preserves the juice clear, and facilitates the dessication of the fruit.

The grapes are carefully placed one on the side of the other, and are left there to dry for seven days; but the berries of those produced from scarified vines contain more watery parts, and want a fortnight to become perfectly dry. Should rain set in during this time, the whole crop will be lost, and thus the product of scarified grape-vines is more subject to destruction than the others.

The grapes are turned every other day. When they are completely dry, the berries are stripped off from the bunches by the hands; the former are separated from their peduncles with an extreme facility. The fruit is then placed on a sieve, through the holes of which fall down the impurities, while the currants remain on the sieve. In Patras, a kind of machine is in use, which throws the berries to one side and the impure matter to the other.

The fruit, when thus cleaned, is stored in large rooms, and accumulated there up to the ceiling. Then they adhere to each other, and when, after some time, they are removed for exportation, they are separated by hoeing.

Their appearance is still not very strong. If they are not wet, it is sufficient to rub them on the hands; but in a wet state they offer more difficulty in the manipulation. Importers often apply this experiment to ascertain whether the fruit has been damaged on the voyage. The currants are shipped in sacks, or more still in casks.

The Passoline pays one dime (10 per-cent.) tax, besides an export duty of six per-cent. when leaving the kingdom.

After this discourse on the Passoline, I shall say a few words about an analogous variety—the Sultanine.

It is not long ago since the Sultanine has been introduced into Greece, from Smyrna, but the grape succeeds there as well as in its native country. It resembles the Passoline by the absence of stones and by the fine aroma; it also requires the same humidity and the same irrigation as the Passoline.

But it differs from the latter variety by its not so dark and more brilliant yellow color, and by the not so spherical, but more oblong form of its berries. The latter are small, but have still double the width of the Passoline.

The Sultanine, in its green as well as in its dried state, is one of the most delicate grapes.

Should these experiments be made in any other country, it must be borne in mind that this can only be done in low, southern plains, as this variety, like the Corinthian grape, demands humidity and a steady warm temperature. The vignerons should also take care never to cut the shoots from which they expect fruit, because experience has taught, that such branches produce very little or no fruit at all. They have to be left growing, and only such branches should be cut that are not expected to bear fruit.

HISTORY OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS.

The distribution of all the various species of plants in the vegetable kingdom is a deeply interesting study, and one that the cultivator of the soil should make himself familiar with.

We have selected a series of data of the distribution of plants to show that many of the choicest of other parts of the world are now grown here in California, in the greatest luxuriance, so much so that we may almost realize that we are in the promised land.

If from the south of Russia we travel eastward into Asia, the appearance of the country will be found to undergo a very remarkable change. Approaching the northern shore of the Black sea, the soil becomes sandy, intermixed in places with sea shells impregnated with salt, and abounding in lakes of salt water. Such is the aspect of the celebrated steppes of Russia. From the low tract lying between the Black sea and the north of the Caspian, these sterile regions extend over a considerable part of central Asia. It has been conjectured that these steppes were once covered by the sea, and the limits of the ancient coast have even been assigned; but the observation can by no means be extended to the salt deserts in the north of Persia and in Independent Tartary.

The presence of salt, in any considerable quantity, is fatal to corn and most other vegetables; there are, however, certain plants to which it appears indispensable, and which have been, for that reason, called saline plants. The sugar cane and the cocoa nut tree are almost the only plants which flourish equally well when wetted with fresh water or with brine. From the ashes of these saline plants soda is obtained.

Immediately south of that salt plain which occupies the space between the Black sea and the north of the Caspian, is the chain of Mount Caucasus, a most interesting region, both on account of its natural beauties, and of its connection with the earliest authentic records of history. In the fruitful valleys of Curdistan, a Turkish province on the southern side of these mountains crowned with perpetual snow; and on the banks of the river Gihon (better known by its ancient name of Oxus,) which falls into the sea of Aral, on the east of the Caspian, are found whole thickets of lemon, pomegranate, pear, and cherry trees.—Every species of fruit cultivated in our gardens grows there apparently wild; but whether they are to be considered as truly natives of the soil, or as being the remains of very ancient gardens, is the more difficult to determine, as this is the spot which appears to have been first peopled by the descendants of Noah. The walnut and the peach we derive from Persia; the vine and the apricot from Armenia; the sweet cherry and the Spanish chestnut from Lesser Asia; from Syria the fig, the olive, and the mulberry. In the triumph of the Roman general Lucullus, after his return from the conquest of Pontus, about at a hundred years before the Christian era, was exhibited a cherry tree, loaded with fruit, a sight till then unknown to the inhabitants of Italy.—From the same regions we derive the hyacinth, the tulip, the iris, the ranunculus, and some other of our garden flowers, most of which appear to have been first brought into this country during the reign of Elizabeth. To this list may be added the horse chestnut, the lilac, the sweet jasmine, the melon, and the cucumber. That the melon and cucumber were raised in Egypt at a very remote period, appears from the complaints of the Israelites, when they murmured against Moses and Aaron in the wilderness. "We remember the fish," said they, "which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers, and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic".—And in another place they speak of some kinds of fruit now cultivated: "Wherefore have ye made us to come up out of Egypt, to bring us in unto this evil place? It is no place of seed, or of figs, or of vines, or of pomegranates, neither is there any water to drink"

The "wilderness" in which these complaints were uttered by the children of Israel, forms a part of that great sandy desert which bounds to the west the fruitful plain of the Euphrates, extending thence southward over a considerable part of Arabia. In this desert are still to be seen the ruins of Palmyra, supposed to be the city built by Solomon, and named by him Tadmor in the Wilderness. Between the desert and the Mediterranean sea is the "Land of Promise," bounded on the north by Mount Lebanon, still famed for its majestic cedars. The cedar of Lebanon, though now cultivated as an ornamental tree in many parts of the world, has not been found wild except in the mountain from which it derives its name. Again crossing the desert to the extremity of the Red sea, we find a narrow tract of cultivated country along its eastern shore, extending to Yemen the Happy, or Fertile Arabia, the country of balm, frankincense, and myrrh. From Arabia the balm tree was first carried to Judea, as Josephus assures, by the queen of Sheba, as a present to Solomon; where, being afterwards cultivated for the sake of its fragrant and medicinal juice, particularly on Mount Gilead, it acquired the name of balm of Gilead. Frankincense and myrrh also consists of the dried juices of trees: the same may be said of gum Arabic, which is procured from a species of mimosa, growing on both sides of the Read sea, as well as in Senegal, and other parts of Africa. The mimosa family is a very numerous one, all of them natives either of the tropical countries, or of the warmer part of the temperate zone. Some of them have the remarkable property of folding up and drooping their leaves at the approach of night, or when touched by any external object, whence they have attained the name of sensitive plants. All of them bear pods, like the pea family; but their blossoms are rather like those of the willow, consisting of little globes of yellow threads. Their leaves (when they produce leaves) are always finely divided, often as much so as those of the carrot, a circumstance which gives to these trees a very peculiar aspect; but a considerable proportion of the mimosas are, properly speaking, leafless, excepting when very young, or after having been injured. The leaf-stalk, however, remains, and assumes a flatted shape, having somewhat of a leaf-like appearance, but differing from a true leaf in its edge being turned towards the stem; its two sides are consequently similar, and perform the same functions with respect to the light. This is particularly the case with the mimosas of New Holland.

Returning to the neighbourhood of the Red sea, we find, on its eastern shores, the native country of the coffee-tree, which is an evergreen, fifteen or twenty feet high, bearing in the bosom of the leaves several white, sweet scented flowers, of the size of snowdrops. The flower is succeeded by a berry, containing two seeds: these seeds are coffee. In the neighbourhood of the Red sea is found also that species of cassia whose dried leaves are employed in medicine, under the name of senna, and the plant yielding bitter aloes, which must not be confounded with the American aloe cultivated in our greenhouses. Bitter aloes are brought chiefly from the island of Socotra, in the Arabian sea, near the straits of Babelmandel.

In the narrow, but fruitful valley of the Nile, we find several new vegetable productions.—Among the most remarkable of these is the papyrus, a species of reed which was employed by the Egyptians in early times for making paper.—For this purpose, the inner rind of the stem being cut into strips, and laid together somewhat like matting, was pressed with a weight till the whole adhered together. The papyrus is several feet in height, and bears a sort of tuft or feathery head at the top of the stalk: it grows chiefly in marshy places. In Egypt also grows a species of water lily, called the lotus, of which both the root and the seeds are eatable; and from Egypt was introduced into our gardens the mignonette. This country was once regarded as the granary of Europe, and is still remarkable for its fertility; producing large crops of rice, wheat, barley, and some other species of grain unknown among us; while oats are equally unknown in Egypt; the horses, as in all parts of the East, being fed upon barley.

It will scarcely be necessary to say any thing more of the plants peculiar to Africa, except to mention that its southern extremity (the Cape of Good Hope) has supplied us with a considerable portion of the most splendid flowers which ornament our greenhouses; particularly the geraniums, and the bulbous rooted plants, comprising the two families of *ixia* and *gladiolus*.

PRICKLY WINES.

We call prickly wines those which have somewhat turned, and show a slight taste of acidity.—A wine-grower in France writes us that he has applied successfully a plain method, which we have once before offered to our readers, and which we therefore shall willingly give again.

The remedy consists plainly in placing on the bung of the cask a loaf of hot bread just as it comes from the oven; but not quite as well done as bread which we eat.

Our friend states that the approximative quantity is one-half kilogramme to 200 litres of wine, *i. e.*, one and one quarter pound to 55 American gallons; a hole is made through the crust at the bottom of the loaf, and the latter is then placed on the cask so that the hole in the bread fits exactly with the bunghole, and the wine is cured; however, we are at a loss to give an explanation of the process.

The cask must be left quietly in this position untouched, and the drawing-cock should not be turned for at least forty eight hours.

Such cask of prickly wine, *piqué* or *absinthé*, as our friend calls it, often is overlooked by the cellar-master; but the plain and dangerless operation should be applied to any cask that shows the slightest touch of acidity, and sometimes great losses may be prevented by it.—*Wine and Fruit Reporter.*

ON A FAITHFUL BOOK-KEEPER. Posted up.

SERICULTURE IN AMERICA.

The history of sericulture in America, though antedating the Revolutionary War in its origin, may be summed up in a very few words.

"The culture of the mulberry-tree in Virginia was encouraged by James I., and the coronation robe of Charles II. was spun from Virginia silk.—Silk husbandry was introduced at an early day into Louisiana, and a state robe was made from Georgia silk in 1735 for Queen Caroline. In 1749 the export of cocoons was 1000 pounds, and in 1766 it had reached 20,000 pounds. Afterward a decline resulted from the withdrawal of the government bounty.

"Pennsylvania and New Jersey about this time became interested in the business, and Dr. Franklin, in 1770, sent seeds, mulberry cuttings, and silkworms' eggs for distribution. A silk manufactory was established in Philadelphia in 1771, which received cocoons for several years. A court dress of silk from cocoons of Lancaster County was acknowledged with a present of lands. New Jersey planted mulberry groves extensively, and New York made similar experiments. Connecticut and Massachusetts led this interest in the Eastern States. The Revolutionary War put an end to all these enterprises.

"In the revival of industry at the commencement of this century renewed efforts to establish the silk business are observed. In 1819 five tons of raw material were produced in Mansfield, Connecticut. In 1842 the New York State prison at Auburn produced $13,000 worth of sewing-silk.—In 1840 the total domestic product of silk was 60,000 pounds, valued at $250,000; in 1844, 400,000 pounds, worth $1,500,000; and in 1850 only 14,673 pounds. In 1860, Connecticut, New Jersey Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York produced $5,000,000 worth of sewing silk, some silk stuffs, ladies' trimmings and other goods. Philadelphia and New York manufactured about $2,300,000 of these articles annually. The business, in all its branches, has greatly increased since 1860."

Mr. Prevost, one of our most successful silk growers, expresses the opinion that California, owing to the mildness and dryness of its climate, is better adapted to the culture of the silk worm than any other country in the world. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that the cocoons of California were among the finest exhibited at the French Exposition. Utah Territory, he thinks, is also admirably adapted to silk culture, and mentions the fact that Brigham Young, with his usual sagacity, has already planted out one hundred and sixty acres in mulberry trees.

From these observations, and from the fact that recent experiments seem to indicate that the osage orange may be substituted successfully for the mulberry, it is sincerely to be hoped that, while sericulture, owing to the disease among the silk worms, is declining in Europe, it may so enlist the services of our scientific as well as practical men as to become at no distant day one of the most profitable branches of our agricultural industry.

[The above article we find in Harper's Magazine for April, by O. M. Spencer. This brief sketch will give facts entirely new to many of our sericulturists, and should interest them, as many even now have no knowledge of the early history of silk growing, or that the crowned heads of Europe were ever robed in silks from the United States.

We are glad to see the proper notice of the lamented Prevost, now that he is gone from us, his work will be remembered and duly appreciated.

As a *new* Silk Manufacturing Company has been formed, we hope an *impetus* will be given to this source of wealth to our State.—ED F.]

COFFEE.

Brazil is the greatest producer of coffee. That known in the trade as Rio, is a Brazilian coffee. Of the 713,000,000 pounds produced by the world, per annum, Brazil furnishes 400,000,000, or more than half of the whole. Java 140,000; Ceylon, 40,000; St. Domingo, 40,000,000; Cuba and Porto Rico, 25,000,000; Venezuela, 25,000,000; Sumatra, 25,000; all others, including the Mocha, 18,000. The United States is the greatest consumer. We use nearly one-third of all the coffee consumed in the world,—using nearly seven times as much as Great Britain, with a population not very far from the same. Germany comes next.

A DAIRY TO BOAST OF.

The *St Alaban* (Vt.) *Messenger* says: "Mr. Nahum Bridgham, of Bakersfield, from 15 cows, made, during the dairy season just closed, 60 tubs, or 3,000 lbs. of butter. He sold it for 45 cents a pound, realizing $1,350. He also raised 10 calves, now worth $100, and 1,000 lbs. of pork, which he sold for $130—making, as the proper income of the dairy, $1,280, besides supplying his family.—He is now making butter at the rate of one tub a week

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ON ONE DROWNED.

He left a large circle, etc.

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER TWELVE.

IRRIGATION—MEANS AND ENDS.

While few can have failed to realize the important part played by water in the economy of vegetation, I judge that the question—"How can I secure to my growing plants a sufficiency of moisture at all times?"—has not always presented itself to the Farmer's mind as demanding of him a practical solution. To rid his soil and keep it free of superfluous, but especially of stagnant water, he may or may not accept as a necessity; but that, having provided for draining away whatever is excessive, he should turn a short corner and begin at once to provide that water shall be supplied to his fields and plants whenever they may need it, he is often slow to apprehend. Yet this provision is but the counterpart and complement of the other.

I had sped across Europe to Venice, and noted with interest the admirable, effective irrigation of the great plain of Lombardy, before I could call any land my own. I saw there a region perhaps thirty miles wide by one hundred and fifty, along the east bank of the Po, rising very gently thence to the foot of the Austrian Alps, which Providence seems to have specially adapted to be improved by irrigation. The torrents of melted snow which in Spring leap and foam adown the southern face of the Alps, bringing with them the finer particles of soil, are suddenly arrested and form lakes (Garda, Maggiore, Como, etc.,) just as they emerge upon the plain. These lakes, slowly rising, often overflow their banks, with those of the small rivers that bear their waters westward to the Po: and this overflow was a natural source of abiding fertility. To dam these outlets, and thus control their currents, was a very simple and obvious device of long ago, and was probably begun by a very few individuals (if by more than one,) whose success incited emulation, until the present extensive and costly system of irrigating dams and canals was gradually developed. When I traversed Lombardy in July, 1851, the beds of streams naturally as large as the Pemigewasset, Batterkill, Canada Creek, or Humboldt, were utterly dry; the water which would naturally have flowed therein being wholly transferred to an irrigating canal (or to canals) often two or three miles distant. The reservoirs thus created were filled in Spring, when the streams were fullest and their water richest, and gradually drawn upon throughout the later growing season to cover the carefully leveled and graded fields on either side to the depth of an inch or two at a time. If any failed to be soon absorbed by the soil, it was drawn off as here superfluous, and added to the current employed to moisten and fertilize the field next below it; and so field after field was refreshed and enriched, to the husbandman's satisfaction and profit. It may be that the rich glades of English Lancashire bear heavier average crops; but those of Lombardy are rarely excelled on the globe.

Why should not our Atlantic slope have its Lombardy? Utah, Nevada, and California, exhibit raw, crude suggestions of such a system; but why should the irrigation of the New World be confined to regions where it is indispensable, when that of the Old is not? I know no good reason whatever for leaving an American field unirrigated where water to flow it at will can be had at a moderate cost.

When I first bought land (in 1858) I fully purposed to provide for irrigating my nearly level acres at will, and I constructed two dams across my upland stream with that view; but they were so badly planned that they went off in the flood caused by a tremendous rain the next Spring; and, though I rebuilt one of them, I submitted to a miscalculation which provided for taking the water, by means of a syphon, out of the pond at the top, and over the bank that rose fifteen or twenty feet above the surface of the water. Of course, air would work into the pipe after it had carried a stream unexceptionably for two or three days, and then the water would run no longer.—Had I taken it from the bottom of the pond through my dam, it would have run forever, (or so long as there was water covering its inlet in the pond;) but bad engineering flung me; and I have never since had the heart (or the means) to revise and correct its errors.

My next attempt was on a much humbler scale, and I engineered it myself. Toward the north end of my farm, the hill side which rises east of my lowland is broken by a swale or terrace, which gives me three or four acres of tolerably level upland, along the upper edge of which five or six springs, which never wholly fail, burst from the rocks above and unite to form a petty runnel, which dries up in pretty hot or dry weather, but which usually preserved a tiny stream to be lost in the swamp below. North of the gully cut down the lower hill side by this streamlet, the hill side of some three acres is quite steep, still partially wooded, and wholly devoted to pasturage.—Making a petty dam across this runnel at the top of the lower acclivity, I turned the stream aside, so that it should henceforth run along the crest of this lower hill, falling off gradually so as to secure a free current, and losing its contents at intervals through variable depressions in its lower bank. Dam and artificial watercourse together cost me $90, which was about twice what it should have been. That rude and petty contrivance has now been ten years in operation, and may have cost $5 per annum for oversight and repairs. Its effect has been to double the grass grown on the two acres it constantly irrigates, for which I paid $280, or more than thrice the cost of my irrigation. But more: my hill side, while it was well grassed in Spring, always gave out directly after the first dry, hot week; so that, when I most needed feed, it afforded none; its herbage being parched up and dead, and thus remaining till refreshed by generous rains. I judge therefore, that my irrigation has more than doubled the product of those two acres, and that these are likely to lose nothing in yield or value so long as that petty irrigating ditch shall be maintained.

MEASURE OF SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

"With all the pride which Americans feel in witnessing the improvements of this country in most respects, it is a source of mortification that in almost every portion of our fair land the soil is yearly growing less productive. We are talking of 'worn out lands' in regions where men are now living who witnessed their first settlement, and where the perishable structures of the pioneers still remain. We are sending wheat to towns that were, in our colonial days, the granaries both of our own and of foreign nations; and unless the aristocratic Virginian is content to smoke tobacco inferior to that in which his ancestor indulged, it is certain that he must receive his supply of the cherished narcotic from beyond the borders of the Old Dominion.

"The cause of the diminution of the material wealth of the country, lies in the fact that we are annually sending away from the land, with each successive harvest, those things on which the soil is dependent for its fertility. We all know that wheat is an exhaustive crop; that it robs the soil of its rich phosphates and several other salts that are essential to the growth of the plant which, more than any other, supplies the food for man.—Let us see what becomes of these essential elements of wheat growth. They are very largely found in the covering of the berry. This, we all know, in the great majority of cases, is separated from the whiter portions of the flour at mills situated at a distance from where the grain is produced. This bran or shorts are fed to cattle in large towns, and though some will find its way into village gardens, by far the larger portion is buried in pits, used in the place of soil for filling up places that are required to be raised, or taken out into bodies of water by means of boats or through sewers.

"Of the bran and shorts of wheat, and the entire portions of other grains that are fed to the stock on the farm, some, of course, is returned to the land, and shows its good effects in the crops that are produced from it. But the animals that are raised from them, as well as the dairy products derived from the milk so produced, are sent to distant markets. Even the bones of the animals that die from disease or accident, or are slaughtered for beef, are now eagerly collected, and find their way for the most part to foreign shores. To day the English wheat-fields and French vineyards are rejoicing in fertility derived from bones of animals raised in the valley of the Mississippi.

"Every year thousands of acres of land are put in flax, a crop that diminishes the productiveness of the soil for several successive seasons. The oil is expressed from the seed to be used in painting houses; but nearly all the oil-cake is sent across the sea. The proprietor of the largest linseed oil works in the West informed us recently that never over two per cent. of their oil-cake found a market in this country; the remainder goes to England. The English farmer buys this product of the flax mill, not altogether or principally because it is the cheapest food for dairy or beef stock, but because of the excellent character of the manure that is derived from it."—*Farm Journal.*

TURKEYS FOR HATCHING.

At any time of the year, turkeys, whether broody or not, can be taught to hatch. Low set, plump turkey hens should be used for hatching. To learn turkeys to hatch, a dozen wooden nest-eggs are placed in a nest, then put the turkey on the nest, have a box made of stakes that will just cover her, and keep her down on the nest for two or three days; at first she will try to get off the nest, but soon becomes reconciled to it, when fresh eggs are given her for the wooden ones.—Turkeys will continue to hatch without intermission from Spring till Fall, the chicks being taken away when hatched, and fresh eggs substituted.—Turkeys should be taken off their nest once in every two days to feed (or oftener), and the nest must be kept clean. When it is found that they will not eat, they must be crammed and watered. It will be found where a large number of fowls are raised, that turkeys are more profitable to do the hatching than chickens. About twenty to twenty-four eggs are placed under turkeys at one setting, and they do not break as many eggs as hens.

Kill the Grubs

A member of the Herkimer County (N. Y.) Farmers' Club, states that last spring he ploughed an old sod in which there was an immense number of grubs. He sowed upon three acres and three quarters, soon after ploughing, two bushels of coarse salt. This was dissolved by rain which came a day or two later. The ground was then thoroughly harrowed and planted to corn, about half a pint of leached ashes being placed with each hill. The yield was very large, and there was not the slightest injury by worms. He has no doubt that the crop would have been destroyed had there been no application of salt.

Three hundred Iowa merchants have resolved to use only silver change in their transactions.

WEAR OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.

When will we ever rest from our excessive haste and carelessness, and learn to do things *thoroughly?* An English exchange tells us that their wagons and implements last 25 years while ours do not last over five or ten. Where is the difference? Are our mechanics poorer, or are they too hasty, or do farmers fear to pay enough for first-class work?

"In America, everything in the way of implements and tools wears out very quickly; and harness, as well as every kind of leather or cloth, tears soon after it is new and very often afterward. When I was about 14 years old, I learned to hold plow with a low-handled wooden plow that my father had when he commenced farming, before I was born. And 15 years afterward this plow was still in existence, having had a new beam, and perhaps handles, too, in the time; but, being a very handy and favorite implement, it was kept in repair for the youngest plowboys to go with. He bought a winnowing machine by Couch, just after he was in business; and, although he had great quantities of grain to winnow (at least 6,000 or 7,000 bushels per year), and lent it to winnow thousands of bushels for other people, that machine made more than half its cost price after nearly thirty years of wear.

"Carts and wagons though constantly used, last a very long time in England, and almost everything on a farm is made to wear well; while in America they are chiefly made for sale, and will be in need of repair in a few days. Half the wagons and dung-carts in England are at least a quarter of a century old; and the same may be said of other implements; and an eighth of all the tools, etc., there, in existence, had their origin fifty years since. They are not taken better care of there than here, nor are they used less—but on the contrary, a great deal more; for there is as much plowing done on 500 acres of arable land in England as there is on 1,500 in America, and as much grain grown on 500 acres as there is on 3,000. So that the wear and tear in England does not take the effect it does here, because good wood and iron are used, and good work made."—*Farm, Stock and Poultry Journal.*

Diseases Among Poultry.

The ailments of fowls may generally be traced to a variable temperature, to irregular, injudicious feeding, or to their being kept on the ground which has become impure with their use of it. Judicious feeding, perfect cleanliness, and occasional removal to new ground, will, to a great extent, keep fowls healthy.

The Chinese raise the peanut for its oil only. This they use for cooking purposes and for illumination

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We invite all Potatoe growers to call and see them at our office, where we can show them a sufficient number of testimonials as to their Quality and Productiveness to convince all that the EARLY ROSE is the very

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Miscellaneous.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 29 9-100 per cent. For its nutritive properties to all stock and its adaptation to sudden changes of weather or over-driving it has no equal

For MILCH COWS particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and preserving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($25 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold; at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

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Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

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These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

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This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

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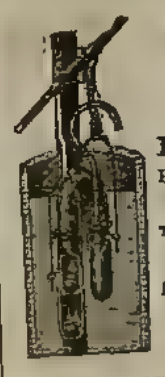


Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

Submerged and Double Acting

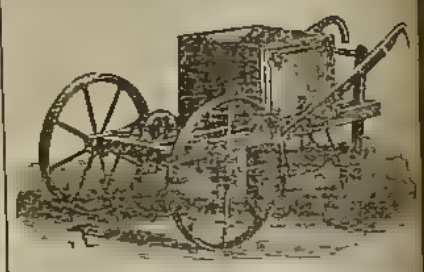
FORCE PUMPS.

Patented by J. A. Morrill, October 29th, 1857.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

☞ Agents wanted for this County Rights for sale.
30 6 3m

TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER,



This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such pieces as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over ground that can be plowed

No intelligent farmer can see that machine with which one man can, with the aid of a boy, plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value; because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SPRING and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Instrument, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it. Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs

POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

PROMPT,
CHEAP,
and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,
Proprietors
33 1

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person who is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, or any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men.*

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE,

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection of BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already rich collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5, and 7 to 9 P. M. Admission

Horticulture.

CONVERTING DWARF TREES INTO STANDARDS.

The Dwarf Pear is admitted not to be the means of producing the highest success in pear growing. The only advantage the dwarf form possesses is a little earlier bearing and a great economy in space. Nearly all experienced horticulturists are now converting their dwarfs, as fast as Nature will aid them, into standards. This is done simply by planting the junction of the quince and pear stock sufficiently deep below the surface of the ground, to favor the formation of roots from the pear stock. It frequently happens that trees grown this way are far more successful than in any other, and their quality and size greatly improved. The Duchesse d'Angoulême Pear, grown as a standard from standard roots, is very inferior, both in size, quality and productiveness; but when grown as a standard from dwarf roots, its fruit is large, fair and very abundant.

We have seen trees that were productive as dwarfs for eight and ten years, but suddenly would shoot up tall, stout stems and branches, and grow quite vigorously. This is a good evidence that the pear roots have formed from the native stock, and hereafter the tree will be a low standard, growing on its own roots. During the first year or two the fruit will suffer a little, as the energies of the tree are bent on the formation of new wood, but this is soon rectified, the tree settles down into a healthy habit of growth, and a steady productiveness that makes the heart of every owner of a pear orchard happy every time he looks over it.

THE FLORA OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Professor T. C. Porter, of Lafayette College, and one of the most distinguished botanists of the country, has nearly-completed his elaborate description of the entire flora of Pennsylvania, embracing the forest trees, grasses and weeds injurious to cultivation, and also observations on the geographical range and their economic value. This is the result of more than twenty-five years of learned labor on the part of this eminent scholar, and he now offers the whole as a donation to the State. The Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, lately passed a resolution urging the Legislature to publish it, and the State Agricultural Convention seconded the report.

FRENCH METHOD OF RAISING TOMATOES.

As soon as a cluster of flowers are visible, the stem is topped down to the cluster, so that the flowers terminate the stem. The effect is that the sap is immediately impelled into the two buds next below the cluster, which soon push strongly and produce another cluster of flowers each.—When these are visible, the branch to which they belong to are also topped down to their level, and this is done successively. By this means the plants become stout dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In order to prevent their falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep the plants erect. In addition to this, all the laterals that have no flowers, and after the fifth topping, all laterals whatsoever are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size and excellence unattained by other means.

GROWING ASPARAGUS.

The introduction of the new variety, "Conover's Colossal," is destined to work a radical change in asparagus culture for the future. Hitherto gardeners have been accustomed to plant in rows two feet apart, with plants one foot in the rows. The new variety, "Conover's Colossal," should be planted in rows four feet apart and three feet in rows, thus practically introducing the system of [illegible]stead of rows, and reducing the culture to about the same as for corn, until the roots have spread and filled the whole ground, and the stools have become large enough to occupy the entire space. The new method is certainly the most economical in manure and labor, and original cost of plants.

COST OF OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE

A farmer in Missouri has made a calculation as to the cost of the different modes of fencing, and found that the Osage Orange was the cheapest and most durable. He gives the cost of 100 rods of Osage Orange fencing, planting and cultivating same for three years, which is $23. The cost of fencing with rails, 100 rods, is $68; with post and plank, $220, thus showing the cheapness of the Osage Orange. He says he has an Osage Orange three years old that would turn stock.

NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, ETC.

Now is the time to make known your business. Never wait until the season has arrived to plant before you inform your purchasers what you have to sell, but let them know months in advance, and wake them up to the trial of all that is new and valuable to plant and cultivate.

Nurserymen and Seedsmen abroad should bear in mind that here in CALIFORNIA we have a Perpetual Season, and trees plenty, and vines are planted all the year round.

Seedsmen should also know that our market Gardeners are always planting, and therefore always purchasing seeds to a greater or less extent.

TO THE PUBLIC!!!

THE

SAN FRANCISCO

PACKAGE EXPRESS

COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

IS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYing Passengers, Baggage, Packages, and Parcels from the different Railroad and Steamboat Lines, and delivering the same to any part of the City.

To our friends from the Country this system presents itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc. to our Messengers on the Cars and Boats and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Hackmen or Job Wagons.

The Street Cars run from all Depots to the different Hotels.

Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care will be promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid.

Mark Care of

"S. F. Package Express Company,"

Commissions for the purchase of goods in this City especially solicited, and articles forwarded as directed.

This Company commends itself to the General Public. The same system has been long in operation in Eastern Cities with great success.

GENERAL OFFICE:

313 Montgomery St.

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T. A. HUDGE, Secy and Treas.,

H. B. MURRAY, Supt.

31-19

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A DOMESTIC MAGAZINE OF USEFUL INFORMATION AND AMUSEMENT.

The BEST

The MOST Popular,

The Cheapest.

MAPLE LEAVES, is the Largest Circulating Monthly of its class in the World. In variety of Practical, Useful, and Entertaining Reading, it has no equal; its ample pages comprising various Departments, including Agriculture, Useful and Scientific Articles; Domestic Economy, with Papers on Social Subjects, etc., etc.

With many Illustrations, Tales, Sketches, Enigmas, Rebusses, etc., etc.

MAPLE LEAVES is a NATIONAL MAGAZINE—read and admired by Men, Women, and Children, in Country, Village and City. It is ably Edited, neatly Printed and well Illustrated AND ADAPTED TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY. The constant aim is to render it unequalled in both Contents and Appearance.

Each Number contains Twenty-Four Quarto Pages, Printed on a Superior Paper and Illustrated by the best Artists.

TERMS—Only Fifty Cents per Year.

Specimen Copies and Premium List, sent on receipt of Six Cents.

O. A. ROORBACH, Publisher.

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JOHN VANDERBILT & BRO'S.

Agricultural Implements,

Seeds, Fertilizers & Plants,

NO. 23, FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

Garden and Flower Seed,

Choice and Reliable,

SENT POSTAGE PAID.

☞ Send for a Priced Catalogue. Farm and Garden Implements of every variety. Guano, Bone Dust and other Fertilizers, Trees, Plants, Etc., all at very low prices.

JOHN VANDERBILT & BROTHERS

4-33. No. 23, Fulton, Street, New York.

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express charges paid, $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office,

WARREN & CO.

"EARLY ROSE" SPROUTS.

A choice lot of Sprouts of the "Early Rose" Potatoe all ready for Planting.

These SPROUTS are put up in packages of FIVE and TEN pounds each—Price, $2.50, and $5.00.

It is estimated that a five pound parcel will produce at least TEN SACKS of first quality of this most wonderful Potatoe.

For Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

13 FIRST PREMIUMS.

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES.

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867 &

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868,

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

RAISIN,

And other choice

GRAPE CUTTINGS.

ALSO

WINES AND BRANDIES

Of the choicest variety on hand and

FOR SALE.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY

State Agricultural Society, 1867,

TO THE

Natoma Vineyards

BEN. N. BUGBEY, Proprietor.

Postoffice address Folsom, Cal. 28-9

G. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. E. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

FRESH ALFALFA.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year. Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street, (up-stairs.)

Young Man Wanted.

We want a smart and active young man from 13 to 16 years of age, to attend to our Reading Room and Museum, Mailing Papers, etc.

None need apply who cannot bring the best testimonials of character and ability. Must be a good penman and quick at figures.

To such a young man an opportunity of advancement will be given.

A young man whose parents or friends reside in the city would be preferred.

Apply at our office only between 4 and 6 p. m.

Valuable Patents FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics' to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same.

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

A FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

A FINE RANCH ON THE SAN ANTONIA ROAD about 12 miles from Oakland. On the Ranch is a Frame House, with ten rooms; a large Barn. There are 400 acres of land belonging to the Ranch—one acre of Vineyard—a good one; two acres of Orchard, choice trees, six years old. There are berry vines also.

There has been eighty bushels of wheat raised to the acre on this Ranch, which speaks of the quality of the land. Apply to

H. K. HARRIS,

Or W. S. THOMPSON,

517 California St., near Cal. Market.

Miscellaneous.

LAKE

VINEYARD WINE

COMPANY.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world.

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co

Corner Broadway and Battery Streets,

May 1st, 1869. San Francisco.

32-1

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1870.

The First Edition of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Copies of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND FLORAL GUIDE, is published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful COLORED PLATE—consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

BOUQUET OF PHLOXES.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

CULTURE OF FLOWERS & VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, or TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,

JAMES VICK,

32 30 Rochester, N. Y.

Make Home Beautiful.

Something for every House, that will win a place in every Heart.

"MORNING PRAYER."

A beautiful Chromo by Louis Kurtz, exactly reproducing the original painting by John Phillips. Press and People unite in pronouncing it the most desirable picture for Home adornment ever published.

"It is exceedingly beautiful."—Chicago Tribune. "Of the most lovable description."—Evening Journal. "Every way a desirable work."—Republican. "Combines artistic skill with rare truthfulness to nature"—Post. "Cannot but be immensely popular."—Art Journal. "A beautiful picture that teaches a beautiful lesson."—Little Corporal.

Send for circular. E. H. TRAFTON, Art Publisher Box 73, Chicago.

☞ Ask your Picture dealer for it. 4-33

Blackberries, Raspberries

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,

WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRIES,

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES,

DAVISON THORNLESS RASPBERRIES,

—ALSO—

STRAWBERRIES

Of all the choice kinds. For sale by

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office.

The Salem Grape.

WE entertain no doubt that the SALEM and other members of "Rogar Hybrids," will succeed perfectly in California, and ship in splendid condition to the Eastern Markets.

Our stock of the SALEM, is by far the largest and best in the country and warranted genuine.

Strong plants of the SALEM, packed free, at $1,50 each, $9,00 per doz., or $35,00 per hundred.

ROGERS Nos. 4, 15, and 19, $1,00 each, $6,00 per doz and $25,00 per hundred.

MARTHA, BUMELAN, and WALTER, (new and promising varieties,) $2,00 each or $12,00 per doz.

VINES packed with great care in double boxes. Secure from frost or heat, either by Pacific Rail Road or the Isthmus route.

For further particulars, or Illustrated Circular, Address

I. H. BABCOCK & Co

6-33. Lockport, New York.

New Varieties of Potatoes.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PLANTING!

GOOD, responsible parties, who have experience in raising POTATOES, and who have good land—that which is adapted specially for raising them,—can learn of a favorable opportunity of raising the

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES,

On Shares;—many NEW KINDS not before introduced.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

NEW CROP, 1870,

FOR THE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN.

Grass Seeds; Field Seeds, Evergreen Plants, Roses, Dahlias Verbenas, Gladiolus, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, Roots, Early Potatoes, Onion Sets, Books, Implement. &c.

DREER'S GARDEN CALENDER containing full descriptive lists of the above, with directions and illustrations will be mailed on receipt of a postage stamp.

DEALERS SUPPLIED on liberal terms. A wholesale catalogue (for Dealers only) will be mailed on application.

Address HENRY A. DREER,

33-1. 714 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOUND VOLUMES FARMER

☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $3 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops, Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and is valuable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us.

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office.

JOHN VANDERBILT & BRO'S.

NO. 23, FULTON STREET,

(NEAR B'WAY) OPP. MARKET. New York.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

AND MACHINES.

Garden, Field, Grass, Bird and Flower Seeds, Guano Bone Dust, and other Fertilizers. Trees, Shrubs Plants, Roots, Etc. 33-4.

Advertising Abroad!

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural [illegible]on, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTIONS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt.

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop's.

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

WE have received an Invoice of Italian Chestnuts in Very Superior order fresh and in the best condition for planting

We have them put up in Packages of ONE DOLLAR EACH, MAILED free to purchasers.

WARREN & Co., FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will alway be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly [illegible] during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suite of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

23-1 [illegible] PROPRIETOR

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING APRIL, 7th., 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for *one* insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in each issue to our *Journal*, to which we would direct their special attention.]

Every Farmer should read Horace Greeley's Essays.

THE MINER.

The story of "Bishop Haito" is a good lesson for those who with a misers grasp speculate in the "staff of life" while the poor are starving.

JENNY DARE AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

This question is propounded to us by our correspondent, Jenny Dare, and we can promptly define our position.

We believe in giving to WOMAN all the rights and privileges that she can properly use, and would allow her to occupy any place or position in life or society that her talent and education fit her to adorn, or use and occupy, with credit to herself and benefit to her fellow creatures—there, Jenny, are we now plain enough? "Nelly" has written you fully.

Acknowledgements.

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

NURSERY MATERIALS

We have received from F. Trowbrige, of Milford, Conn., samples of his oil packing paper for encasing plants by mail, also of his grafting wax. Both articles very excellent for nurserymen, such all should have for their business. See advertisment in our colums.

BOOKS.

How Crops Feed. — This book is the answer to one by the same able author, Prof. Sam'l W. Johnson, the distinguished Professor of Chemistry in the scientific school of Yale College and other institutions. A former book, "How Crops grow," a work every farmer should have, has in this book the solution of "How Crops Feed," both containing many valuable truths, which very few of our farmers understand, but which, if they did, would make their pokets heavier, and their farms better. Messrs. A. Roman & Co. have these books. Published by Orange, Judd & Co., N. Y.

Journal of Social Science. — Transactions No. 2, of the American Association. This volume contains valuable essays on Immigration with interesting statistics worthy consideration of our Emigrant Associations here, with other valuable matter. A. Roman & Co.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

We have Report of the Seventh Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanic's Institute. This volume contains full reports of receipts and expenditures, and all articles exhibited, with reports, premiums, etc., etc. Is very interesting to all contributors and all persons interested in the progress of our industries.

PORCUPINELLA

This is a new magazine, Vol. 1, No. 1—and the title indicates a *Funny Magazine*: Comical, Sarcastical, Quizzical, Farcical and Tragical, and we suppose, the *Logical* and *General Editorial* of No. 2 would like to say, we said, his new magazine was Cap-i-tal.

MARYLAND WOOL.

We are indebted to some kind friend for a card of handsome samples of wool, for which we return thanks.

LEGAL DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.

Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
No 78 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE SEASONS.

A series of cold weather has checked many kinds of vegetation and kept back many kinds of Fruit-trees, but all for the best. What frosts we have had have done no severe injury, while the repeated rains have proved of incalculable benefit, giving a promise of an unprecedented crop of cereals the present year.

Our Fruit trees all look well, and give good promise. The frost that was supposed to have done injury has taken off the redundancy of blossoms, and the balance of the fruit will be better.

The Grain crops everywhere are forward and very heavy. In some places, in small lots around orchards, etc., the scythe has been at work, and even Barley and Oats have been cut for early feed.

The Strawberries of Santa Clara Valley, once reported to have been all killed by frost, are now in a prosperous condition and will yield well, and many a table will be loaded this year from these once-ruined plantations. How strange it is that newspapers can so easily kill off all the Stock, dry up all our Grain fields, and frost-kill all our Gardens! But how quickly Nature shows that these unnatural stories and sensational paragraphs, from ignorant "penny-a-liners" don't amount to much after all—only showing the ignorance of these hired reporters, who do but little, and what they undertake to do is only *guess-work*.

The present season bids fair to be one of the most prosperous that California has ever yet had for her benefit. The whole country has donned its blossoms and its vernal robes, and never looked more beautiful than now. The reports from every section of our State are full of promise,—enough so to make all hearts glad.

As we said in our last issue, now is the time to visit the country; now is the time to reinvigorate the body and mind by inhaling the fresh breath of Spring, and enjoying the most beautiful season of the year; and, now that the facilities are so great for traveling, so speedy, and so safe and cheap also, all that can leave our crowded City should do so, and hie to the country and enjoy it while the blossoming season lasts.

THE NEW HARVESTER

The old saying, "It beats the world," will not apply now to Harvesting Machines, to Reapers and Mowers, if what we have heard and seen are realities, and if we are to believe our eyes and ears, then we have a wonderful Reaper and Mower in the NEW COMBA for public favor, a new harvester, bearing the name of "THE WORLD."

We were recently invited to the warehouse of Mess. Linforth, Kellogg & Co, on Front Str., to examine the model of "The World," and from the sole testimony of its great excellence, it is said to be in its *mechanical* construction *without a rival*.

The working part of this wonderful machinery is all enclosed in a cast iron body or frame, completely enclosing all the running gear. This machinery, the working gear, all the cogs and wheels or cut gear, finished up like the runing gear of a watch, and this is all enclosed within this iron body, which forms the frame work of the machine.

This body is opened by a hinged cover, where the working gear is seen. By this means of protection no water, sand, grass or dirt can ever touch the working gear; the case is as close as a watch. This gearing being cut, works so perfectly that it never gets out of order.

"The world" is truly a very wonderful machine and worthy the attention of our harvesters.

The model of this machine is now at Messrs. Leforth, Kellogg & Co., who have the sole agency for this Coast, and who will take a pleasure in showing this model to our harvesters.

The machines are soon expected over the rail road, and will be here ready for the present harvest season.

We shall speak again of this NEW MACHINE.

PACKING AND SHIPPING FRUIT EAST.

The severe losses made last year by those who, without experience or judgment sent fruit to the Eastern States on speculation, has taught a lesson that we hope will be of practical benefit to our State.

The present week we were favored by a call from V. S. Platt, Esq., of Chicago, a gentleman of long experience in fruit packing and shipping, and to whom large amounts of fruits were shipped from here last season.

Mr. Platt is now on a visit to our several orchardists to furnish information of the best way to ship fruit East, and our fruit growers would do well to see Mr. Platt while he is with us; they can make arrangements with him that will be advantageous to themselves as well as to our State.

POTATOE PLANTING.

Now that the late frosts have gone, there never was a better time to plant Potatoes, let the soil be plowed deep and fine, and a sure crop awaits the planter.

The "Early Rose," planted in January have already been matured, we have seen good size "Early Rose," that was planted as late as Jan. 12th, and there can be no doubt but that the "Early Rose" planted now, will make two crops the present season—and two good crops—there is no Potatoe grown so sure as the "Early Rose."

SEND US SAMPLES.

We desire to procure *Samples* of every variety of Grain, Grass, and every Cereal as well as *Samples of New Products*, and for these we shall be ready to reciprocate in any way desired. We will pay for them, or bestow a full equivalent in some *new Seed or Plants* that may be desired.

NATURAL HISTORY.

We desire specimens in Neural History Insectal, Flies, Frogs, Toads, Snakes, Turtles, etc., preserved in spirits, or dried, and for these or any curiosity, will make due return. Send by Wells, Fargo and Co., to our Office.

RATIFICATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT GRANT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: It is unusual to notify the two Houses of Congress, by message, of the promulgation by proclamation of the Secretary of State, of the ratification of a Constitutional Amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four millions of people voters, who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, not eligible to become so, with the assertion at the time of the Declaration of Independence, the opinion was fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race, and regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, that the black man had no rights which white men were bound to respect, is indeed a measure of grander importance than any other act of the kind from the foundation of our free Government to the present time. Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must mainly depend upon their intelligence, patriotism, and industry. I call the attention, therefore, of the newly enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves worthy of their new privilege.

To the race more favored heretofore by our laws, I would say: Withhold no legal privilege of advancement to the new citizens. The framers of our Constitution firmly believed that a republican form of government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people. The Father of his Country, in his Farewell Address, used this language: "Promote, then, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of the Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

In his first annual message to Congress, the same views were forcibly presented, and were again urged in his eighth message. I repeat that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution completed the greatest civil change, and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life.

The change will be beneficial in proportion to the heed given to the urgent recommendations of Washington. If these recommendations were important then, with a population of but a few millions, how much more important now, with a population of forty millions, and increasing in a rapid ratio. I would, therefore, call upon Congress to take all means within their constitutional power to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon the people everywhere to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire knowledge which will make their share in the government a blessing, and not a danger. By such means only can the benefits contemplated by this amendment be secured.

[Signed,] U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 30, 1870.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State of the United States.

THE PROCLAMATION.

To all whom these presents may come, greeting: Know ye that the Congress of the United States, on or about the 27th day of February, in the year 1869, passed a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article proposed to the Legislature of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Art 15, Sec. 1.—The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"Sec. 1.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And further, That it appears from official documents on file in this department, that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Missouri, Virginia, Alabama, Kansas, Mississippi, Minnesota, Ohio, Rhode Island, Nebraska, and Texas, in all 29 States; and further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified said amendment, constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States; and further, that it appears from an official document on file in this department, that the Legislature of the State of New York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw said ratification of said amendment, which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and of which official notice had been filed in this department; and further, that it appears from an official document on file in this department, that the Legislature of Georgia has, by resolution, ratified said proposed amendment.

Now therefore, Be it known, that I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the Act of Congress approved on the 20th day of April, in the year 1818, entitled, "An Act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[Signed.] HAMILTON FISH.

TROUT CULTURE.

It is only lately that the culture of fish has claimed the attention of our people. The importance of the art has long been recognized abroad, but in our own country the government has been slow to move in the matter, although the supply of fish food is daily decreasing. Still individual enterprise here will need no aid from government, except in the matter of stocking and protecting streams which an individual cannot control. The importance of fish as food, and their cheapness, render it a matter of great importance that the supply shall not be diminished, but very much increased. This can be done in no way so well and so quickly as by artificial breeding. By this means, fish can be raised as well as any other stock, and made so cheap that the poorest in our land can have abundance of good and nourishing food. I do not refer to Trout alone. The attention of individuals working for profit has naturally been given to the highest priced fish; but the experience obtained in Trout raising will lead, and is even now leading, the way to the production of all other kinds. The time will come and come soon, when our rivers, lakes and streams will be abundantly stocked with those fish to which they are best adapted. For the lakes, the Whitefish, Salmon Trout, Herring, Black Bass and Wall-eyed Pike; for the rivers, the Yellow Pike, Black Bass, Shad and Salmon; for still and deep streams, the Bullhead or Catfish, the Perch and many other kinds of coarse fish; for the swift mountain stream, the Trout. Even Gold Fish, which are a good coarse pan fish, can be made to abound in all our rivers and bays. It has been proved beyond a doubt, that with very little care and expense these fish can be made to abound in all our waters. But this requires government aid, since individuals owing parts of streams will not hatch out fish there at their own expense for the benefit of all other owners of the stream. Besides this, special legislation seems to be required to get fish-passes constructed over the numerous dams in our rivers and to prevent substances destructive to the fish being thrown into our streams, such as saw-dust and the refuse of paper mills, tanneries, dyeing establishments, etc., etc.

TROUT PONDS.

LOCATION.—It is very easy with good spring water to raise a *few* trout anywhere in temperate or in mild latitudes. But to raise a large number requires care in the selection of a location. Plenty of pure spring water is the first and most essential requisite. The spring, or one of the springs, if there are several, should have a fall of two or three feet, and a fall of five to ten feet of the whole volume of water is decidedly advantageous. If the supply of water is very large, it diminishes the necessity of a fall. The water from a spring remains (near its source) at nearly the same temperature during the whole year, and is the best for Trout raising. The water from a brook which does not rise higher than sixty-five degrees in summer, may be used to supply ponds for adult Trout; but spring water is absolutely necessary for hatching purposes. It is not a good plan to dam up a stream which varies in volume, and so make ponds. There should be enough level land by the side of such a stream; and it is best to have a stream much greater in volume than is necessary for the ponds, so that there will always be a good supply of water, and will be no trouble with the surplus water after a freshet. A good knowledge of the whole system of Trout Culture is essential in choosing the very best location. It is best to have your ponds near your house, or have a man in charge living at the ponds. Of course your Trout may never be molested, but "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."—[From Seth Green's New Book.]

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

GRAPES.

"In all places where the hot dry breath of constant drouth prevails through the summer, grapes are small but very sweet. Where a surplus of moisture and cool winds prevail, they are sour and mildew. I am constrained to think that the sunny slopes of the hills, through the eastern part of Alameda County, are admirably adapted to the culture of the grape."

We find in the *Mining and Scientific Press* of our city, this most-wonderful discovery relative to the culture of the Grape. Its very lucid (?) description of the causes of the sweetness and acidity found in wine, should entitle the writer to a professorship in our Agricultural College!

Wonder if the hills of Eldorado County or any other county are not as free from the cold seabreezes as Alameda County, and equally as sunny?

A friend near our elbow says, "I am constrained' to believe the writer is interested in homestead lots in Alameda County."

A Doctor detained in Court as a witness, complained to the Judge, that if he was kept from his patients they might recover in his absence.

THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG—WHEN AND WHERE IT WAS MADE.

At a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, William J. Canby, Esq., read an essay upon "The American Flag." He discovered, in tracing the history of this National Emblem, that the first instances when the Stars and Stripes were unfurled, were at the siege of Fort Schuyler August 17, 1777, and upon an occasion just about one year prior to that time; the brig Nancy was chartered by the Continental Congress to procure military stores in the West Indies, during the latter part of 1775. While at Porto Rico, in July of the ensuing year, the information came that the colonies had declared their independence, and with this information came the description of the flag that had been accepted as the national banner. A young man, Captain Thomas Mandeville, set to work to make one, and successfully accomplished it. The flag was unfurled and saluted with thirteen guns. When the brig Nancy was upon her return voyage she was hemmed in by British vessels off Cape May. Her officers succeeded in removing all the munitions to the shore, and when the last boat put off, a young man named John Hancock, jumped into the sea, swam to the vessel, ran up the shrouds to the head of the mast and securing the flag, brought it triumphantly to the shore, through a hot fire from the British men-of-war.

The first American flag, however, according to the design and approval of Congress, was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross. Three of her daughters still live in our vicinity to confirm this fact—founding their belief, not upon what they saw, for it was made many years before they were born, but upon what their mother had often told them. A niece of this lady, Mrs. Margaret Boggs, aged ninety-five years, now lives in Germantown, and is conversant with the fact. The fact is not generally know that to Philadelphia not only belongs the honor of flinging the first Star Spangled Banner to the breeze, but to a Philadelphia Lady belongs the honor of having made it.

The house in which it was made still stands—No. 239 Arch street (the old number being 59)—the last of an old row. It is related that when Congress had decided upon the design Col. George Ross and General Washington, visited Mrs. Ross and asked her to make it. She said, "I don't know whether I can, but I'll try," and directly suggested to the gentlemen that the design was wrong, in that the stars were six-cornered and not five cornered as they should be. This was correct, she made the flag. Congress accepted it, and for a half a dozen years this lady furnished the Government with all its national flags, having of course a large assistance. This lady was also the wife of Claypole, one of the lineal descendants of Oliver Cromwell.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We call the attention of our Harvesters to the advertisements of Messrs. Treadwell and Co., for the New and Valuable Machinery offered by them.

Also, to Messrs. Marcus C. Hawley and Co, who advertise Superior Machines and Valuable New Agricultural Implements.

Also the advertisement of Messrs. Arther and Son, for their famous Wagons, and other goods offered by them.

Our Farmers should make their purchases *early*, and thus they can select the Best.

PREMIUMS.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATOE.

The wonderful celebrity which is now being attained by the unprecedented excellence of the "Early Rose Potatoe," its great productiveness beyond that of any other potatoe known, its early maturity (7, 8 and 9 weeks) surpassing all others and its great superiority in *quality*, induces us to try to spread its culture as widely as possible.

We therefore will now offer to every new subscriber to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, from the commencement of our new Volume, Four pounds of the "Early Rose Potatoe," mailed to them *free of cost*, as a PREMIUM for 1870. This will give them seed for another year, equal to 200 to 300 lbs.

P. S. All new subscribers to our present Volume who kindly sent their names before this, if they will send us word they will use this and they shall have the parcel mailed to them free.

THE PREVOST FUND.

The Committee of the Prevost Fund would respectfully invite all the friends of the late Louis Prevost—the PIONEER OF SERICICULTURE—to forward to them such contributions as they are disposed to make to this Fund; and it is to be hoped that those Journals over this coast that have always spoken so kindly of this most-worthy Pioneer, will present this matter to their readers and thus enable the Committee to carry out the plans designed for the Widow, and erect a suitable Testimonial to the Memory of Louis Prevost.

Contributions can be sent to the Treasurer, Judge D. S. Payne, San Jose; Heutsch and Boston, Bankers, San Francisco; CALIFORNIA FARMER Office, San Francisco.

At an early day the contributors will be invited to meet and arrange the disposition of the Fund that shall be raised.

RARE FLOWER SEEDS.

We have several fine collections of new and choice Flower Seeds from the well known Florist "Dreer" of Philadelphia, and James Vick of Rochester N. Y. Those who wish "Gems of Flora," will find them at our Office, No. 320 Clay Street.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC., BY MAIL.

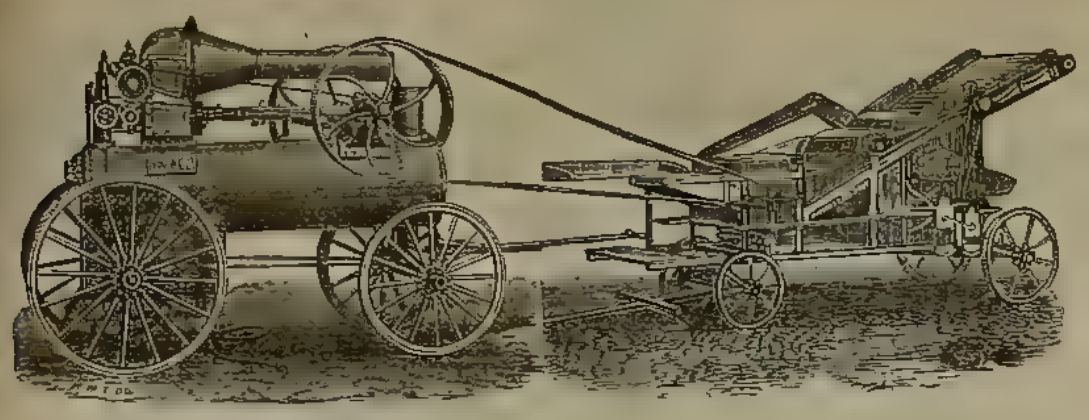
The following are the rates by Law:

For all parcels of *four ounces*	2 cts.
" " *eight ounces*	4 "
" *one pound parcels*	8 "
" *four pound* "	32 "

No parcels to be above *four pounds*.

All parcels should be carefully done up and sealed.

"HOADLEY" "RUSSELL!"



HOADLEY'S IMPROVED THRESHING ENGINES!!

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED SEPARATORS!!

CONSTITUTING PERFECTION IN THRESHING GRAIN!!!

THESE MACHINES are now so completely constructed as to render them the very "NE PLUS ULTRA" of ENGINES and SEPARATORS for the Farming community of California.

THE ATTENTION of the FARMING community and the public generally is called to the GREAT IMPROVEMENTS on the above make of Engines and Separators, which are surpassed by none for threshing grain, and are specially adapted to the use of Farmers.

Improvements on Russell's Separator.

THE SEPARATOR has been increased six inches in width, the sieves being much enlarged, to correspond; the 33 inch Cylinder now having a 40 inch Sieve, being six inches larger than the old style; and the 36 inch Cylinder Sieve has been increased six inches, and is now 48 inches, which greatly enhances the capacity of the Machines.

HAINES' HEADERS

With Doane's Adjustable Reel.

IN OFFERING these SUPERIOR HEADERS to the Farming Community of California, we can safely say that we have now brought the HEADING MACHINE to as near perfection as is possible.

THE MOST USEFUL MPROVEMENT YET MADE!

WHICH is a simple arrangement for Raising and Lowering the Reel some 18 inches, so as to enable the REEL to reach lodged grain, different lengths of stalks, and to be used in windy weather without stopping the Machine, and the consequent loss of time and labor in adjusting the old style Stationary Reel, which took some FIFTEEN MINUTES. The belts are always of the right length, and you can adjust the Reel to any grain with the greatest ease,

AND WITHOUT LOSING A MINUTE'S TIME!

THE GREAT point in our New Headers will commend itself to all purchasers, and no other Headers will be used when the great merits of this improvement are known.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are Cautioned not to infringe upon our Patent Adjustable Reel Headers, as they will be prosecuted.

FOR SALE BY OWNER OF PATENT AND MANUFACTURER.

WOODS Improved Prize Mower—Folding Bar: As now made, this is the best and Cheapest MOWER used on the Pacific Coast.
KIRBY SELF RAKE REAPER, is unsurpassable in its work.
KIRBY MOWERS,—two Sizes, Greatly Improved.
HEADER WAGONS—Thimble Skein, with and without fifth wheel, do., do., with Screw Hubs,—Mill Machinery, Engines, and Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Pipe and Nails.

TREADWELL & CO., San Francisco, Marysville, and Sacramento, Cal.

32 6.

M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 Front St.,
San Francisco.

BUCKEYE Mower, Reaper, AND SELF RAKER

NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Portland.

THE BUCKEYE FOR 1870!

THE MOST COMPLETE MACHINE MADE, WHETHER AS A

MOWER, REAPER, or SELF-RAKING REAPER.

For TEN YEARS in California, as at the East, the BUCKEYE is acknowledged AHEAD and SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MACHINE!

SALES E CH YEAR CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

Five Thousand Farmers in California have Used them, and Pronounce them the BEST Machines in the Market.

We offer the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER to Farmers with the utmost confidence knowing they are Superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented.

They have been Thoroughly Tested in California for Three Years, and give the Utmost Satisfaction

SOLE AGENTS FOR C. AULTMAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED

SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER!

Also the Genuine

HAINES HEADER.

Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois. Also

Hollingworth's Wheel Horse-Rake,

(The most Improved Rake in Use,) And a complete stock of

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,

108 and 110 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SUGAR CANE AND SORGHUM MILLS, Evaporators and Horse-Powers, embodying all the recent improvements, and taking the lead of every kind in market. Manufactured by GEO. L. SQUIER & BRO., Buffalo, N. Y. Either Sugar or Sorgo Manuals for 1870 sent free. 33 12

TREES.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

For 1870.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Orders for large or small quantities promptly filled. Packing performed in the most skillful and thorough manner

SMALL PARCELS FORWARDED BY MAIL WHEN DESIRED.

Nurserymen and Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent, prepaid, on receipt of stamps, as follows:

No 1—Fruits, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No. 3.—Green-house, 5c No 4.—Wholesale, Free.

Address—

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Very Choice Domestic POULTRY,

Eggs for Hatching, etc.,

Gray Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock, fowls of enormous size, 10 to 14 lbs; and the French table and egg fowls Crave Coeur and Houdan. Sent by Railroad.

C. CARROLL LORING,
33 12. Importer. Boston.

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

THE GOLDEN QUEEN,
THE GREEN PROLIFIC,
PEABODY'S PROLIFIC,
DR. MACAISE,
EARLY SCARLET,
AGRICULTURIST,
AND JUQUNDA.

For Sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

Hotel and Livery Stable For Sale.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
THE CAMERON HOUSE,

Is now offered for Sale, Also the LIVERY STABLE connected.

THE Hotel and Stable have been kept in the best style, and always command a big patronage

A rare chance will be given, as the Proprietor wishes to retire from business.

For further particulars call on, or address JOHN H. CAMERON, Proprietor, Cameron House, Santa Clara.

33 7.

CRANBERRY PLANTS, CRAFTING WAX, OIL PACKING PAPER.

CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts. per 100—$4 00 per 1,000—postage paid. The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Bell, Large Mottled Bell, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle, Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper. Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runners and bearers; best adapted with the Bell variety for Upland Culture.

For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc, enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts. for "Cranberry Culturist"

Grafting Wax

Of Superior Quality, in Small Packages for use.

OIL PACKING PAPER,

For Mailing and Packing Plants; a heavier article for covering Hot-beds, Manufactured and for Sale by

F. TROWBRIDGE,
33-6. Milford, Conn.

TRUE OPIUM SEED.

JUST RECEIVED—a Small lot of the TRUE OPIUM POPPY SEED, of a Superior Quality.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

NEW SEEDS.

THE Conover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers, extra Sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for successive planting.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

Herb Seeds.

A Complete Collection of all kinds of HERB SEEDS of Superior Qualities.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

Large Elm and Mulberry Trees

Those who desire to secure Superior Sized SHADE TREES of either the ELM or ASH, should call and look at the samples we have on sale.

The MULBERRY also will grow to a large tree, and is a fine Summer shade tree, with its large spreading foliage.

For either of these kinds, apply at the

FARMER OFFICE
22-61 320 Clay street.

Jackson Michigan WAGONS.

The subscribers are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of the above WAGONS.

ONE HUNDRED

Iron Axel, size 1½-2-2½-2½-
Steel Skein, " 3-3½-4-inch.

The JACKSON WAGONS have been sold by us for years, and with increased reputation

The MANUFACTORY being one of the LARGEST in the United States—are enabled to keep a stock of TIMBER seasoning for years, the low cost of which, makes it no inducement to work and any imperfect material.

These WAGONS are the best and cheapest FARM and TEAM Wagons ever sold in this Market—can be used as HEADER WAGONS.

We will guarantee them to stand in any climate.

ALSO—FOR SALE

The SEYMOUR and MORGAN, or NEW YORK REAPER, which has stood the test for twelve years—the Strongest and Best Reaper in use.

—ALSO—

PLOWS of all kinds. CULTIVATORS—HOES RAKES—HARROWS, Etc., Etc., all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents.
33-3. Cor. California & Davis Sts.

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET.

SAN JOSE, CAL.

☞This HOTEL has been fitted and furnished with refrence to the real Comfort and Enjoyment of Guests and the traveller who seeks a Home, Quiet, and Rest.—To this end no pains or expence will be spared.

33 5. J. M. STAPLES & SONS, Proprietors.

DEC. 1. 1869. DEC. 1.

FROM PINE TO BUSH ST.

N. P COLE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THE elegant warerooms just completed for them, Nos. 220, 222, 224 and 226 BUSH STREET, adjoining the Mercantile Library, where they open with the largest and best stock of Furniture and Bedding ever seen in San Francisco. A Museum for strangers. All are welcome and will receive attention Come and see.

We will convince buyers that we are in earnest. Prices lower than ever.

32-19 N. P. COLE & CO.

Durability---Simplicity---Light Draft!!

THE WORLD MOWER AND REAPER!!!

The Most Perfect Harvesting Machine Ever Built.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

E. BALL AND COMPANY, CANTON OHIO.

THIS MACHINE is the Harvest-gathering of twenty years' experience in the manufacture of Agricultural Machinery, and takes rank with the PRINTING PRESS, ENGINE-LATHE, and LOCOMOTIVE, in the qualities of Precision, Staunchness and Durability.

ITS FOUNDATION IS A SINGLE PIECE OF SOLID IRON, of shape to resist all possible strains.

Its gearing is shaped to standard gauge, and each cog cut out of solid iron, with mathematical exactness

The working parts are permanently fixed, and fully protected from water, dust, grass, and all other causes of disturbance.

By these means we reduce friction to the lowest point—stop the self destruction common to all rough cast Machines—avoid breakages in harvest—secure easy draft and the same durability which pertains to cut gear in other kinds of machinery.

The "WORLD" has been tested four years, in the hands of the MOST INTELLIGENT AND RELIABLE FARMERS IN THE LAND, all of whom unite in declaring that, comparatively,

"THERE IS NO OTHER HARVESTER"

The "WORLD" is furnished as follows:—

AS A MOWER—TWO SIZES

COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—DROPPER——TWO SIZES.

COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—HAND RAKE (SIDE DELIVERY) AND DROPPER—ONE SIZE.

All Combined Machines, have two CUTTER BARS. To those wishing to cut Flax or Hemp, a Knife specially adapted to this kind of work, is furnished with the Combined Machines.

The California Tornado Thresher and Seperator,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE PACIFIC COAST by

E. BALL AND COMPANY, CANTON, OHIO.

WHILE unequaled in point of Mechanical excellence, this Machine possesses the not less important merit of being built with the view of special adaptation to the needs of this Coast. In point of DURABILITY, Capacity and Draft, the "TORNADO" stands, by common consent, at the head of the list of

STANDARD THRESHERS AND SEPERATORS.

It is furnished with the improved CAREY, DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER, the excellencies of which are unquestioned.

For Prices and Complete Information, address, or Apply to

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.

Importers of Hardware, Agricultural Implements, and Miners Tools.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST, Nos., 3 and 5, Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Home Miscellany.

A FAMILY CIRCLE HOME.

The following beautiful home circle poem is founded upon an incident where a rich neighbor offered to make a poor family comfortable, and provide for the child, if one of seven were given to him.

"Which shall it be? Which shall it be?"
I looked at John—John looked at me.
(Dear, patient John, who loves me yet,
As well as though my locks were jet,)
And when I found that I must speak,
My voice seemed strangly low and weak;
"Tell me again what Robert said!"
And then I listening bent my head:
"This is his letter:—
'I will give
A house and land while you shall live,
If, in return, from out your seven,
One child to me for aye is given.'"
I looked at John's old garments worn,
I thought of all that John had borne
Of poverty, and work, and care,
Which I, though willing could not share;
I thought of seven months to feed,
Of seven little children's need,
And then of this:
"Come," John," said I,
"We'll choose among them as they lie
Asleep," so, walking hand in hand,
Dear John and I surveyed our band—
First to the cradle lightly stepped,
Where Lilian the baby slept,
A glory 'gainst the pillow white;
Softly the father stooped to lay
His rough hand down in loving way,
When dream or whisper made her stir,
And hushily he said:—"Not her, not her."
We stooped beside the trundle bed,
And one long ray of lamplight shed
Athwart the boyish faces there,
In sleep so pitiful and fair;
I saw on Jamie's rough, red cheek,
A tear undried. Ere John could speak,
"He's but a baby, too," said I,
And kissed him as we hurried by.
Pale, patient Robbie's angel face
Still in his sleep bore suffering's trace.
"No, for a thousand crowns, not him,"
He whispered, while our eyes were dim;
Poor Dick! bad Dick! our wayward son,
Turbulent, reckless, idle one—
Could he be spared? "Nay, He who gave
Bid us befriend him to the grave;
Only a mother's heart can be
Patient enough for such as he.
And so," said John, "I would not dare
To send him from her bedside prayer."
Then stole we softly up above
And knelt by Mary, child of love,
"Perhaps for her 'twould better be,"
I said to John. Quite silently
He lifted up a curl that lay
Across her cheek in wilful way,
And shook his head, "Nay, love, not thee."
The while my heart beat audibly,
Only one more, our eldest lad,
Trusty and truthful, good and glad—
So like his father. "No, John, no—
I cannot, will not, let him go."
And so we wrote, in corteous way,
We would not drive one child away;
And afterward toil lighter seemed.
Thinking of that of which we dreamed,
Happy in truth that not one face
We missed from his accustomed place;
Thankful to work for the seven,
Trusting the rest to one in Heaven."

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

We give the following example of industry as applied to *Farming*, which is specially worthy the attention and imitation of the young farmers of California.

This is an example where the farmer applied himself to his business of farming, and did not dabble in *outside speculation*. It is an example of "Farming to Profit."

John P. Gager, Jr., of Scotland, St., writes to the Norwich *Advertiser* in illustration of what industry and economy will do on a farm. He says: "I commenced farming twenty-seven years ago, with a capital of $250, which I earned by working by the month for $11 per month. I hired a farm and hired a house-keeper for a year and a half. I then married one of the best housekeepers in New London county. From that time to the present we have attended strictly to farming, and we are now owners of two large farms, a saw mill, shingle mill and grist mill, with a run of custom from ten to twelve thousand bushels a year. We have a number of thousand dollars in bank stock, and about one thousand dollars' worth of produce on hand. This has been accumulated by attending strictly to farming, without any outside speculation. I say this to encourage young men to turn their attention more particularly to farming.

A Mother's Influence

A man finds he cannot make his way in the world without honesty and industry, so that, although his father's example may do much, he has to depend upon his own exertions. He must work, he must be honest, or he cannot attain to any enviable rank. But the tender soothings of a mother, her sympathy, her devotedness, her forgiving temper—all this sinks deep in a child's heart; and let him wander ever so wide, let him err, or let him lead a life of virtue, the remembrance of all this comes like a holy calm over his heart, and he weeps that he has offended her, or he rejoices that he has listened to her disinterested, gentle admonition.

DOMESTIC HELP.

One of the greatest trials of our housekeepers and one of the great causes of breaking up housekeeping of so many families, has arisen from the difficulty of getting good, reliable help. For several years this source of trouble has greatly increased, for the "Biddies" and "Maggie's" were getting so all important, that the best part of the house, the food, and the time, was "claimed by them. But now, fortunately, there is a hope that the Chinese will prove to be the very best house servants that could be had, being found quick to learn, constant on duty, and faithful, and can be had at about *one half* the cost.

We clip from an Eastern paper the following capital hit at some of those domestics, who are frequently found at the employment offices, seeking places.

The reader will see many very true hits in the article:

HELP WANTED.

"Wanted—A *young lady* to do general housework in a private family where there are no children.

An assistant will be furnished, whose business it will be to do the scrubbing, make the fires, wash the dishes, do the washing and ironing, sweep and dust the rooms, bring in fuel, etc.

The fine washing will be done at the public laundry, and the bread and poetry procured at the baker's.

To relieve the young lady from some of the household duties, the mistress of the house will get the breakfast ready on Sunday mornings, and attend to most of the cooking on week days.

No objection will be made to the young lady's father and mother, brothers and sisters, aunts, uncles, cousins, etc., frequently calling and staying to dinner; on which occasions ample provisions will be made.

The young lady's sleeping apartment will be elegantly furnished and kept warm, with the exclusive use of adjoining parlor, which will be also sumptuously furnished.

Nothing in the house shall be kept under lock and key, the young lady being allowed access to every closet and drawer, the contents of which will be considered the joint property of the household.

Should sickness occur in the family extra help will be employed to prevent the young lady's privileges being encroached upon.

No reference asked from the young lady; on the contrary, the best of reference will be furnished as to the respectability of the advertiser.

Salary liberal. Apply, etc."

To the above advertisement, which is supposed to have appeared in a recent New York paper, the following reply was duly received:

"In reply to inclosed advertisment, the subscriber begs to offer herself as a candidate for the place, provided the following interrogatories are satisfactorily answered:

What is the salary attached to the position?

How many are there in the family?

Does the house contain the latest improvements, such as hot and cold baths, heaters, etc.?

Is the kitchen carpeted, and otherwise properly furnished?

Is the young lady's young man allowed to come and go when he pleases; and, if the night should be inclement, would a spare chamber be furnished for his accommodation?

Will the young lady be permitted to go out and to receive company when she pleases, and to have entire charge of the pantry?

What company do you keep, and what sort of neighbors have you?

Be explicit in your reply, which must contain ample security that all the conditions appertaining to the position will be faithfully observed, under forfeiture of $,5000

Address, pre-paid, inclosing postage stamp,
SARAH MARIA INGOLDSBY,
Box 1,070, N. Y. Post Office.

The reply was not sufficiently satisfactory.

The exactions of these "stuck up housekeepers" are unbearable, so they are.

The "young lady" is not yet suited.

To Young Men.

Let the business of every one alone, and attend to your own. Don't buy what you don't want.—Use every hour to advantage, and study to make a leisure hour useful. Look over your books regularly. If a stroke of misfortune comes upon your business, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track. Confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and you will be honored; but shrink and you will be despised.

Seek to acquire the power of continuous application, without which you cannot expect success. If you do this, you will be able to perceive the difference which it creates between you and those who have not such habits. You will not count yourself, nor will they count you, as one of them. Thus you will find yourself emerging into the higher regions of intellectual and earnest men—men who are capable of making a place for themselves, instead of standing idly gaping, desiring a place.

Spruce Up.

If you get a moment to spare, spruce up; put that gate on its hinges, put a little paint on the picket fence you built last year; trim up your door-yard,—make it cozy and inviting. Don't say you can't find time to attend to these things. The fact is you have no right to be slovenly. Your wife and children will be happier, your farm will sell for more money in the market, and will be worth more to you at home, if you devote an odd hour now and then to sprucing up.—*Household.*

Kissing by Birth.

A young lady who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her intended, justified the act by quoting the passage: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT FROM PENN.

LETTER NUMBER TWENTY.

[*A miscarried Letter.*]

GREEN TREE, Pa., January 25th, 1870.

Now Con.

It is about time for you to come down off that fence. Are you in favor of Woman Suffrage or are you not?

I would like to know, for if you are not—why, means must be taken to convert you. Come now, *yes or no*—which is it? Now don't attempt to put me off with soft words, and flattering phrases compliments are very pleasant, but they butter no parsneps—you perceive I am on the war-paths. I've been reading the *Revolution*, and I send you a copy; please read it with attention and without prejudice, if that is possible, for a man—(there! S. B. A. might have penned that herself, but if it makes you feel bad, why consider it blotted out). The *Tribune* is right, it is a startling paper, and its readers do not go to sleep over it. Thus much says Horace Greeley, never mind, we shall convert him yet. You want to know how we are going to do it? Why, we mean to elect him President; we all like him because he is so good as well as great.

And imagine how he will feel sitting in state at the White House with his hat full of hot coals.

But if Horace Greely does not advocate Woman Suffrage, he does not sneer at those who do; though he will not get down and give the car of Female Emancipation a push, he would not lay a straw in its path.

But we have masculine advocates—and not a few—of whom we are justly proud. No man need be ashamed of favoring a cause that has for its supporters Henry Ward Beecher, Bishop Simpson, and George William Curtis, and the brave and courtly Colonel Higginson.

There, what do you think of that for a beginning? But I must tell you what I have been doing this afternoon—to put you in a good humor—trimming grape vines; you don't think that unfeminine work, do you? It is my first attempt at methodical pruning, and uncle Billy, who happened to come along just as I got through with my first cane, pronounced the work first rate (Grant White says we may use that word) in fact he said he could not have done it any better himself.

And uncle Billy, you must know, is excellent authority on all such things; indeed, half the neighborhood thinks that what uncle Billy don't know about trees, vines, horses and dogs, is not worth knowing.

I am sure he never read a book on the culture of the grape-vine in his life; but he has pruned many a vine in his time; and while I do not underrate theory, I have a very saving faith in practice.

I pruned two vines and then the sun went under a cloud, and it looked so dismal out-doors that I came in to the fire, and you may thank or blame the sun for this letter, for if he had gone on shining I should have gone on pruning, and it would never have been written.

But the dreary aspect of things in general does not have any effect on Peter. I see him through the window yonder plodding away at his peach trees.

He is setting out a peach orchard. Well, I can't plod—that is a fact—I must be interested in things or I cannot get on.

Peter says it is because I have too much imagination, what he means by that I don't know—when I put two house-cloths at the kitchen door and insist on his using them both. He says I have too much imagination, and when I tell him I detest tobacco. He finds imagination again at fault.

But dear me! Here is Peter coming to look at the clock. I understand that manoeuvre perfectly: it means that I must stop scribbling and get supper; we are going to have baked apples with sauce, made of three tablespoonsful of flour, three of sugar and one of butter, and enough of boiling water and nutmeg to make it just right.

Good bye, JESSY DARE.

P. S.—And so Miss Nelly *thinks* she could love Jenny Dare—but she is not quite sure—oh what a wise puss it is!

Why, Nelly, Jenny is over head and ears in love with you, and you *think* you could love her, the least little tiny bit! Oh, Nelly, Nelly, what a flinty little heart you must have! JESSY.

[*Reply in full in our Editorial Column.*]

Conquer Your Troubles.

A great many men, whatever may have been their experience in life, are accustomed to complain of the usage they have received in the world. They fill the ears of those who have the misfortune to be their friends with lamentations respecting their troubles. But there is no man who is not born into the world of trouble; and no man has ever attained to anything like the full stature of manhood, who has not been ground, as it were, to powder, by the hardships which he has encountered in life. This is a world in which men are made, not by velvet, but by stone and iron handling! Therefore, do not grumble, but conquer your troubles.

Character is not shaped by trifles any more than marble is sculptured by puffs of air. Only by hard struggles, and stern conflicts with temptation, and resolute self-mastery, does the divine principle assert its supremacy and carve its immortal lovelines into every faculty and mood of mind. The sharpness of our trials and the hardness of our lot, show what sterling stuff we are made of, and how long we are to last.

Corn Meal as Food.

Corn meal as a cheap, palatable and nutritious article of diet is not appreciated in most families. Thorough cooking is one of the things it consists of, whether it takes the shape of griddle cakes, bread, pudding or mush. Well cooked, it is an worthy a place on every table as often as every other day.

Miscellaneous.

NEW
AGRICULTURAL
BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration, so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $1 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully Illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $1 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on In-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST

STEAMER

THE FOLLOWING

Flint on Milch Cows—New Edition.....$2 50
Flint on Grasses—New Edition.....$2 50
Harris on Garden Insects—Superb Edition.....$5 00
Book of Fruits—by Baker.....$1 50

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works, or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the FARMER Office.

52-6 WARREN & CO.

NEW

Russian, Turkish & Roman

BATH HOUSE.

No 524 TO 528 PACIFIC STREET.

DR. ZEILE INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT his New Bath House is now open for the accommodation of patrons. Neither pains nor expense have been spared to make this the best and most commodious establishment of the kind, either in Europe or America.

Convenient and separate apartments are afforded for the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air, and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms, where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. 31 23

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS.

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds, Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2 50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

New Advertisements.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO

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FURNITURE

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ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST 71 U

STATEMENT
— OF THE —
CONDITION
— OF THE —
PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay Losses and Dividends $600,854 80.

Loans on first Mortgages		$557,650
Estimated value premises Mortgaged	$1,620,230	
Buildings on premises insured for	325,600	
Loans on collateral		454,900
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is	$903 977	
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000		180,400
Nevada State Bonds—gold		60,000
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000
Cash on hand and in Bank		41,870
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York		91,357
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, Interests due and accrued		145,920
State and Federal stamps on hand		4,257
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets		146,000
Total Assets (gold)		$1,695,554

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	351,903
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	361,611
Interest received from all sources	142,085
Amount received from rents	10,957
Total	$1,156,556

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$553,777
Amount paid for marine losses	141,371
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	66,513
Paid for commissions to agents	103,125
State and Federal taxes	42,045
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payments	117,553
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000
	$1,039,384
Net amount fire risks written during the year	$53,739,754
Net amount marine risks written during the year	$3,425,230
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869	$46,282,870
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869	2,971,357

J. HUNT, President.

A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

Preserve Your Sight!

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES'
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Mounted in fine gold, Steel and Shell Frames, most accurately adapted to the various conditions of sight. Those in need of Spectacles will find my assortment the most extensive, and receive the attention of one skilled in his profession.

C. MULLER, Optician,
71 No 205 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Agents Wanted.

We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the VALUE OF OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary will be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undeniable references. Apply to EDITOR FARMER.

Miscellany.

THE STORY OF BISHOP HATTO.

When you have toiled up the tortuous path, through the Niederwald forest, to the tip top summit, you will never regret the trouble. The glorious panorama before you cannot be pictured in words. On one side you can distinguish the chateau and vineyards of Johannisberg, the castle and park of Biebrach, and further off the towers and steeples of Mayence. Opposite you is Bingen and the junction of the Nahe, whose brown stream sooth to say, somewhat pollutes the green waters of the Rhine. Everywhere are dotted little towns villages and hamlets, with here and there the blue smoke curling upwards lazily. You can see the Rhine steamers leaving behind them a trail of smoke, as they make for Mayence, or in the other direction for Coblenz.

Near the spot where Nahe enters the Rhine, as mentioned above, there is a little square tower a well known tradition specially directed against the hard hearted, and which was long since embalmed in verse by Southey.

Bishop Hatto, a gentleman who in the tenth century was the bosom friend of the Emperor Otho, was known, to be a person of great talent, and was yet an extremely hard, and cruel man.—An unusually wet season had caused a very bad harvest. The Bishop was however, all right—had large stores of last year's grain. The poor, looking on him as the representative—as he professed to be—of heaven, came to him clamoring for food. He appointed a time, invited them into his great barn, locked them in and set fire to it, so that all of them were destroyed.

"I' faith t'is excellent bonfire,' quoth he,
And the country is greatly obliged to me,
For ridding it in these times forlorn,
Of rats that only consume the corn.

"So then to his palace returned he,
And he sat down to supper merrily,
And he slept that night like an innocent man;
But Bishop Hatto never slept again."

Fate was now against him. The next morning entered his hall, and looked for a favorite picture. It was gone: the rats had eaten it! A servant rushed in. "My Lord," your granaries are empty the rats have cleaned them out!" A second menial arrived, hot and flushed, "My Lord, fly!

"Ten thousand rats are coming this way,
The Lord forgive you for yesterday!"

The Bishop retreated to his tower in the Rhine, which was, and is, surrounded by water. He reached it and retired to rest, but was awakened by two angry eyes of fire glaring on him. He listened and looked: Poob, said he, it is only the cat! He looked again. What can make poor puss so terrible? The rats! the rats! they are now surrounding the tower, biting and gnawing at every door.

"Down on his knees the Bishop fell,
And faster and faster his beads did he tell,
As louder and louder, drawing near,
The saw of their teeth without he could hear."

But there was no forgiveness for such as he.—In the rats poured, and in the morning nothing was left but an extremely clean and well picked skeleton of a Bishop.

LAMP ORNAMENTS.

Most people in cleaning lamp chimneys, use either a brush made of bristles twisted into wire, or a rag on the point of scissors. Both of these are bad; for without great care, the wire or scissors will scratch the glass as a diamond does, and, under the expansive power of heat, the chimney soon breaks, as all scratched glass will. If you want a neat thing that costs but little and will save your glass, tie a piece of soft sponge, the size of your chimney, to a pine stick.

COST OF DRINK IN ENGLAND.

The *British Almanac* for the year 1870, states that there is expended yearly in the United Kingdom, for drink and tobacco, more than a hundred millions sterling. The writer, Dr. Smiles, grounds his calculations upon government returns. Scotland imbibes whisky at the rate of 18 gallons annually to each adult male. The English consumption of beer is about a hundred and twenty gallons yearly to each adult male.

A CHANCE FOR OUR SPORTSMEN.

That's a good gun of yours, stranger; but Uncle Dave here has one that beats it." Ah! How far will it kill a hawk with No. 6 shot?" "I don't use shot, or ball either," answered Uncle Dave?" "I shoot salt altogether. I kill my game so far off with my gun, that without salt the game would spile before I could get it."

VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

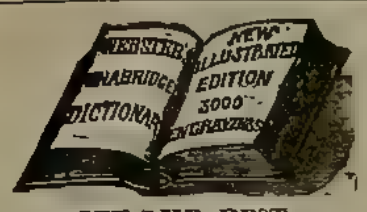
At the recent sale of the San Donato collection of paintings in Paris, some of the works brought very great prices. The "Lady Jane Grey" of Delaroche sold for 110,000 francs, and the "Francesca di Rimini" of Scheffer, 100,000 francs. The Greuzes of the collection also sold well, one being run up to 50,000 francs.

WHAT RUIN'S PEOPLE.

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we do; therefore, never go abroad in search of your wants; if they be real wants, they will come home in search of you; for he who buys what he does not want, will soon want what he cannot buy.

The subscriptions for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Stanton now amount to $150,000. Of this sum $65,000 is contributed by New York, $55,000 by Pennsylvania, 25,000 by persons in Boston, and $16,000 by persons in Washington.

One of the Salt Lake Saints has for three of his wives a grandmother, mother, and daughter — in this way avoiding the unpleasantness of a mother-in-law.



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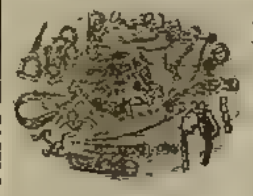

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"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 600 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

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Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. The three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.)

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

San Francisco, April 7.

Our Grain holders have now a little time, before haying time begins, to hurry up the balance of their Grain to market; although the Markets have been dull,—very dull—and the demand for Flour quite small, yet there is a good demand for good Wheat—the best realizing $1,60 and $1,65, and now is the time to catch the highest figures; for, with the prospect of a very large harvest the present season, there cannot possibly be a better time than the present to sell Wheat.

Barley, Oats, Corn, Hay—all these are in full supply, and prices easy.

Potatoes command good prices, and other produce fair rates.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs	$1 30	@	1 40
do Extra	1 40	@	1 65
Barley, ₩ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 20
Barley, old, for brewing	1 20	@	1 25
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	2	@	2 25
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1	@	1 50
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	1 20	@	1 25
Flour, Superfine, ₩ bbl	4 00	@	4 25
do Extra	4 75	@	5 50
Extra Family Flour	5 00	@	5 50
Oregon Superfine	4 00	@	4 25
do Extra for shipping	4 25	@	5 25
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lbs	3 00	@	4 00
Bran ₩ ton	14	@	15 50
Middlings ₩ ton	22 50	@	27 50
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton		@	25 00
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	4	@	7 00
Potatoes Humboldt	2 12	@	2 75
Potatoes, Bodega	1 75	@	2 00
do sweet	1 75	@	2 12
Onions	3 25	@	4 00
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	16 00	@	17 00
Hay, ₩ ton, ordinary	10 00	@	12 00
Straw ₩ ton	8 00	@	11 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Very little change to note in our Fruit Market. The supply is small, varieties few. We have abundance of oranges, lemons and bananas, from down South.—Apples and pears small, and closing out.

Last Saturday one thousand pounds of strawberries were reported as being brought to Market. The cold weather, however, does not give them the sweetness to make them palatable; they are out of season, and taste like watermelons in winter.

Apples, ₩ box	1 25	@	4 50
Apples, ₩ lb	4	@	15
Pears, green, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Plums, ₩ lb		@	
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₩ lb	—	@	—
do Dried	16	@	25
Nectarines, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Apricots, ₩ lb		@	—
Cherries, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Muscat Grapes, ₩ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Malte Grapes, ₩ lb	—	@	
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Melons, green flesh	15	@	25
Watermelons	30	@	50
Quinces, ₩ box	1 50	@	2 00
Figs, dried, ₩ lb	15	@	25
do Fresh, Malaga new, dry ₩ lb		@	35
Strawberries, ₩ lb	75	@	1 00
Huckleberries, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Blackberries, wild ₩ lb	—	@	—
Gooseberries ₩ lb	—	@	—
Currants, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₩ doz	15	@	25
California Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
do Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	9
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb		@	25
California Almonds, green	8	@	15
Cal. do dried		@	25

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Vegetables are the grand show; new potatoes, asparagus and fresh green peas, with speckled trout or salmon, and young lamb, make a very good dinner, with our fine vegetables.

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	6	@	12
do green	12	@	15
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₩ doz	37	@	50
Brussell's sprouts, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Beets, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Cabbage, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Carots, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₩ bunch	10	@	15
Cress, ₩ doz. bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	50	@	50
Cranberries, ₩ gall	90	@	1 00
new cattern, ₩ gal	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₩ lb new	8	@	8
Green Corn, ₩ doz ears		@	
Sugar Peas	10	@	12
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₩ lb	18½	@	25
do cultivated		@	50
Onions, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Horseradish	12	@	20
Okra, dried, ₩ lb	37	@	50
do green, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
do do new ₩ lb	6	@	8
do Sweet	3	@	5
Pumpkins	12	@	25
Parsnips, ₩ doz bunches	—	@	25
Parsley	—	@	25
Pickles in jars, each	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₩ doz	12½	@	15
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	—	@	25
do yellow	—	@	—
do black, ₩ bunch	25	@	25
Green Peppers		@	
do Red	15	@	20
Squash, Summer	4	@	6
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String	10	@	12
Green Limas, shelled	—	@	25
Spinage, ₩ basket	75	@	—
Salady, ₩ bunch	10	@	15
Turnips, ₩ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₩ lb	30	@	25
Garlic	20	@	25
Eschalot		@	25

FISH.

[H. S. Barr.]

Our Fish are now, and always will be, one of the best displays in our Market. Every kind needed, and in abundance and the very best. It is really a treat to go to market early and see the great variety of fish at the various stalls.

When we talk of shell-fish, what will our Eastern friends say when we tell them we have crabs here *fourteen feet long!* Small crab that.

Salmon, ₩ lb	—	@	12
do smoked, new	15	@	
do pickled, ₩ lb		@	12
Salmon Trout	—	@	30
Smelts		@	8
Perch		@	10
Rockfish		@	15
Codfish, dry		@	15
Herring, fresh		@	12
do smoked ₩ 100		@	1 00
Tomcod	—	@	25
Sardines, fresh	—	@	10
Soleshish	—	@	37
Crabs large ₩ doz	—	@	1
do small		@	
do soft	—	@	38
Terrapin, ₩ doz	4 00	@	6 00
Mackerel, pickled, each	20	@	25
do fresh	—	@	1 00
Shrimps, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass		@	
Halibut, rare	—	@	75
Sturgeon		@	5
Oysters, ₩	100	@	
Lobsters, ₩ lb Eastern	—	@	37
Turbut	—	@	—
Pumpono	—	@	—
Eels			

Meats.

The Meat Markets improve in quality as well as in price, for meats maintain a high figure; rarely have our Meat Markets rated so high.

Beef, tenderloins, ₩ lb	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	18	@	25
do corned	12	@	15
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ lb	12	@	15
do rib pe	12	@	15
Veal, ₩ lb	15	@	20
do roast	—	@	23
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	15	@	20
do leg	12	@	15
Lamb, ₩ lb	15	@	20
Head cheese, each	75	@	100
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@	15
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	—	@	18
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	—	@	—
Hams, California and Oregon	18	@	20
Cross' Sugar Cured	—	@	22
Choice Hams Dunfie'd	—	@	20

Poultry and Game.

Poultry comes in now freely, and finds a quick market; as the Game Law is now in force, our housewives confine themselves to poultry, chiefly. Turkeys are fine, and advanced in price.

Ducks, wild ₩ pair		@	
do tame "	2 00	@	2 50
do Mallard "		@	1 00
do Teal, ₩ doz		@	
Geese wild, ₩ each	75	@	1 25
do tame "	2 50	@	3 50
Chickens, Young, each	87	@	1 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	25	@	35
Hens, each	87	@	1 00
Snipe, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do English	3 00	@	4 00
Venison, ₩ lb		@	
Quail, ₩ doz		@	
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz		@	3 50
do wild		@	—
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame	50	@	1 00
do wild, per doz	—	@	2 00
Squirrel, ₩ pair	25	@	50

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices.

Hens, ₩ doz	10 00	@	11 00
Spring Chickens	8 00	@	10 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	23	@	28
Ducks, tame, per doz	11 00	@	12 00
do wild,		@	
do Mallard		@	
English Snipe,	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	3 00	@	3 50
do wild ₩ doz	4 00	@	4 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz		@	2 50
do wild	75	@	1 00
Quail ₩ doz		@	
Venison		@	
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00

Dairy—Butter, Cheese, Eggs etc.

(M. B. French & Co.)

The Dairy remains about the same as last week; prices low; if anything, they are tending downward, by reason of more persons going into the Dairy traffic, and greater competition.

One important change is needed: less poor butter, and more of "No. 1." Tallow and soap-grease does not bring high rates, and many boxes marked *butter* had better be sent to the soap-boiler's. The aim of a dairyman should be to attain the highest standard of fame for his butter.

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	30	@	40
do do packed	—	@	
do Oregon packed	—	@	
do Eastern		@	
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	—	@	—
Duck eggs	—	@	40
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	—
Cheese, ₩ lb	25	@	30
Lard, Eastern	17	@	20
do Oregon	22½	@	30
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb	—	@	30

Butter, Cheese, etc.—Wholesale

Butter, California, ₩ lb	24	@	27
do do packed		@	35
do Eastern (new)		@	
Cheese, California	14	@	18
Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	30
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	—
Lard, ₩ lb	14	@	15

New Productions of California.

The area planted to Flax and Castor Beans this year is large, but none too large; twice or four times the amount would find a ready market. Oregon planted largely in Flax this year, and will do well.—Reports of prices below.

Flax Seed ₩ lb	5	@	
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₩ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	10	@	15
do Imported	27	@	30
Mustard Seed	4½	@	5
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	10	@	15

Wool, Tallow, Hides etc.

The Wool clip will be large, and a good one, and prices will improve. Already the demand is brisk, and the clip will go forward promptly as fast as it comes in.

Wool	14@17
do extra	18@21
Medium	10@12
do burry	8@10
Wool-sacks, new	60@80
do second hand	40@50
Dry hides, ₩ lb	16@17
Green salted, ₩ lb	7½@8
Deer Skins	20@22
Sheep skins, wool on	30@40
do do plain	15@30
Goat skins, each	2@50
Refined Tallow	10@11

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Average Slaughterers Prices

Beef—American, 1st quality,	12	@	13c ₩ lb
do, 2d do,	8	@	10c "
do, 3d do,	6	@	8c. "
Mutton—	7	@	8c. "
Lamb—	10	@	12c. "
Pork—undressed,	6	@	7c "
" dressed,	8	@	10 "
Veal—	10	@	12c "

Nails—Sizes—Quantity to the Pound.

This table will show at a glance the length of the various sizes, and the number of nails in a pound. They are rated from "3-penny" up to "20 penny." The first column gives the name, the second the length in inches, and the third the number per pound:

3-penny,	1	inch long,	557	per pound.
4 "	1½	"	356	"
5 "	1¾	"	232	"
6 "	2	"	167	"
7 "	2¼	"	141	"
8 "	2½	"	101	"
10 "	2¾	"	88	"
12 "	3	"	54	"
20 "	3½	"	34	"
Spikes,	4	"	10	"
"	4½	"	12	"
"	5	"	10	"
"	6	"	7	"
"	7	"	5	"

From this table an estimate of quantity and suitable sizes for any job can be easily made.

To Whom it may Concern.

Persons who take music by the wholesale are informed that they can procure it of the street organ-grinders, who dispose of it by the *barrel*.

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time, Schedule, January, 12, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Wed'sy	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	L	9.00 a m	8 00 a m	4 00 p m
Oakland	"	9.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	9 45 "		4.50 "
Stockton	"	12 15 "		8 35 "
Sacramento	Ar	2.00 p m		10.30 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2 20 "	2 20 p m	4 30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6 05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		10 30 "
Colfax	Lv	5.55 "		11.45 "
Cisco	"	9 15 "		4 30 p m
Reno	"	1 45 a m	1.45 a m	12.15 a m
	"	3 35 "		6 15 p m
	"	10 35 "		7 15 a m
Argenta	"	2 20 p m		1 20 "
Carlin	"	5 10 "		7 15 p m
Elko	"	6.25 "		9 30 "
Ogden	Ar	6 30 a m	6 30 a m	1 00 "

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily	Hotel every Satur'y	Emigrant and Fr't Daily
Ogden	Lv	6 00 p m	6.00 p m	6 05 p m
Elko	"	9 00 a m		6 20 "
Carlin	"	10.25 "		9 10 "
Argenta	"	1.10 p m		12 10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4 50 "		7 45 "
Wadsworth	"	12 00 a m		8 15 p m
Reno	"	2.05 "	2.05 a m	11 45 "
Cisco	"	6 45 "		7 55 a m
Colfax	"	9 20 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	10 40 "		1 00 p m
Junction	"	12 15 p m		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.10 "		6 45 "
				Mail.
Sacramento	Lv	1.30 "	1.30 p m	6 30 a m
Stockton	"	3.20 "		8 25 "
San Jose	Ar	6 40 "		12.40 p m
Oakland	"	7.00 "		12 10 "
San Francisco	"	7.30 "	7.30 "	12 40 "

Local Trains.

FROM

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
6 50 A. M.	5.40 A. M.	5.30 A M.
8 00*	6:55	6:45 "
9 00	8 00	7 50 "
10.00*	9 00	
11 00 "	10 00 "	9 50 "
12 00* M.	11 00 "	
2 00 P. M.	12 05 P. M.	11 55
3 00* "	2 00 "	
4 00 "	3 10 "	2 50 P. M
6 15 "	4 00 "	
6 20 "	5 10 "	5 00 "
11 30 P. M	6 50 P. M.	6 40 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
7 15† A. M.	6 36 A. M.	4 46† A M.
9 00† "	7 30 "	6 50† "
9 30‡ "	9 02† "	8 15 "
11 30† "	9 42 "	9 00† "
1 30 P. M.	11 45† "	11 00† "
4 00 "	1 41 P. M	1 00 P M.
5 15 "	4 11 "	3 30 "

*To Oakland only. † Sundays only
‡ Sundays excepted.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. 32-20.

Shade Trees! Shade Trees!!

ORNAMENTAL & SHADE TREES

LARGE COLLECTION OF TREES

EXTRA SIZE SHADE TREES.

Elm and Ash Trees.

A splendid lot of very choice and large size ELM and ASH Trees, for PUBLIC SQUARES, and STREETS, will be offered in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Mulberry Trees.

Large size Mulberry Trees, White, Red, and MORUS MULTICAULIS, of all sizes, suitable for planting out as Shade or Ornamental Trees, and also as Fruit Bearing, or for feeding the Silk Worm.

The Mulberry Tree makes a handsome Shade Tree, and is an Ornamental and Fruit Tree combined.

These Trees will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

OSAGE ORANGE REES.

A few lots of Osage Orange Trees for setting out as Ornamental Trees. Also

SILK WORM EGGS

Of the French Annual species, for sale.

The above will be sold on the best of terms.

P. S.—Orders addressed to A. P. Smith, will be promptly attended to.

Sample Trees can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE, where information of the quality of the Trees and the price can be had.

A. P. SMITH,
Of the well known Smith's Gardens,
Sacramento City, Cal.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM — AND — Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent on the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of these articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE.

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR MEADOW-LAND.
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREE SEEDS.

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December.

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates:

50 Packets choicest and best			$10 00
25	do	do do	5 00
12	do	do do	3 00
50 Packets Good Selected			5 00
25	do	do do	3 00
12	do	do do	1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

Silk Culture!

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops,
Very Choice Gladioli,

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards,

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at the office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best system of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmers' Headquarters. 320 Clay Street, up-stairs.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS for 1870!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR

AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

"California Farmer."

With the New Volume in January we begin the Seventeenth Year of Labor with this Journal.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER PREMIUMS.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER will club with the following Magazines and Journals, and furnish them for the year 1870 at the following rates.

The New York Independent,

PREMIUM ENGRAVINGS.

The California Farmer and the Independent for $7 50, and to present them with Richie's splendid steel engravings of Grant and Colfax, a price of which is $2 each, thus giving them the two Splendid and Popular Pictures worth $4 each, both these Papers for $7 50

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Christian Union, new series, Edited by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, $7 50

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Harper's Monthly, Weekly and Bazar, $7 50

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and either of Harper's Magazines delivered post paid $5 50

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Weekly Tribune, $4 50

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Agriculturist, $3 50

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Monthly Horticulturist with extra Steel Engravings of "Country Life," $3 50

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Pharmaceutical Journal of New York now in its 50th Volume, $5 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Stock Journal, $3 50

We shall add others with our next issue.

Any other Journal or Periodical desired we will furnish with the FARMER on the most favorable terms when desired.

The Terms of the Farmer will remain the same—$5 per year, $3 for six months, (gold payments) and $1 extra when payments have been delayed, and these terms are unchangeable. A liberal allowance for clubs; when five copies are paid for six copies will be furnished.

We call attention to the Premiums offered, as the Union of other Journals with ours.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers
320 Clay St., San Francisco

FARMERS AND DEALERS, ATTENTION

Home Industry!

REAPING AND MOWING SECTIONS, BARS, ETC.

ALSO WITH

SECTIONS COMPLETE.

Manufactured at the

CALIFORNIA FILE MANUFACTURING CO.

437 Brannan St. San Francisco, Cal.

WE warrant these manufactured at our Establishment to be superior to any imported from the East, and at prices to defy competition

Orders from the Country.—Cut Pattern on a stiff piece of paper, and send in letter.

Sections from $2.50 to $3.00 per dozen Blades.

Bars and Sections complete at $1.75 per running foot.

33-10.

JUST RECEIVED—GOOD THINGS

WE have received the following, which are among the good and rare things needed:

Fresh Cranberry Plants

(The Large Bell Variety)

Ramie Seed, Fresh

WATERMELON, CANTELOUPE AND MUSKMELLON SEEDS,

EXTRA QUALITIES)

Flower Seeds Choice,

MIXED LAWN-GRASSES

For sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE

A Bargain!

Fine Homestead on the Mountains

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Eldorado County, containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land pleasantly situated, and with pleasant surroundings.

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the ground floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort—Closets, bath-room, Cellar under house, etc.

Two outbuildings are, a good Carriage House, Wood-shed, Chicken House, etc.

A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight years old, from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been made this Year.

A good Orchard of 500 Trees, Five to Seven Years Old, all Good Varieties of Fruit. Two Eleven Acre Fields of Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden Crops.

There is any quantity of "Uncle Sam's" land, of the same Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

The House is nicely furnished, and, to a person of taste this place can be made a "little Paradise."

The House and Grounds will be sold at GREAT BARGAIN if applied for immediately, and will be sold for Less than Cost of the Buildings!

Apply to Editor of Farmer.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1870. NUMBER 13

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☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & Co. PUBLISHERS.

San Francisco, Cal.

LIST OF AGENTS:

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Wells, Fargo & Co., *at all their Offices in this State.*
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G. P. Rowell & Co., 40. Park Row New York.
Watts, Burrell & Co., Seedmen, High Holborn, London.
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W. B. Bancroft, Bookseller, New San Diego.

WHAT IS RAMIE?

[So many inquiries come to us respecting the "Ramie Grass," and so many persons seem desirous of trying it, that we deem it of so much importance that all the information respecting it, will be read with interest. Therefore we give here an extended article collated by the Agricultural Department at Washington, with other matters touching its character, growth, planting, cultivation, use, etc., together with the announcement of the Grand Premium of $25,000, (a nice fortune) now offered for the best Machine to separate the fibre.

Of this Plant and its uses, our cultivators should be well posted, and we hope California genius will awake and bear of this grand Premium. Ed. Farmer.]

The following letter from that eminent botanical authority, Joseph D. Hooker, of the famous Kew Gardens, England, who has examined the China grass fibers of the East under their various synonyms, corroborating our repeated statements that there is no essential difference between the specimens from different localities bearing local names. It shows that "ramie" is identical with the Chinese fiber, and that the proper name is *Behmeria nivea*, while *B. tenacissima* is the same as *B. Candicans*, (which has also been distributed by this department,) and that this is only a shrub variety of *B. nivea*, and not essentially different.—Besides, specimens from the South, Europe, and elsewhere have been grown together in the experimental gardens, and no difference has as yet been discovered;

Dear Sir: I have to acknowledge, with very many thanks, the parcel with ninety-five species of seeds, collected by Ravenel, together with certain living plants, which arrived in admirable order, and are very valuable additions to our stock.

I have been making inquiries about the grass-cloth nettle, which is widely cultivated from India through the Archipelago, to China. It is the *Behmeria nivea*, Hook, and Arn.

B Tenacissima, Gaud. (*Urtica tenacissima*, R X 4) is a mere concolorous variety of the same, (*B. nivea B. Candicans*, Wedd.) Chuma (or tchouma) and ramie, or caloi and "China grass," are all the same. It is also the "Dom Rhea" of Major Hannah's fibers, (fide spec. in Hv.)

I send herewith directions with regard to its cultivation, which may be useful to you, together with some seeds of the *Chrysiomeria Japonica*, just received from India, and another set of the Cinchonas, from Dr. Anderson.

Very faithfully, yours,

JOS. D. HOOKER.

The laborious mode of preparation of the fiber practiced in China, as communicated by Dr. D. J. Macgowan to the Journal of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, is as follows:

PLANTING THE SEEDS

In China this takes place in May. Great care is first taken in the selection of seeds and in the preparation of the soil. The seed should be gathered on the appearance of frost; those produced from a recent root. After being dried, they are stowed away in a basket or jar, mixed with sand or dry earth—others say, moist earth. The jar is then covered with straw to protect the seeds from the cold, as, if exposed to its influence, they yield an imperfect plant. Before planting, the seeds are tested by immersion in water; those which float are to be rejected; those at the bottom, planted. A loose, dry soil is to be selected: if near a canal or river, it is preferable. The ground is to be well plowed, or broken finely, manured, and then divided into beds about eight yards long and one wide; the beds are to be raked, and afterward made compact with a hoe. After this, it is watered, and left for a night. On the following day raking up and pressing down is repeated. The beds being smooth, two or three table spoonfuls of seed are mixed with a bowl of earth, and sown broadcast over half a dozen beds; then they are swept with a broom to cover the seeds. In some places the seeds are first made to sprout, and then planted in drills, which are carefully filled up.—Just before the blades appear, a framework is to be constructed over the beds, on which mats should be spread to protect them from the heat of June and July. The matting must be kept moist by day, and removed at night that the blades may receive the dew of heaven. The beds are to be constantly weeded. When the plant is about two inches high, the framework and matting may be removed. When three inches high, it should be transplanted, having been well watered the night before; the blades should be taken up separately, with a portion of earth, and planted in a field, far removed from mulberry trees, about four inches apart. It may form a border to the cerealia and vegetables, protecting them from the depredations of domestic animals, which all avoid the "ma." In dry weather, the field is to be watered every three or four days until the second decade, when it may be watered every tenth day.

In November and December manure it with horse or buffalo dung, earth, straw, or any rubbish, a foot or more thick to protect it from the cold. In March rake it away and expose the plant, watering it in dry weather, and using rubbish of any kind for manure. A caution is given never to use swines' dung, as it is "saltish" and hurtful to the "ma." In the third or fourth year some say the second, the plant may be cut and used.

PLANTING THE ROOTS.

The roots are to be cut in pieces of three or four fingers' length, and are to be planted in May, half a yard apart, and watered every three or four days. On the appearance of the blades, use the hoe, and water them; they will be mature for cutting in the second year. In the course of ten years the roots become unfruitful; the shoots may then be cut off, and, if enveloped in earth and covered with matting, can be transplanted in places thirty or forty inches distant. The ground should be first well prepared with manure, and freely manured afterward, the manure being half water. Here, as before, the plants should be hoed from time to time. In many cases fresh earth, pulverised bricks, ashes, etc., are used for manure. Some years the husbandman has his crop injured by worms; he needs, therefore, to seek for and destroy them as they appear, by picking them off. It not unfrequently happens that the crop is in some places remarkably small, and sometimes the produce is very great without assignable cause.

CUTTING.

It yields three crops every year. The first cutting takes place in June. Care is to be taken not to cut the young shoots; keep, therefore, an inch from the ground. In a month or two the shoots are seven or eight feet high, when the second cutting takes place; do not cut the original stem. During the latter part of September, or October, the last cutting is performed, from which the finest cloth is made, the first being inferior, coarse and hard. After each cutting, the plant is to be covered with manure and watered, but not day by day, unless it be cloudy. At Canton, the plant is pulled up by the roots every year, from which it is evident that it differs widely from the "ma" just described.

PEELING.

On being cut, the leaves are carefully taken off with a bamboo knife, by women and children, generally on the spot. It is then taken to the house, and soaked in water for an hour, unless it is already wet by recent showers; in cold weather the water should be tepid. After this the plant is broken in the middle, by which the fibrous portion is loosened, and raised from the stalk; into the interstice thus made the operator, generally a woman or child, thrusts the finger nails and separates the fiber from the center to one extremity, and then to the other. The stripping process is very easy. It appears to be difficult to remove the fibers from the Canton "ma," as it is soaked in water for more than forty eight hours before peeling, which is done by men. They first cut off the roots, and then, separating the fiber from the stock, strip it off by drawing it over a pin fixed in a plank. In either process half of the fiber is taken off at a stroke. The next process is scraping the hemp, to facilitate which the fiber is first soaked in water. The knife or scraper is about two inches long; its back is inserted in a handle of twice its length. This rude implement is held in the left hand; its edge, which is dull, is raised a line above the index finger. Strips of hemp are then drawn over the blade from within outward, and being pressed upon by the thumb, the pilous portion of one surface and the mucilaginous part of the other are thus taken off. The hemp then "rolls up like bould tendons." After being wiped dry, it is exposed to the sun for a day, and then assorted, the whitest being selected for the finest cloth.

BLEACHING AND DIVIDING.

A partial bleaching is effected on the fibers before they undergo further division, sometimes by boiling and at others by pounding on a plank with a mallet. These are in some places repeated.—After being dried in the sun, an important operation then succeeds by women and children, to whom is intrusted the tedious process of splitting the fibers, which they do with their finger nails. Expert hands are able to carry thes division very far. When this process is preceded by hackling, the shreds are finer and softer. The threads are formed into balls, and subject to frequent soaking and washing. The ashes of the mulberry leaf are recommended to be put into the water with the hemp; others use lime for a whole night. Some simply expose it to dew and sun. In rainy and cloudy weather it should be exposed to a current of air in the house; moisture darkens it. The threads are now ready for spliciug, the work of the women and children, the labors of the Agriculturist being concluded, when the threads are rolled into balls, after being sized or stiffened with rice water. Before the thread is ready for the weaver, the balls are steamed over the vapor of boiling water in a close oven. They are then spread out to dry. The subsequent stages, until the cloth is removed from the loom, include nothing which interests, or at least instructs artisans in the West.

Major F. S. Hannah, in the Journal of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, describes the India mode as follows:

CUTTING AND REMOVING THE FIBER FROM THE STALK.

The stalks are considered fit for cutting when they have become of a brown color for about six inches above the roots. To cut them the laborer seizes the leaves at the upper end and with his left hand, and passing the right hand down the root, strips off the leaves and cuts the stalk close to the ground. The stalks are made up into bundles, and the scraping off the outer bark commences at the same time, or this operation is deferred until the whole crop of the plant has been cut.—The scraping off of the fiber from each stalk is a very tedious operation, and is performed with a blunt edged knife; all that is left is the fiber and woody part of the stalk, which is exposed to a hot sun for two or three days to dry. The third morning, after having been exposed to the dew for several hours, the fiber is drawn off. This is done by breaking the woody stalk right through toward the thicker end, and then separating the fiber therefrom, drawing it off slowly toward the small end, some care being required in giving the same a peculiar twist so as to draw off as much as possible. Having finished with the smaller end, what remains on the thicker end of the stalk is pulled off in the same manner. It will be seen that this is a very clumsy way of extracting the fiber, and, as far as I can judge, one-fifth of the fiber still remains in the stalk, which may be taken off, however, at the second breaking, but the workers are not particular, so long as they get what they require. The hanks of the fiber are then seperately twisted at the upper end and tied up in bundles of long hanks of about one seer in weight, if kept for sale. As the fiber, however, thus extracted, is quite ready for the purpose of net-making, little or nothing more is done than to open out and prepare the threads for spinning, which is done first by drawing the single hanks several times with a blunt edged slip of bamboo, held in the right hand. This softens and strengthens the fibers, and they are more easily cut to the required fineness with the fingers and thumb nails and then made up into small hanks ready for the spinning process, the first stage of which is performed by the women with the common *takro* or spindle, in general use throughout India, the hanks having been well opened out and spread over the top of a high, circular, open bamboo frame, set endways on the ground. The further operation of spinning the first threads to the requisite thickness, and the weaving of the nets, is performed by men.

A MACHINE WANTED.

Repeated indorsements of the value of this fiber have been made by this department; and the urgent necessity for calling in the aid of mechanical invention has been set forth as the only means of arresting practical failure in its extended culture. For this animadversions have been freely meted out by parties interested only in propagation for purposes of speculation; but the same difficulty has met the British government in India, and the governor general has made the following announcement, and the consul general at Calcutta, Nathaniel P. Jacobs, in forwarding it, says:—"The prize of £5,000 may possibly stimulate the inventive faculties of some American mechanical genius in competition."

1. The government of India, after communications with various agricultural and horticultural societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fiber of *rhea*, or China grass, is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fiber and bark from the stem and the fiber from the bark, the cost of effecting such seperation by manual labor being great.

2. The demand for the fiber is now large, and no doubt might be extended with reduced prices; and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.

3. The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam power, a ton of fiber of quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in English market, at a total cost, all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included, of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture, to the completion of the manufacture of fiber of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable, and cheap, and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.

4. To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the government of India offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfills all the requirements named above.

5. Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.

6. Arrangements will be made by the government of India for the supply of carefully dried stems, and specimens of fiber seperated from the bark, but subjected to no other process, to mechanical firms and others desirus of competing, on application to the secretary to the government of India, in the home department.

7. All the machinery, etc., must be brought by the competitors at their own charge, to the locality which will be notified hereafter, probably in the northwest provinces or the Punjat, and there worked under the supervision of their own representatives for a sufficient time, to enable the judges appointed by the government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, to government at five per cent above cost price; and the patent-right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of five per cent on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.

8. One year from the date of this advertisement will be allowed for the preparation of the machines and their transport to the locality named for the competition; and the trials will then be made and the decision of the judges announced. If no invention of sufficient merit is received in the above-named period to obtain the prize offered, the government will continue to allow machines to be tendered for trial till the end of two years from the same date, after which, or on award of the prize, the offers herein made will be withdrawn.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

It is almost impossible to estimate the benefits to mankind of the magnetic telegraph. Through its means longitudes have been determined with nearly absolute certainty, and the existence of cyclones, hurricanes, and violent storms not only announced, but their course and velocity ascertained with such exactitude that their approach can be heralded in time to prepare against their destructive forces. Shipping lying at our wharves anchored in the harbor, or preparing to sail, can be forewarned in time to avoid injury and loss.—Farmers can be notified, during crop-season, that a cyclone is sweeping over the land at some distant point, and can shelter their grain and hay before it reaches their domains. This system of heralding the approach of destructive elemental agents had been adopted in Europe, and found to be admirable in its operation. It is proposed to establish the same thing in this country, and we trust that the effort will be successful, especially as the cost of inauguration is quite small. The climate of California is so specially favorable for agricultural pursuits that our farmers can operate with assured certainty that their crops will not be injured by sudden and unforseen storms, as nothing of the kind exists, except in the regular season, after the harvest has been garnered; but all other sections of the Union are not so favored as the Pacific coast, and artificial agents should be employed for their protection whenever it is possible.

S. W. SILVER & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

SUMMARY OF LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Victoria, *Melbourne*, January 3d, 1870.—Weather extremely variable during the month; farmers have suffered; harvesting is well advanced; the rains and hot winds have been very prejudicial, during "three days, the yield of many fields was reduced 8 or 10 bushels an acre." Fat stock very plentiful; and will continue so for the next couple of months. Meat preserving is progressing vigorously, the monthly exports being considerable. New companies are getting into operation.

South Australia, *Adelaide*, January 4, 1870.—The variation in the wheat market has been slight. A few parcels have changed hands at 4s. 2d., at which prices remain firm. Very little new wheat, as compared with former years, has been sold. The crop is turning out considerably less than was expected; about 6 bushels per acre will, it is said, be the maximum. The total export of wheat and flour last year was 38,874 tons flour and 194,093 qrs. wheat, making together, at 45 bushels wheat to the ton of flour, 73,378 tons flour. The export in 1868 was 33,846 tons, and in 1867, 95,-463 tons. The harvest is in full operation; in the North the yield will be about 4 to 5 bushels, instead of 7 to 8, as predicted. In the South and Southeast a much heavier crop is being garnered. The latter district is likely to average 25 bushels to the acre all round.

Western Australia, *Perth*, January 7, 1870:—Harvest nearly concluded, yields small in some districts, but in the aggregate fully equal to the requirements of the Colony. Wool clip good—season's shipments in all will be about 6,000 bales, the largest yet made.

New Zealand, *Wellington*, December 23, 1869.—Business is still dull. Stocks are light. The news regarding the native insurrection is pacific. Te Kooti and Kereopa are being pursued by a native force of 600 men under Topia, a supply of arms and ammunition being furnished by the Government; it is confidently expected that these rebels, with their adherents, will shortly be overtaken. The provincial government of Otago has invited tenders from any Company willing to undertake the construction of a line of railway from Dunedin to Balclutha, a distance of 51¼ miles, the Government to guarantee interest at a rate not exceeding 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of any company which may be formed for the purpose, to the extent of £400,000 for a period of 15 years from the commencement of the works. The Colonial Government has invited tenders for £150,000 Treasury Bills, to bear interest at a little over 6 per cent., the principal payable in November, 1874. The subject of flax culture and dressing is gaining much prominence, and as the natives are anxious to lease their flax lands to Europeans, the success of this new enterprise is considered certain. At the very least, it is calculated there are 500,000 acres of flax land in the Colony, which, if taken to yield the low quantity of half a ton per acre, would show a result of 250,000 tons. Assuming that £20 per ton was realised, the yield would be £5,000,-000, and at the rate machines are being erected throughout New Zealand, it is thought this estimate will be much exceeded.

Natal, *Pietermaritzburg*, January 4, 1870.—The weather at Durban has lately been boisterous and rainy, with thunder and lightning. Sugar-canes looking well. Wool and hides coming down in small quantities. Exports have increased £90,000 during the past year. Sugar shipments 149,536 cwt. against 93,256 cwt. in 1868, showing 55,324 in favor of last year. Wool exports 3,350,437 lbs. against 2,717,391 in 1868, an increase over 1868 of £13,914 value.

Argentine Confederation, *Buenos Ayres*, January 14, 1870.—The wool clip will fall considerably short of the yield of former years. The wheat crop is above the average, and likely to form an article of export.

GLOVE-MAKING.

It may not be generally known that the manufacture of gloves is being carried on in Weaverville. Such, however, is the fact. Mr. E. McCausland, an excellent workman, has developed the fact that there is a demand for more than one man can do of such work. There are other local manufactures that could, no doubt, be profitably carried on here. Everything like this retains money in the county, and it is a diversity of pursuits which render all profitable. Why can't the soap, brooms, and other staple articles which we use, be manufactured here? There is room for a number of enterprising men to establish themselves in permanent and paying business. It requires a great variety of articles to supply our population of three thousand souls, and their cost foots up a round sum. In time, this thing of purchasing everything abroad ready-made will remedy itself, but the sooner the better for the people of Trinity. It is in this way only that we "will find a remedy for this consumption of the purse."

[The *Trinity Journal* thus speaks of "Home Industry;" this is right. Every County should have manufactories of every suitable kind within its own borders, and thus build themselves up.—And if our Country Journals would fill their columns with reports of their own resources and capacities, they would soon draw to their borders a large emigration of the right sort of people.—We want emigration; but we do not want the *paupers* of Europe, nor a class of ignorant and poverty-stricken laborers; we have enough of them already. We want a better class—men of means and men of families, so that, while they are manufacturing or producing, their families would become consumers also, and thus aid in the enlarged development of all our resources.—Ed. Farmer.]

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER THIRTEEN.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF IRRIGATION.

I have given an account of my poor, little experiment in Irrigation, because it is one which almost every Farmer can imitate and improve upon, however narrow his domain and slender his fortune. I presume there are Half a Million homesteads in the United States which have natural facilities for Irrigation at least equal to mine; many of them far greater. Along either slope of the Alleghanies, throughout a district at least a thousand miles long by three hundred wide, nearly every farm might be at least partially Irrigated by means of a dam costing from twenty-five to one hundred dollars; so might at least half the farms in New England and our own State. On the prairies, the plans must be different, and the expense probably greater, but the results obtained would bounteously reward the outlay. I shall not see the day, but there are those now living who will see it, when Artesian wells will be dug at points where many acres may be flowed from a gentle swell in the midst of a vast plain, or at the head of a fertile valley, expressly, or at least mainly, that its waters may be led across that plain, adown that valley, in Irrigating streams and ditches, until they have been wholly drank up by the soil. I have seen single wells in California that might be made to Irrigate sufficiently hundreds of acres, by the aid of a reservoir into which their waters could be discharged when the soil did not require them, and there retained until the thirsty earth demanded them.

An old and successful Farmer in my neighborhood affirms that water is the cheapest and best fertilizer ever applied to the soil. If this were understood to mean that no other is needed or can be profitably applied, it would be erroneous.—Still, I think it clearly true that the annual product of most Farms can be increased; and the danger of failure averted, more cheaply by the skillful application of water than by that of any other fertilizer whatever, Plaster (Gypsum) possibly excepted.

I took a run through Virginia last Summer, not far from the 1st of August. That State was then suffering intensely from drouth, as she continued to do for some weeks thereafter. I am quite sure that I saw on her thirsty plains and hillsides not less than three hundred thousand acres planted with Indian Corn, whereof the average product could not exceed ten bushels per acre, while most of it would fall far below that yield, and there were thousands of acres that would not produce one sound ear! Every one deplored the failure, correctly attributing it to the prevailing drouth. And yet I passed hundreds if not thousands of places where a very moderate outlay would have sufficed to dam a stream or brooklet issuing from between two spurs of the Blue Ridge, or the Alleghenies, so that a refreshing current of the copious and fertilizing floods of Winter and Spring, warmed by the fervid suns, of June and July, could have been led over broad fields lying below, so as to vanquish drouth and insure generous harvests. Nay: I feel confident that I could in many places have constructed rude works in a week, after that drouth began to be felt, that would have saved and made the Corn on at least a portion of the planted acres through which the now shrunken brooks danced and laughed idly down to the larger streams in the wider and equally thirsty valleys. Of course, I know that this would have been imperfect irrigation—a mere stop-gap—that the cold spring-water of a parched Summer cannot fertilize as the hill-wash of Winter and Spring, if thriftily garnered and warmed through and through for sultry weeks, would do: yet I believe that very many Farmers might, even then, have secured partial crops by such Irrigation as was still possible, had they, even at the eleventh hour, done their best to retrieve the errors of the past.

For the present, I would only counsel every Farmer to give his land a careful scrutiny with a view to Irrigation in the future. No one is obliged to do any faster than his means will justify; and yet it may be well to have a clear comprehension of all that may ultimately be done to profit, even though much of it must long remain unattempted. In many cases, a stream may be dammed for the power which it will afford for two or three months of each year, if it shall appear that this use is quite consistent with its employment in Irrigation, when the former alone would not justify the requisite outlay. It is by thus making one expense subserve two quite independent, but not inconsistent purposes that success is attained in other pursuits; and so it may be in Farming.

As yet, each Farmer must study his own resources with intent to make the most of them. If a manageable stream crosses or issues from his land he must measure its fall thereon, study the lay of the land, and determine whether he can or cannot, at a tolerable cost, make that stream available in the Irrigation of at least a portion of his growing crops when they shall need water and the skies decline to supply it. On many, I think on most, Farms situated among hills, or upon the slopes of mountains, something may be done in this way—done at once, and with immediate profit. But this is rudimentary, partial, fragmentary, when compared with the Irrigation which yet shall be. I am confident that there are points on the Carson, the Humboldt, the Weber, the South Platte, the Cache-la-Poudre, and many less noted streams which thrid the central plateau of our continent, where an expenditure of $10,000 to $50,000 may be judiciously made in a dam, locks and canals, for the purposes of Irrigation and milling combined, with a moral certainty of realizing fifty per cent annually on the outlay, with a steady increase in the value of the property. If my eye did not deceive me, there is one point on the Carson where a dam that need not cost $50,000 would irrigate one hundred square miles of rich plain which, when I saw it eleven years ago, grew nought but the worthless shrubs of the desert, simply because nothing else could endure the intense, abiding drouth of each Nevada Summer. Such palpable invitations to thrift cannot remain forever unimproved.

In regions like this, where Summer rains are the rule rather than the exception, the need of Irrigation is not so palpable, since we do or may secure decent average crop in its absence. Yet there is no Farm in our country that would not yield considerably more grain and more grass, more fruit and more vegetables, if its owner had water at command which he could apply at pleasure and to any extent he should deem requisite. Most men, thus empowered, would at first Irrigate too often and too copiously, but experience would soon temper their zeal, and teach them

"The precious art of Not too much;"

and they would thenceforth be careful to give their soil drink yet not drown it.

Whoever lives beyond the close of this century, and shall then traverse our prairie States, will see them whitened at intervals by the broad sails of windmills erected over wells, where every gale or breeze will be employed in pumping water into ponds or reservoirs so located that water may be drawn therefrom at will and diffused in gentle streamlets over the surrounding fields to invigorate and impel their growing crops. And, when all has been done that this paper faintly foreshadows, our people will have barely indicated, not by any means exhausted, the beneficent possibilities of Irrigation.

THE USE OF BOTH HANDS.

A writer suggests that it would be a good thing for men and women were they taught in childhood to use their left hand equally with their right. The use of the right hand only for certain actions, such as writing and working with mechanical tools, is entirely conventional; and there does not appear to be any reason why people should not be ambidexter in every kind of manual work. Persons who have lost their right hand by accident frequently acquire great facility with the left, after some practice; but grown-up persons have not always the patience to betake themselves to the necessary practice. By children the thing would be acquired insensibly, if means were taken to lead them to the practice of it.—Children living in houses where two languages are spoken acquire both with great facility; and what is true of tongues would be equally so of hands.

[We are glad to see this subject circulated by the Press everywhere. The reasoning here used is the same as this Journal has advanced for years. We know it is true, for we have seen it fully carried out. We trust parents will think of this matter.—ED. F.]

A CURIOUS SUBSTITUTE FOR CEMETERIES.

The inventive genius of the old world seems to be at work to devise a substitute for cemeteries, by employing some process for treating the dead bodies of departed friends so as to render them excellent specimens of petrifaction. A foreign contemporary announces a discovery by which graveyards will become superfluous: "An odd discovery has just been made by a man of Grenoble, by which it is calculated that cemeteries and graveyards will become superfluous. At the decease of an individual, the body is plunged into a liquid invented by the man of Grenoble, and in about five years the individual is turned into stone! The secret of the petrifaction is known only to the discoverer. He says that in a thousand years' time, if persons will only preserve their relatives and friends, they will be able to build houses with them, and thus live in residences surrounded by their ancestors."

[Why not establish a "Gallery of Statuary," and keep families entire for many generations; it would save funeral expenses.—ED. F.]

TO DESTROY STRIPED BUGS ON VINES.

At a meeting of the Waltham, Mass., Farmers' Club, Mr. Dickinson said that he had successfully protected his plants from the depredations of the striped bug by taking a barrel hoop, cut it in halves, cross the halves at right angles, and set in the ground over a hill of vines, and covered this with newspaper. It worked well.

GREAT YIELD OF TURNIPS.

A correspondent of the Canada *Farmer* gives the following statement of the turnip yield in North Wellington: The yield of one lot was 1,160 bushels to the acre, and another 1,337 bushels. These were purple tops, grown in drills eighteen inches apart, and the roots about seven inches in the drills.

WORDSWORTH'S STUDY.

A stranger going over the grounds at Rydal, asked if he might see the poet's study. The servant took him to a room, and said, "This is master's *library*, but he *studies* in the fields."

A California missionary says that after devoting two nights to visiting the underground drinking and free lunch saloons of San Francisco, it is not a mystery to him that the California State Prison has 709 inmates, and that a large proportion of them are youths

Miscellaneous.

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE

LARGEST STOCK

—AND—

Best Assortment

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost. 33-24.

Harness. Saddles.

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Manufacturers AND Importers of

HARNESS,

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SADDLE-WARE, &C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

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☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILLS Con. CORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

A Splendid lot of these,

Best of all Early Potatoes,

And raised here in California can be had at the

New York Prices.

We invite all Potatoe growers to call and see them at our office, where we can show them a sufficient number of testimonials as to their Quality and Productiveness to convince all that the EARLY ROSE is the very

BEST EARLY POTATOE KNOWN

One of the grand features of this wonderful Potatoe is that it succeeds most admirably in high, dry lands.—Some grand results we have here in reports now to be published.

Those who want Pure Seed of California growth, and at New York rates or what it would cost to bring them here, can have larger, fairer and fresher Seed than any that can be imported.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Hotel and Livery Stable For Sale.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

THE CAMERON HOUSE,

Is now offered for Sale, Also the LIVERY STABLE connected.

THE Hotel and Stable have been kept in the best style, and always command a big patronage.

A rare chance will be given, as the Proprietor wishes to retire from business.

For farther particulars call on, or address JOHN H. CAMERON, Proprietor, Cameron House, Santa Clara. 33 7.

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,

Rare Kinds ROSES,

GERANIUMS,

HELIOTROPES,

FUCHIAS,

We have the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE

IMPROVED STOCK.

Premium Chester White Swine.

Pure Breed Poultry, Etc., Etc.

BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular.

THOMAS D. SMITH & Co, Plantsville Conn 33 4.

Miscellaneous.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1855, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent, Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 24 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock are not to sudden changes of weather or over-driving! Has no equal

For MILCH COWS particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and preserving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food, generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($35 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

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WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

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WALTER BROWN. HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK.

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co. 31-22-1y

CAST-STEEL DAIRY KNIVES

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,

"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE

STATE FAIR,

and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

Is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lots to suit purchasers at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

H. S. BURR,

(Successor to TESSMORE MAYES,)

DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT FISH,

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We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

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TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

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Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS

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THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD

☞ Agents wanted for this County Rights for sale.

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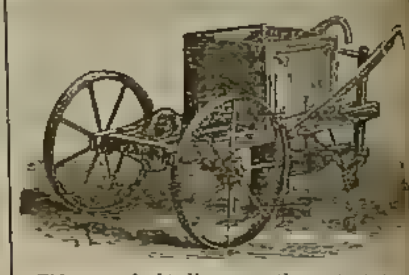
TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER.



This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such pieces as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces in the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over the ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an instrument with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value; because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all summer and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from other machines. It affords its aid "in the nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attention to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Instrument, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it. Particulars and Catalogues can be had at earliest

WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay street, up stairs

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

PROMPT, CHEAP, and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL STEAM MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

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FRANCIS & VALENTINE, Proprietors

33 1

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person who is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, or any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we have proved him qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men.*

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

—AND—

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE,

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection of BOTANY, ICTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every assertion has been made to rest on this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE with the beautifully designed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already rich collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY

Open daily from 9 A. M to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays

Horticulture.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

"IT IS THE FIRST STEP WHICH COSTS."

The disappointments which so often mock the hopes of a happy country life, and which come in the form of the annoyances and vexations entailed by lazy workmen, large bills and delinquent nurserymen, have led many persons to ask, is it impossible for us to have a cheap and yet beautiful place in the country, either by doing the work ourselves or by employing a professional person to do it for us? It is not impossible, if, before we begin our work, or to build our house, we carefully consider the difficulties which we must meet, and are determined to be contented with what is possible, and are willing to confess that we are ignorant of many things which it is the duty of only professional men to know. The largest number of country-place vexations come from miscalculations of what can be done with limited means We want more than we are willing to, or can pay for, and try to supplement our own efforts and, perhaps, the gratuitous advice of our neighbors and friends.

The first and long-enduring mistake made by those who go to the country to live in summer, or for the year, is an unwise selection of the land on which they mean to make their future home.—Chance oftener settles the question of locality than selection, though sometimes men are influenced by hereditary and family associations.—Where any local attraction, such as follows one's family or business, decide a man to purchase any particular piece of land, there is no need of deliberate thought about the advantages and economies of situation and treatment, because he must make the best of the land he has acquired; but when the purchaser is indifferent, and can as well build in one district or village as another, or in one or another part of the same town, then it is of the utmost importance that the selection should be carefully made.

It often happens that a wise choice of lot will save many hundreds and perhaps thousands of dollars in making a country place, as, for instance, whether the land will permit the house and other buildings to be built and approached by such easy grades as will require no extra filling of gravel to bring the new surface into harmony with the old.

A few feet of filling seems but little as we complete our building lot, and run over in our minds the inevitable expenses. But every two hundred and sixteen cubic feet of loam or gravel to be moved will cost from two dollars to six, in proportion as it is easy and convenient of access. It is extremely costly to move earth; we can spend a thousand dollars in that way without making much change of surface or show in the effect produced.

An unwise choice may make it necessary to spend a large sum in getting water, or in removing rocks to make a lawn, or in length of avenue, shelter required for protection to gardens, young plantations, etc.

All these first questions, which readily suggest themselves to the mind of a professional man as structural and unavoidable necessities, only come to the novice as he slowly moves from one point to the next. Therefore the selection of site, which involves them all, should be gravely pondered, and, if possible, we should get the advice of some experienced person.

Everyone thinks himself fully competent to choose a building lot, and most persons would scorn the idea of asking any man to help them.—Yet, when we look at the question analytically, and summon the long train of future work and improvements, which will cost from two to twenty thousand dollars, it is plain that we ought to start right, if possible, and that what we pay for advice, which will help us to avoid blunders, is but a small percentage on the whole future expense.

Most persons who have made country places, have said many times, as the work progressed, "If I had only known this at first,—if I had foreseen what I wanted, I would have changed my plan and have saved cost and trouble, but it is now too late to retrieve the mistake."

It is very easy, when we look back at the completed work, to see where great savings could have been made, if we had only known how to do, or to avoid some of the things we have undertaken, and it is just this knowledge that comes with the experience, which it is the peculiar office of professional men to supply; and no amount of reading or theory will enable a novice to obtain it.

Few persons understand, before they begin their work, that the simplest treatment of the ground to be improved will cost a definite sum of money, and that the amount will vary with the economy and wisdom with which the work is managed

It is easier to believe that any paid adviser will be likely to recommend costly work, which will tend to show his skill and give him a reputation, than to try to simplify our undertakings and reduce their cost. Such conduct is human, and we may be liable to be over-persuaded into extravagance by men who are familiar with the resources of nature and the effects which can be created by using money liberally; they too often act right value on other men's money; but it is certainly less dangerous to be guided in our plans by one who can answer any questions we may ask. We may test our theories before we put our money into them, if we consult with one who is supplied with a fund of experience in all matters that relate to the changes of surface and the use of earth, grass and trees. It is safer to seek such aid than to venture out alone on a sea of whose rocks and sand-bars we are ignorant; whose shores we have never explored; whose depths we never have sounded; our only guide being a compass that we have never learned to use.

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SAN FRANCISCO

PACKAGE EXPRESS

COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

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To our friends from the Country this system presents itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc. to our Messengers on the Cars and Boats and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Hackmen or Job Wagons.

The Street Cars run from all Depots to the different Hotels.

Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care will be promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid.

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Commissions for the purchase of goods in this City especially solicited, and articles forwarded as directed

This Company commends itself to the General Public. The same system has been long in operation in Eastern Cities with great success.

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31-19

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The Cheapest,

MAPLE LEAVES, is the Largest Circulating Monthly of its class in the World In variety of Practical, Useful, and Entertaining Reading, it has no equal; its ample pages comprising various Departments, including Agriculture, Useful and Scientific Articles; Domestic Economy, with Papers on Social Subjects, etc., etc.

With many Illustrations, Tales, Sketches, Enigmas, Rebuses, etc., etc.

MAPLE LEAVES is a NATIONAL MAGAZINE—read and admired by Men, Women, and Children, in Country, Village and City. It is an ably Edited, neatly Printed and well Illustrated AND ADAPTED TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY. The constant aim is to render it unequalled in both Contents and Appearance.

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Agricultural Implements,
Seeds, Fertilizers & Plants,
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Garden and Flower Seed,
Choice and Reliable,

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RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

☞ Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express charges paid, $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office,

WARREN & CO.

Miscellaneous.

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FOR THE BEST

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WINES AND BRANDIES

Of the choicest variety on hand and

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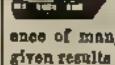
Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

FRESH ALFALFA.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year Last year there was a very short supply, and what is imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, (up-stairs.)

Young Man Wanted.

We want a smart and active young man from 12 to 16 years of age, to attend to our Reading Room and Museum, Mailing Papers, etc.

None need apply who cannot bring the best testimonials of character and ability. Must be a good penman and quick at figures.

To such a young man an opportunity of advancement will be given.

A young man whose parents or friends reside in the city would be preferred.

Apply at our office only between 4 and 5 P. M.

Valuable Patents FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics' to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same.

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

A FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

A FINE RANCH ON THE SAN ANTONIA ROAD about 12 miles from Oakland. On the Ranch is a Frame House, with ten rooms; a large Barn. There are 400 acres of land belonging to the Ranch—one acre of Vineyard—a good one; two acres of Orchard, choice trees, six years old. There are berry vines also.

There has been eighty bushels of wheat raised to the acre on this Ranch, which speaks of the quality of the land. Apply to

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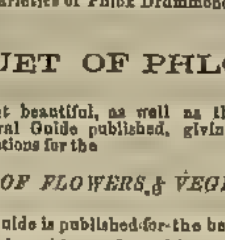
1517 California St., near Cal. Market,

Miscellaneous.

LAKE

VINEYARD WINE

COMPANY.



We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co

Corner Broadway and Battery Streets,
May 1st, 1869. San Francisco.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1870.

The First Edition of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Copies of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of SEEDS and FLORAL GUIDE, is published and ready to send out It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful COLORED PLATE—consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

BOUQUET OF PHLOXES,

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

CULTURE OF FLOWERS & VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, or TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,

JAMES VICK,
32 20 Rochester, N. Y.

Make Home Beautiful.

Something for every Home, that will win a place in every Heart.

"MORNING PRAYER."

A beautiful Chromo by Louis Kurtz, exactly reproducing the original painting by John Phillips. Press and People unite in pronouncing it the most desirable picture for Home adornment ever published.

"It is exceedingly beautiful."—Chicago Tribune. "Of the most lovable description."—Evening Journal. "Every way a desirable work."—Republican. "Combines artistic skill with rare truthfulness to nature."—Post. "Cannot but be immensely popular."—Art Journal. "A beautiful picture that teaches a beautiful lesson."—Little Corporal.

Send for circular. E. H. TRAFFON, Art Publisher Box 73, Chicago.

☞ Ask your Picture dealer for it. 4-33.

Blackberries, Raspberries

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,
WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRIES,
BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES,
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STRAWBERRIES

Of all the choice kinds. For sale by

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

The Salem Grape.

WE entertain no doubt that the SALEM and other members of "Roger Hybrids," will succeed perfectly in California, and ship in splendid condition to the Eastern Markets.

Our stock of the SALEM, is by far the largest and best in the country and warranted genuine.

Strong plants of the SALEM, packed free, at $1,50 each, $9,00 per doz., or $35,00 per hundred.

ROGERS Nos. 4, 15, and 19, $1,00 each, $6,00 per doz and $25,00 per hundred.

MARTHA, ROMELAN, and WALTER, (new and promising varieties,) $2,00 each or $12,00 per doz.

VINES packed with great care in double boxes, Secure from frost or heat, either by Pacific Rail Road or the Isthmus route.

For further particulars, or Illustrated Circular, Address

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New Varieties of Potatoes.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PLANTING!

GOOD, responsible parties, who have experience in raising POTATOES, and who have good land—that which is adapted specially for raising them,—can learn of a favorable opportunity of raising the

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES,

On Shares;—many NEW KINDS not before introduced.

[Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

NEW CROP, 1870,

FOR THE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN.

Grass Seeds; Field Seeds, Evergreen Plants, Roses, Dahlias Verbenas, Gladiolus, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, Roots, Early Potatoes, Onion Sets, Books, Implements, &c.

DREER'S GARDEN CALENDER containing full descriptive lists of the above, with directions and illustrations will be mailed on receipt of a postage stamp.

DEALERS SUPPLIED on liberal terms. A wholesale catalogue (for Dealers only) will be mailed on application.

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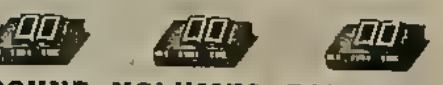

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☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $3 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series o Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and invaluable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

JOHN VANDERBILT & BRO'S.

NO. 23, FULTON STREET,
(NEAR P ON MARKET. New York.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

AND MACHINES.

Garden, Field, Grass, Bird and Flower Seeds, Guano Bone Dust, and other Fertilizers. Trees, Shrubs Plants, Roots, Etc. 33-4.

Advertising Abroad!

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural men, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTIONS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt.

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop'rs.

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

WE have received an Invoice of Italian Chestnuts in Very Superior order fresh and in the best condition for planting.

We have them put up in Packages of ONE DOLLAR EACH, MAILED free to purchasers.

WARREN & Co., FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suites of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
33-1 PROPRIETOR

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING APRIL, 14th, 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use, a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* to our *Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

We have our European correspondent's letter for our next issue.

Farmers will find the "Greeley Essay" of this week it is of great practical importance to them.

"Landscape Gardening" is most clearly and truthfully set forth in the article under our "Horticultural" head, this week. The Essay is from the pen of the author of "Country Life,"—R. M. Copeland, Esq., one of the best Horticultural writers of the day.

We have letters from our Correspondent at Minerva Glen, in reply to "Jenney Dare," which will appear next week.

Many Letters from abroad with inquiries, and Mss., copy, came to hand too late for notice this week—will have due attention next issue.

We ask special attention to the selected matter in this number—the story of "Going Aloft," we esteem worthy careful reading by all who are easily led into temptation—all who love a Mother and cherish her memory should read that story.

Elder Knapp's discourse on Swearing should be read by the myriads of young men of our city, and old men too, who so constantly are guilty of this most unexcusable habit of swearing—a sin that has no palliation whatever.

POST OFFICE LAWS.

Every newspaper subscriber should read the Laws of Congress upon newspapers. Many persons are in great need of a better understanding of the law that rules between publishers of newspapers and subscribers. The law is imperative, and should be obeyed.

CAREFUL DIRECTIONS.

We would most particularly desire our correspondents to be very careful in sending their Letters, Orders and Remittance to us, as there are several firms at Warren & Co., and unless the address is very plainly marked, mistakes will arise.

All Letters, Orders, Parcels, &c., intended for this office should be addressed WARREN & CO.,
California Farmer Office

RAMIE SEED, PURE & FRESH.

We have the GENUINE FRESH RAMIE SEED, in Packages, for sale only in small parcels neatly done up for mailing.

Packages $1, each.

At the FARMER OFFICE

VINEGAR. HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASSES, OR SORGHUM, in Ten Hours, without using drugs. For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on THURSDAY August 18th, 1869.

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of ten months.....$250

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

24-3 REV A. VARSI, S J President.

THE SEASONS.

SPRING.

"Hail, Source of Being! Universal Soul
Of Heaven and Earth! Essential Presence, hail!
To Thee I bend the knee; to Thee my thoughts,
Continual, climb; who, with a master-hand,
Has the great whole into perfection touch'd.
By Thee the various vegetative tribes,
Wrapt in a filmy net, and clad with leaves,
Draw the live ether, and imbibe the dew:
By Thee disposed into congenial soils,
Stands each attractive plant, and sucks, and swells
The juicy tide; a twining mass of tubes.
At Thy command the vernal sun awakes
The torpid sap, detruded to the root
By wintry winds; that now in fluent dance,
And lively fermentation, mounting, spreads
All this innumerous-colored scene of things.

"As rising from the vegetable world
My theme ascends, with equal wing ascend,
My panting Muse; and hark, how loud the woods
Invite you forth in all your gayest trim.
Lend me your song, ye nightingales! oh, pour
The many-running soul of melody
Into my varied verse! while I deduce,
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
The symphony of Spring, and touch a theme
Unknown to fame,—the Passion of the Groves."

Thus speaks that beautiful delineator of the Seasons, whose Poems have been the admiration of the world.

We ask our readers—those who have seen the country, in its present beautiful Springe robes—if they have ever seen the opening season more prosperous, or the earth presenting so great a surety of prosperity for the hopes of the husbandman, as at the present time.

From all sources, and from every part of the State we have, "tidings of great joy," from the cultivators of the soil. There is no complaint and no fears now, all is hopeful for the Agricultural interest of our whole State.

Grain comes forward with remarkable strength. The late refreshing rains will do a world of good. Grain will be harvested very early this season.—Considerable of early-planted Grain will be harvested the last of May.

The Hay crop will be very large and heavy, and it is to be hoped that more care will be given to it, so as to have it gathered green and sweet, that it may retain its aroma. Such care *pays* well.

The Fruit crop will be most abundant of all kinds. Vegetation springs forward now with railroad speed. Cultivators remark they have never seen an equal to this Spring.

WHOM SHALL I MARRY?

"Whom shall I marry?" is a question frequently propounded, but a very difficult one to answer.

The question comes from many a young man who is, in reality, very desirous to select a *better half* for life, settle down, and make himself a HOME.

Young men in the country ask the question in real earnest, yet they know and feel that, under the present educational system and the training of daughters, a very few of these *bundles* put together by dressmakers are fit to be selected as a real companion for life. "Such girls," say the young men, "will do very well to take to the theatre, to a ball or a party; but I could not take such a one as a WIFE."

There are hundreds of young men in all parts of our State, who would be glad to marry, and make some loving heart happy, in a good, quiet home; but the results they see all around them, of wedded life—of so much unhappiness and misery, deter them from it; and they say they are unwilling to run the risk of shipwreck, and so they plod on in a life of bachelorhood; while hosts of girls, who have been wrongly educated by fashion's tyranny, remain unsought, and lead a wretched life of dissipation and single-blessedness (?), and learn, too late, the fatal error they have committed, in a premature old age and a life misspent,—going to an early grave unloved and unwept.

Who can bring about a Social Reform, that shall create happiness where misery now prevails?

Will not some of our earnest men and women who desire a social reform—a reform that will advance the moral, intellectual and social interests of human beings—advance sound theories on this subject

It is a sad reflection upon human progress in 1870 to hear it so often said, that the young people of both sexes are generaly unfit for the married state, that they are not educated in a manner to fit them for it.

ABUSES OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Greeley is a veteran in his profession, and what he says about it is worthy of very respectful consideration, as the result of great experience.—At the late dinner of the Knights of St. Patrick, in response to the toast of "The Press," he made one of the pleasant little speeches that roll so fluently from his lips upon festive occasions; and in the course of it he said: "I insist that the abuses of the Press to-day are the most conspicuous feature of the Press, and that the fault is entirely with the public." Public persons, he said, expect to be publicly criticised, but there are thousands of persons who are not public, and by what right does any newspaper make them the subject of comment? And yet if any paper, with the intention of making itself "spicy," and "alive," and "talked about," drags into its columns the most private persons and the most domestic events, and invents gossip and retails scandal, and the public supports the paper, and buys it because it is so "saucy," then, says Mr. Greeley, the responsibility is with the public.—And he might have added that when the individual who thinks "sauce" so entertaining finds his own wife and daughters and family affairs served up in the same piquant style, he will doubtless console himself by reflecting how agreeable a morsel he is in that "sauce" to his neighbors.—*Harper's Weekly*.

SPRING PRUNING.

"As the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

The Spring time is the season of pruning, and we will now suppose that all wise Orchardists and Gardeners have had their trees pruned early of the heavy or strong wood that was useless; if not, it is better even now to follow that excellent counsel which is given for the spiritual man, and "Every branch that beareth *not* fruit, I *cut away*, and every branch that *beareth fruit*, I purge (prune), that it *bear more* (and better) fruit."

This teaching is the right kind; if fruit is wanted, why grow useless wood? unbearing branches take the sap that should go to feed the fruit, and to perfect it; and a very great error is made in allowing useless branches to remain upon a fruit-bearing tree; for a tree, when judiciously pruned of its useless wood, becomes a mass of fruit-spurs, and these give rich and juicy fruit, for then they receive the whole power of the sap, which is so often lost upon worthless branches, and this is the reason that our market is crowded with small, half-grown, and tasteless fruit.

Another great injury is done to our orchards and fruit-gardens by persons who are entirely ignorant of fruit-trees—persons going round seeking work as *gardeners*;—ignorant quacks who cannot even read, and call themselves *gardeners!*—men who are no more fit to touch a tree than they would be to assume a professorship in a college; these quacks cut away all the fine young fruit spurs on the main branches—the *heart* wood of the tree—the very spurs that would give the finest fruit; and they thus expose the centre of the tree to our hot sun, which actually gives the circulating sap, as it courses in these naked limbs, almost a blood heat.

In a hot climate like ours, trees should be branched *low down*, and the tree so truly pruned at the head that all the strength of the roots should go to making fruit-branches and fruit-spurs in the centre or heart-limbs of the tree; and not let the sap be carried off to make small *nibbon* apples at the tips of long pendant limbs. Better pay double price for a skilful pruner than to allow a "botch" to ruin your trees, and lose the trees also by unskilful pruning.

Now also is the time to watch the development of young branches in the fruit tree; and, when of a moderate length, so as to form a neat branch—nip off the tender end of the limb; this will check its growth in length, but will compel it to feed the blossoms and young fruit with the best ascending sap; and its surplus, instead of making useless branches, will increase the size of the wood, and aid it in its preparation for strong fruit-buds for another year.

Never employ a "botch" to prune your trees.

DOMESTIC POULTRY

There is at this time a very great interest felt in the community about Domestic Poultry of the better kind. Cultivators are now desirous of securing the best breeds of the Brahmas, Black Spanish, Leghorns, Dorkins and many of the other new varieties not yet known among Poultry raisers generally to any extent.

We remind our readers that they will see in our columns the advertisement of Messrs. J. B. Smith, &co., of Plantsville Conn., also Mr. Loring, of Boston Mass. Both advertisers are those who are known to be largely engaged in Importing and raising select kinds of Poultry, and parties that furnish all the varieties desired to those who wish to Import largely.

We also call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Nichols & Willard, of Fruit Vale, who are now entering into the business largely, they will furnish all the most desirable kinds wanted.

A visit to the grounds of these gentlemen will prove interesting to those interested. We shall give a sketch of those grounds in our next issue, having examined them for our own pleasure, and for the benefit of our readers, to whom we shall communicate next week.

THE WORLD REAPER AND MOWER.

We anticipated that we should have the very handsome Illustration of this famous Reaper and Mower, to present to our Harvesters on our front page this week, but as it has not arrived we can only say it will appear as soon as it reaches us from the Manufactory. Till then, purchasers of Harvesters can see the model at Messrs. Linforth, Kellogg & Co., No. 5, Front St., where also can be had discriptive Catalogues of this really wonderfull Machine. Catalogues can also be seen at our office.

PREMIUM FLAX.

Zerah Rider, Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y. received a premium of fifteen dollars on a crop of flax grown on 2 12 acres of land. The land on which this crop was grown is a slate loam, in pasture, and manured the previous year with twenty loads of barn yard manure spread on the surface and plowed in, and planted in corn and cultivated in the usual way.

EXPENSES OF CROP.

Two bushels seed	$ 6 00
Plowing, sowing, and harrowing	6 00
Pulling flax $24; drawing, $3	27 00
Rippling and cleaning seed	7 00
Carting and spreading	3 00
Taking up and carting to mill	4 00
Interest on land	14 00
Dressing and marketing	64 00
	$131 00

CREDIT.

18 16–54ths bushels seed	$ 43 80
1,260 pounds of flax, at 16 cents	204 60
	$248 60
Expenses	131 00
Net profit,	$117 60

ABSORPTIVE POWER OF THE SOIL.

The little book of which we spoke last week, "How Crops Feed," should be in the hands of every Farmer, and if the terms therein used are not familiar, it is very easy to have a good Botanical work with a glossary of terms, which will fully explain the meaning; and we also advise them to have one of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries,"—two books that all Farmers should have in their Libraries; and with these the scientific terms used in the analyses of soils, can then be easily understood.

We here annex a chapter from this little, but very valuable book, and commend the subject to our Farmers, hoping many will try the interesting experiment here so happily described. The subject is worthy of careful attention, for the *pocket* will be affected by the practice of this information.

We have already drawn attention to the fact that various substances, when put in contact with the soil, in a state of solution in water, are withdrawn from the liquid and held by the soil. As has been mentioned on p. 175, the first appreciative record of this fact appears to have been published by Bronner, in 1836. In his work on Grape Culture occur the following passages: "Fill a bottle which has a small hole in its bottom with fine river sand or half-dry sifted garden earth.—Pour gradually into the bottle thick and putrefied dung-liquor until its contents are saturated. The liquid that flows out at the lower opening appears almost odorless and colorless, and has entirely lost its original properties." After instancing the facts that wells situated near dung-pits are not spoiled by the latter, and that the foul water of the Seine at Paris become potable after filtering through porous sandstone, Bronner continues: "These examples sufficiently prove that the soil, even sand, possesses the property of attracting and fully absorbing the extractive matters so that the water which subsequently passes is not able to remove them; even the soluble salts are absorbed, and are only washed out to a small extent by new quantities of water."

It was subsequently observed in the laboratory of Liebig, at Giessen, that water holding ammonia in solution, when poured upon clay, ran through deprived of this substance. Afterward, Messrs. Thompson and Huxtable, of England, repeated and extended the observations of Bronner, and in 1850, Professor Way, then chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, published in the Journal of that Society, Vol. XI., pp. 313–379 an account of a most laborious and fruitful investigation of the subject. Since that time many chemists have studied the phenomena of absorption, and the results of these labors will be briefly stated in the paragraphs that follow.

There are two kinds of absorptive power exhibited by soils. One is purely physical, and is the consequence of adhesion or surface-attraction, exerted by the particles of certain ingredients of the soil. The other is a chemical action, and results from a play of affinities among certain of its components.

The physical absorptive power of various bodies, including the soil, has been already noticed in some detail (pp. 161–176). In experiments like those of Bronner, just alluded to, the absorption of the coloring and odorous ingredients of dung-liquor is doubtless a physical process. These substances are separated from solution by the soil just as a mass of clean wool separates indigo from the liquor of a dye-vat, or as bone-charcoal removes the brown color from syrup.

Chemical absorptions depend upon the formation of new compounds, and in many cases occasion chemical decompositions and displacements in such a manner that while one ingredient is absorbed, and becomes in a sense fixed, another is released from combination and becomes soluble. Brief notice has already been made of the chemical absorption of ammonia by the soil (p. 243). We shall now enter upon a fuller discussion of this and allied phenomena.

When solutions of the various soluble acids and bases existing in the soil, or of their salts, are put in contact with any ordinary earth for a short time, suitable examination proves that in most cases a chemical change takes place,—a reaction occurs between the soil and the substance.

If we provide a number of tall, narrow lamp-chimneys or similar tubes of glass, place on the flanged end of each a disk of cotton-batting, tying over it a piece of muslin, then support them vertically in clamps or by strings, and fill each of them compactly two-thirds full of ordinary loamy soil, which should be free from lumps, we have an arrangement suitable for the study of the absorptive power in question.

Let now solutions, containing various soluble salts of the acids and bases existing in the soil, be prepared. These solutions should be quite dilute, but still admit of ready identification by their taste or by simple tests. We may employ, for example, any or all of the following compounds, viz., saltpeter, common salt, sulphate of magnesia, phosphate of soda, and silicate of soda.

If we pour solution of saltpeter on the soil, which should admit of its ready but not too rapid percolation, we shall find that the first portions of liquid which pass are no longer a solution of nitrate of potash, but one of nitrates of lime, magnesia, and soda. The potash has disappeared from solution and become a constituent of the soil, while other bases, chiefly lime, have been displaced from the soil, and now exist in the solution with the nitric acid.

If we operate in a similar manner on a fresh tube of soil with solution of salt (chloride of sodium), we shall find by chemical examination that the soda of the salt is absorbed by the soil, while the chlorine passes through in combination with lime, magnesia, and potash. In case of sulphate of magnesia, magnesia is retained, and sulphates of lime, etc., pass through. With phosphates and silicates we find that not only the base, but also these acids are retained.

Acknowledgements.

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No 320 Clay Street.

We are indebted to the Hon. Horace Capron, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, for the Monthly Reports of the Department to March; and also for a collection of Seeds, several varieties entirely new,—for which we return thanks.

We return thanks to Hon. S. B. Axtell, M. C., for Public Documents received.

CATALOGUES.

We have a copy of Hovey and Co.'s New Fruit Catalogue, or "Illustrated Guide,"—a very handsome work of over 100 pages, being a complete guide for the culture and care of Flower and Vegetable Gardens.

Messrs. Hovey and Co. are the well-known Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists of Cambridge, Massachusetts; their place of business is Boston. They were formerly for many years Editors and Proprietors of the "Hovey Magazine of Horticulture," which was conducted by them with great credit and honor. That Magazine was united with the "Journal of Horticulture," now published by Tilton and Co., Boston, and is a very popular Journal. We are pleased to make this notice, in justice to Messrs. Hovey and Co., whose Journal we have in our possession, for its entire issue of about *thirty years*

We have received the Nursery Catalogue of Ed. J. Evans, of York, Penn.

We have also received the Catalogue of the Monroe Nurseries, conducted by J. Wm. Rochester, N. Y.

ADVERTISING

We have the enlarged publication of the *Advertisers' Gazette*, published by Messrs. G. P. Rowell and Co., Advertising Agents for all the leading Newspapers in the United States. We can refer to this firm with much pleasure, as prompt and reliable.

We refer all who wish to advertise in the FARMER to this firm, who act for us as our Agents in the Eastern States.

Their *Gazette* is a large and valuable list-book of newspaperdom; a valuable publication.

New Magazines and Newspapers.

Our table is covered with a mass of New Magazines and Newspapers, asking an *exchange* with our Journal.

We do not boast of our *seventeen* or *twenty thousand* circulation; but if we should exchange with all that request us to do so, we should be compelled to publish about twenty thousand weekly.

"*Southern Farmer.*"

We have a copy of this Magazine, published at Memphis, Tenn.,—a Magazine of 24 pages; the pages, however, are given to advertisements. A well-got-up work, and full of practical matter; a most creditable Magazine, published by E. A. Phillips and Co. Happy to exchange.

"*Southern Land.*"

This is a new work, published by the Southern Land Company. We have Nos. 1 and 2 of the new work,—an 8-page paper of good style. Redmond, Esq., Editor. Published at New Orleans, La.

"*Watchmaker and Jeweler.*"

We have a copy of this work, devoted to the interests of watchmakers, jewelers, etc. A practical paper.

"*The Little Chief.*"

A monthly visitor to the school-room and home circle, and an excellent publication, truly worthy of a wide circulation. Published by A. C. Shortridge, Indianapolis, Ind.

"*The Cosmopolitan.*"

A newspaper bearing this title comes to us from New York—its No. 1; a publication after the style of the *Ledger*,—with long stories "*to be continued in our next*,"—a very fashionable way of asking a continued purchase of the paper, for when one is engaged in a story it must be *finished*.

"*Sports and Games.*"

A pretty little book for all seasons, containing a number of pleasant Sports and Games, explained and illustrated, so as to make them easily and quickly understood.

"*The American Sunday School Worker*"

Is a new publication in the cause of Sabbath Schools, published by J. W. McIntyre, St. Louis, Mo. We find the copies sent us to be of a very excellent character, and worthy of commendation. Only $1.50 per year.

Purdy's "Small Fruit Recorder."

We have copies of this very excellent little work which should be in the hands of all cultivators of Small Fruits, as it contains many practical points of value.

"*American Entomologist.*"

This truly valuable publication should be universally known. It is of great practical value among Nurserymen, Orchardists, and Gardeners, as it gives them all the history of Insects, Worms, etc., that infest Trees, Plants, and the Soil. The *Entomologist* is published by N. P. Stearns and Co., St. Louis,—Chas. V. Riley, Esq., Editor. Only $2; a Monthly, and finely illustrated. The March number contains a fine engraved likeness of B. D. Walker, Esq., the distinguished Santa Claus entomologist of Illinois, recently deceased, and whose loss is deeply deplored among all scientific men.

REMEDY FOR EARACHE.

There is scarcely any ache to which children are subject, so bad to bear, and so difficult to cure, as earache. But there is a remedy now known to fail. Take a bit of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip it in sweet oil, and insert it in the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

"HOADLEY" "RUSSELL!"

HOADLEY'S IMPROVED THRESHING ENGINES!!

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED SEPARATORS!!

CONSTITUTING PERFECTION IN THRESHING GRAIN!!!

THESE MACHINES are now so completely constructed as to render them the very "NE PLUS ULTRA" of ENGINES and SEPARATORS for the Farming community of California.

THE ATTENTION of the FARMING community and the public generally is called to the GREAT IMPROVEMENTS on the above make of Engines and Separators, which are surpassed by none for threshing grain, and are specially adapted to the use of Farmers.

Improvements on Russell's Separator.

THE SEPARATOR has been increased six inches in width, the sieves being much enlarged, to correspond; the 33 inch Cylinder now having a 40 inch Sieve, being six inches larger than the old style; and the 36 inch Cylinder Sieve has been increased six inches, and is now 48 inches, which greatly enhances the capacity of the Machines.

HAINES' HEADERS
With Doane's Adjustable Reel.

IN OFFERING these SUPERIOR HEADERS to the Farming Community of California, we can safely say that we have now brought the HEADING MACHINE to as near perfection as is possible.

THE MOST USEFUL IMPROVEMENT YET MADE.

WHICH is a simple arrangement for Raising and Lowering the Reel some 18 inches, so as to enable the REEL to reach lodged grain, different lengths of stalks, and to be used in windy weather without stopping the Machine, and the consequent loss of time and labor in adjusting the old style Stationary Reel, which took some FIFTEEN MINUTES. The belts are always of the right length, and you can adjust the Reel to any grain with the greatest ease,

AND WITHOUT LOSING A MINUTE'S TIME!

THE GREAT point in our New Headers will commend itself to all purchasers, and no other Headers will be used when the great merits of this improvement are known.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are Cautioned not to infringe upon our Patent Adjustable Reel Headers, as they will be prosecuted.

FOR SALE BY OWNER OF PATENT AND MANUFACTURER.

WOODS Improved Prize Mower—Folding Bar: As now made, this is the best and Cheapest MOWER used on the Pacific Coast.
KIRBY SELF RAKE REAPER, is unsurpassable in its work.
KIRBY MOWERS—two Sizes, Greatly Improved.
HEADER WAGONS—Thimble Skein, with and without fifth wheel, do., do., with Screw Hubs,—Mill Machinery, Engines, and Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Pipe and Nails

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M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,
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BUCKEYE Mower, Reaper, AND SELF RAKER

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SALES EACH YEAR CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

Five Thousand Farmers in California have Used them, and Pronounce them the BEST Machines in the Market.

We offer the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER to Farmers with the utmost confidence knowing they are Superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented.

They have been Thoroughly Tested in California for Three Years, and give the Utmost Satisfaction

SOLE AGENTS FOR C. AULTMAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED

SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER!

Also the Genuine

HAINE'S HEADER.

Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois. Also

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(The most Improved Rake in Use,) And a complete stock of

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

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108 and 110 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SUGAR CANE AND SORGHUM MILLS, Evaporators and Heaters, embodying all the recent improvements, and taking the lead of every kind in market. Manufactured by GEO. L. SQUIER & BRO., Buffalo, N. Y. Either Sugar or Sorgo Manuals for 1870 sent free. 33 12

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Very Choice Domestic POULTRY,

Eggs for Hatching, etc.,

Gray Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock, fowls of enormous size, 10 to 14 lbs; and French table and egg fowls Creve cœur and Houdan. Sent by Railroad.

C. CARROLL LORING,
33-12. Importer. Boston.

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THE GOLDEN QUEEN,
THE GREEN PROLIFIC,
PEABODY'S PROLIFIC,
DR. MACAISE,
EARLY SCARLET,
AGRICULTURIST,
AND JUCUNDA.

For Sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

CRANBERRY PLANTS, GRAFTING WAX, OIL PACKING PAPER.

CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts. per 100—$4 00 per 1,000—postage paid. The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Ball, Large Mottled Ball, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle, Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper. Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runners and bearers; best adapted with the Ball variety for Upland Culture.
For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc., enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts. for "Cranberry Culturist."

Grafting Wax

Of Superior Quality, in Small Packages for use.

OIL PACKING PAPER,

For Mailing and Packing Plants; a heavier article for covering Hot-beds, Manufactured and for Sale by

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VERY CHOICE
Domestic Poultry,

POULTRY, EGGS FOR HATCHING, ETC.

GRAY BRAHMAS, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock (Fowls of enormous size—10 to 14 pounds), and the French Table and Egg Fowls—Creve Cœur and Houdan. Sent safe by railroad.

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TRUE OPIUM SEED.

JUST RECEIVED—a Small lot of the TRUE OPIUM POPPY SEED, of a Superior Quality.
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THE Connover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers, ex[illegible] Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for successive planting.
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Large Elm and Mulberry Trees

Those who desire to secure Superior Sized SHADE TREES of either the ELM or ASH, should call and look at the samples we have on sale.
The MULBERRY also will grow to a large tree, and is a fine Summer shade tree, with its large spreading foliage.
For either of these kinds, apply at the
FARMER OFFICE
32-34 320 Clay street.

"EARLY ROSE" SPROUTS.

A choice lot of Sprouts of the "Early Rose" Potatoe all ready for Planting.
These SPROUTS are put up in packages of FIVE and TEN pounds each—Price, $2 50, and $5,00.
It is estimated that a five pound parcel will produce at least TEN SACKS of first quality of this most wonderful Potatoe.
For Sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

Jackson Michigan WAGONS.

The subscribers are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of the above WAGONS.

ONE HUNDRED
IRON AXEL, size 1⅞-2-2⅛-2¼-
SHELL SKEIN, " 3½-3⅝-4-inch.

The JACKSON WAGONS have been sold by us for years, and with increased reputation

The MANUFACTORY being one of the LARGEST in the United States—are enabled to keep a stock of TIMBER seasoning for years, the low cost of which, makes it no inducement to work and any imperfect material.

These WAGONS are the best and cheapest FARM and TEAM Wagons ever sold in this Market—can be used as HEADER WAGONS.

We will guarantee them to stand in any climate.

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THOSE who desire to secure Pure Stock of Domestic Poultry are invited to visit our Poultry Yards, and see the varieties for themselves.
We have the following, raised by our ourselves, and guaranteed Pure Fowls:
LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE LEGHORNS, DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS,
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Aylesbury Ducks---Bronze Turkeys.

These Ducks and Turkeys are New Varieties of great excellence. The Turkeys are said to weigh 20 or 30 pounds each.
We have perfected arrangements abroad, so that we can supply any breed of Fowls, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Pigs, etc., or any kind of small Stock to be procured in the old States or Europe, and supply them at lowest terms.
Those interested in Stock, that desire to procure or gain information about Domestic Animals, should Apply to

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The working parts are permanently fixed, and fully protected from water, dust, grass, and all other causes of disturbance.

By these means we reduce friction to the lowest point—stop the self-destruction common to all rough cast Machines—avoid breakages in harvest—secure easy draft and the same durability which pertains to cut gear in other kinds of machinery.

The "WORLD" has been tested four years, in the hands of the MOST INTELLIGENT AND RELIABLE FARMERS IN THE LAND, all of whom unite in declaring that, comparatively,

"THERE IS NO OTHER HARVESTER"

The "WORLD" is furnished as follows:—

AS A MOWER—TWO SIZES.

COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—DROPPER——TWO SIZES.

COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—HAND RAKE (SIDE DELIVERY) AND DROPPER—ONE SIZE.

All Combined Machines, have two CUTTER BARS. To those wishing to cut Flax or Hemp, a Knife specially adapted to this kind of work, is furnished with the Combined Machines.

The California Tornado Thresher and Seperator,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE PACIFIC COAST by

E. BALL AND COMPANY, CANTON, OHIO.

WHILE unequaled in point of Mechanical excellence, this Machine possesses the not less important merit of being built with the view of special adaptation to the needs of this Coast. In point of DURABILITY, Capacity and Draft, the "TORNADO" stands, by common consent, at the head of the list of

STANDARD THRESHERS AND SEPERATORS.

It is furnished with the improved CAREY, DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER, the excellencies of which are unquestioned.

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Importers of Hardware, Agricultural Implements, and Miners Tools.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST, Nos., 3 and 5, Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Home Miscellany.

LIKE THE EVERGREEN SO SHALL OUR FRIENDSHIP BE.

To——

BY ELIZA COOK.

Some liken their love to the beautiful rose,
  And some to the violet sweet in the shade;
But the Flower Queen dies when the Summer day goes,
  And the blue eye shuts up when the Spring blossoms fade!
So we'll choose for our emblem a sturdier thing,
  We will go to the mountain and worship its tree;
Then a health to the Cedar—the Evergreen King,
  Like that Evergreen so shall our Friendship be.

The perfume it carries is deeply conceal'd,
  Not a breath of rich scent will its branches impart;
But how lasting and pure is the odor reveal'd
  In the inmost and deepest recess of its heart!
It groweth in might and endureth for long;
  And the longer it liveth the nobler the tree;
Then a health to the Cedar—the true and the strong;
  Like that Evergreen so shall our Friendship be!

It remaineth unscar'd in the deluge of light,
  When the flood of the sun-tide is pouring around;
And as firmly and bravely it meeteth the night,
  With the storm-torrent laden, and thunder-cloud crown'd
And so shall all changes that Fortune can bring,
  Find our spirits unalter'd and stanch as the tree:
Then a health to the Cedar—the Evergreen King—
  Like that Evergreen so shall our Friendship be!

AMERICAN GIRLS IN EUROPE.

I do not wish to undervalue English beauty, which is most satisfactory and enduring, and most of which will wash. But I confess that American beauty from New York to New Orleans has spoiled my eyes for any other; and when I am just getting accustomed to the solid English matrons and maidens, like Mr. Hawthorne, and beginning to like them—along comes a group of my fair country-women on their travels, and they spoil it all again. These dear Yankee girls—I fear you do not appreciate them at home. Here they admire and envy them—that is, the men admire and the women envy. On the continent they rave about them. Half a dozen American belles send a whole German town distracted. It is not only beauty and grace, but their wit, spirit and audacity. The continental customs favor their triumphs. No girl over there dares to say her soul is her own—let alone her body. She never goes anywhere without a *chaperona*; she never converses with a gentleman except to answer a question; she is of necessity insipid to the last degree. An American girl, on the contrary, asserts her freedom, goes where she likes, talks with every one she cares to talk with, says *du* to a German—just as she would do at home. He is overwhelmed, astonished, but all the more delighted. He tells his friends that the beautiful girl he waltzed with said *du* to him, and told him to bring her a glass of water, which sets them all crazy to be introduced, hear her say *du* to them, and he made water-carriers likewise. Next day the whole town is talking about and staring at her—the women are in a rage—but the result is the conviction that America *must* be a great country, increased emigration, and the consequent progress of civilization.—*European Letter.*

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

BUBBLE AND SQUEAK.

Cut into pieces convenient for frying, cold roast or boiled beef; pepper, salt and fry them; when done, lay them on a hot drainer, and while the meat is draining from the fat used in frying them, have in readiness a cabbage already boiled in two waters; chop it small, and put it in the frying-pan with some butter, add a little pepper and salt, and keep stirring it, that it may all be equally done. When taken from the fire, sprinkle over the cabbage a very little vinegar, only enough to give it a slight acid taste. Place the cabbage in the centre of the dish; and arrange the slices of meat neatly around it.

POTATO BISCUIT.

Boil two common sized potatoes with those you cook for dinner. Peel and mash very smooth and fine, add one quart of flour and a little salt to the hot potatoes, half a cup of good yeast, mix with milk-warm water and set in a pretty warm place. About an hour before tea-time, mould up into biscuit, put into a baking-pan and set on the stove-hearth. When they begin to rise well, put into a quick oven and bake to a delicate brown. They will be found light, sweet and moist.

BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS.

Choose large russet or sour apples that cook tender; peel and quarter them, take out the cores, and use one apple to a dumpling. Pinch your piecrust well, grease your pie-pan, set your dumpright side up; do not let them touch each Put them in your oven, and bake to a ate brown. Eat hot, with any sauce you refer.

A PIPPIN PUDDING.

Boil six apples well; take out the cores, put in half a pint of milk thickened with three eggs, a little lemon-peel, and sugar to the taste; put puff paste round your dish, bake it in a slow oven, grate sugar over it, and serve it hot.

The Providence *Herald* says it is rumored "that the gushing Anna Dickinson will be, in due season, led to the altar by a well-known Rhode Island literary gentleman."

ELDER KNAPP ON SWEARING.

[The following essays on Swearing and Drinking we take from Harper's Magazine of April; they are most capital rebukes to profane swearers, a sin, folly and crime common in our midst, and a sin and folly that is a disgrace to all.]

Elder Knapp is not averse to having it understood that he may be regarded as a sort of consulting physician for sick souls when the original family doctor finds that his pharmacy has lost its efficacy. In one of his recent raids on the arch-enemy of souls, he selected, as being especially fit subjects for animadversion, the profane swearers; and this is the way in which he "went" for them:

"I will give you, my dear friends, a picture from a scene in hell. The devil is sitting in his private office, receiving the souls as they are brought to him from the upper world. In comes a infernal ailer, conducting a soul to everlasting flames. 'Who are you?' asks the devil, as the culprit was brought to where he was sitting. 'Secretary Benjamin, of the Confederate Cabinet,' was the reply. 'Oh yes, I knew you were coming,' said the devil, as he turned the leaves of his ledger and made an entry of the secretary's name. 'I always show consideration to those that have showed it to me. I've *got* to take you in, but I'll try and make you as comfortable as possible.' To the attendant: 'Show Mr. Benjamin to a place as near as you can get him to a current of air.' The next arrival was a man who had killed his mother-in-law. He was hung in Cincinnati. 'Take him away,' said the devil, 'but treat him kindly. The chances are two to one that he isn't much to blame. I remember his case. His mother-in-law came here three weeks ago. She looked as though she wanted killing. She's over in No. 63. Put him there, and set the old woman in front of the furnace.' No. 63 is too cool for her. Pretty soon another victim arrives. 'What has brought you here?' asks the devil. 'My case is a hard one,' was the reply. 'I am here just because I swore.' 'Because you swore?' asked the devil, rising angrily from his chair. 'Yes, that's all the sin I ever did.' 'All the sin?' re-echoed the devil—'*all* the sin? Why, you mean, despicable, contemptible, low-lived vagabond,' said the devil, as he brought his fist down on the table, 'there isn't a corner here that's hot enough for you. Of all the sixty thousand preachers that spend their Sundays in blackguarding, not one of them ever yet accused me of swearing. Blasphemed your Maker, did you? Profaned the holy name of your Saviour, that forgave his enemies upon the cross, and died to have saved *you* from here? You did this, did you?' The trembling culprit made no reply. 'Why,' continued the devil, whose voice arose as his wrath intensified—'why, there's no excuse for you. A man by an unlucky blow may kill another one. In pressing temptation a man may steal; he may lie to save his neck or to cheat his neighbor. There's some excuse for him. The profane swearer has no excuse! Attendant, take this accursed scoundrel out of my sight. Put him up to his neck where the coals are the hottest, and then put somebody to sit on his accursed head.'"

"SUN-LIGHT OIL"—A HOUSEHOLD HUMBUG.

Most of the "Humbugs" exposed in the column especially devoted to rascality, affect only the pocket. Here is one which, worse than the highwayman, demands both your money *and* your life; and we notice it in the Household Department, as in this case mothers need especial warning. We have several times seen circulars proposing to sell recipes for preparing "Sun-light Oil," which should give a better light and be cheaper than any other illuminating oil. Now we have, from one in Wisconsin, who has invested $2 in the thing, the recipe itself, which reads as follows: "To make one gallon, take 3 quarts of Benzine, 1 oz. Pulverized Alum, 1½ oz Alcohol, 2 ozs. Cream of Tartar, 2 oz. Sal-soda, 1 pint of Potatoes (cut fine), 2 tablespoonfuls of fine Salt, 2 drachms Oil of Sassafras, 4 drachms Gum Camphor. Dissolve the Alum in the Alcohol as much as possible; then add the Gum Camphor, and stir for a few minutes; then add to one pint of the Benzine, stir it well for ten minutes; then add all the other ingredients, except the Benzine, stir well until it foams, then add the remainder of the Benzine; leave it open and exposed to the air; shake it occasionally, and in ten hours' time it will be fit for use, although it should stand, if convenient, for 48 hours before using."

If this thing were not so wicked, we should ridicule its absurdity. It is an evident attempt to induce people to believe that, with the various additions and the prescribed mixings, the Benzine can be converted into something safe to be used for illuminating purposes. The Oil of Sassafras and Camphor are added to make the compound smell differently from pure Benzine; they are combustible, and so far are not foolish; but the other ingredients, Alum, Soda, Cream of Tartar, Salt, and Potatoes! are all sheer nonsense. They have not the slightest effect in making the Benzine other than Benzine, and the person who proposed to add them is a fool if he did not know it, and a rascal if he did. These recipes are hawked about the country by agents, who, by pleading the cheapness of the light, doubtless sell a large number. We do not know of any law that exactly meets the case, though by any sensible justice an agent of this kind would be punished as a common nuisance. Recollect that this "Sun-light Oil" is Benzine, and as far as danger is concerned, nothing but Benzine—unsafe, explosive, deadly. Better that your children should have no other light than tallow dips, or go to bed at dark, than run the risk of sudden death, or what is worse, being maimed for life by "Sun-light Oil." If you will use it, make your will, insure your life, ask your minister to get ready a sermon on the "Mysterious Dispensations of Providence."—*American Agriculturist.*

At the funeral of Prince Henri de Bourbon, at Madrid, the priests withdrew on seeing the insignia of the Masonic order on the coffin, and refused to perform the religious ceremonies.

A FUNERAL DISCOURSE.

The readers of the Drawer have been edified with the perusal of a sermon on "The Harp of a Thousand Strings," and the "Farewell Discourse of Brother Watkins." The tone of those discourses might, in a general way, be called pleasing. Not so, however, the following brief allusion from the pulpit to a young man of indifferent position in the social circles of B——, New Hampshire, who came to an early decease by a vigorous but absurdly unequal contest with a party of the Otard family. The preacher who officiated at the final solemnities improved the occasion by making the following remarks:

"I hev been requested, not to say importuned, too deliver a funeral discourse on this occasion, and I hev reluctantly consented too do so. I never heard any good of the deceased *yit*, and if the friends hev made up their minds that I am about to begin each a course now they are very much mistaken. I estimate, in fact, that this young man, now a-layin' before you, was about the *wust* man ever permitted, in the onscrutable ways of the divine *purposes*, too locate in this vicinity. He was one who I might say allers fell when he was tempted; and he certingly appeared to me too seek, rather than to avoid, occasions for such temptation.

"Why, my feller Christians, he kep' hosses and run 'em; he kep' cocks and fit 'em: and as too wimmin, let his widder (who a see a-settin' in a front paw) testify." (Here the widow arose, as was the custom when the family of the deceased was alluded to, and, deeming it a complimentary remark, courtesied to the preacher.) "In short, after a diligent inquiry into the particklerers of his kerrikter and conduct while he has resided in this village, I hev come too the conclusion that about the only good thing that kin be said of him at all is that he was an active member of the ingine company, and occasionally *good at fires*.

"The pall-bearers will now proceed to bear out the corpse, while the choir will sing, as an appropriate hymn, the 33d hymn, 2d book, short metre, four verses, omiting, if you please, the 3d and 5th stanzas:

'Believing, we rejoice
Too see the curse removed,'

with the usual Doxology."—Editor's Drawer, in *Harper's Magazine for April.*

MEDICAL.

DIPLOMAS FOR SALE—A VILLAIN AT THE WORK.

A circular letter has been extensively distributed in California, announcing that the writer will furnish diplomas from an "Eastern Medical College of high standing," on the receipt by him of $25—the entire cost to be $100. The trade is to be carried on through the Post Office. A number of these letters have been forwarded to us, showing that the author or authors are spreading their net very extensively. Attached to them is the name of "L. Tremand, M. D." We have reason to believe that there is no college concerned in the transaction, and that the circular is nothing more than a strike for $25, by a villain under a fictitious name, who merits a diploma from a criminal court, assigning him to duty at San Quentin.

TREATMENT OF POISONING BY RHUS.

It is well known that to sponge with a hot alkaline solution is an excellent remedy for the effects of the poison oak. A solution of caustic potash, sufficiently strong to render the skin soapy, is said to be uniformly effectual.

HAVE THE YANKEES DEGENERATED?

The *Providence* (R. I.) *Journal* has been looking up the records of life-insurance companies, in order to ascertain how far the Anglo-Saxon race has degenerated in America. It finds that the experience of 20 of the most prominent English and Scotch companies, compared with the combined American experience, is as follows: Starting with 10,000 lives at age 10, the American loss the first year is 75; the English 79. At age 20 American loss is 72; English 56. At age 40 American loss is 77; English 81. At age 50 American loss is 155; English 184. At age 60 American loss is 309; English 186. The editor concludes that at every period of life below eighty years, with the single exception of the second decade, which is very fatal among us, American vitality is superior to English.—*Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal.*

HOW TO BEGIN LIFE

Rev. Dr. John Hall thus wisely speaks to young people:

"There are two ways of setting up in life. One is to begin where your parents are ending—magnificent mansion, splendid furniture, and an elegant turn-out. Is not that the pretty dream of many about their start in life? The other is to begin a little nearer the point where father and mother—of blessed memory—began. You see, my dear friend, you can go up so easily and gracefully, if events show it to be safe; but it would be trying and awkward to come down. And it costs much now to live; and business fluctuates; and health is uncertain; and temptations from the side of pride are strong; and many a young man who did not mean to be extravagant has been led along; and rather than face the position and descend manfully, has tried to keep up by embezzlement, and been called a 'swindler.'"

TO CLEAN PAINT.

There is a very simple method to clean paint, which would save our housewives a great deal of trouble. Put some of the very best whiting on a plate or dish; dip a piece of flannel into some clean warm water, and squeeze it nearly dry; dip the flannel into the whiting and apply it to the painted surface, and a little rubbing will instantly remove any dirt or grease; after which, wash the paint well with clean water, rubbing it dry with a soft rag. Paint thus cleaned looks as well as when first laid on, without any injury to the most delicate colors. It is far better than using soap, and requires not more than half the time and labor

Miscellaneous.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

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Convenient and separate apartments are afforded for the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air, and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms, where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.
31 23

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It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds. In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2 50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

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STATEMENT

—OF THE—

CONDITION

—OF THE—

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock.....$1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends $995,854 80.

Loans on first Mortgages		$562,496 61
Estimated value premises Mortgaged	$1,620,250	
Buildings on premises insured for	325,600	
Loans on collateral		494,509 80
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is	$909 977	
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000		150,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank		41,872 90
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued		145,920 73
State and Federal stamps on hand		4,237 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets		145,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1 696,954 80

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	381,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	331,013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 52
Amount received from rents	10,957 00
Total	$1,184,223 51

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,237 26
Amount paid for marine losses	341,374 87
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	66,619 95
Paid for commissions to agents	103,765 57
State and Federal taxes	42,045 63
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payments	117,550 79
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000 00
	$1,039,594 08
Net amount fire risks written during the year	$53,759,731 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year	53 426 228 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869	$46,282,301 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st, 1869	2,971,997 00

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

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SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Mounted in fine gold, Steel and Shell Frames, accurately adapted to the various conditions of sight. Those in need of Spectacles will find my assortment the most extensive, and receive the attention of one skilled in his profession.

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To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to

EDITOR FARMER.

Miscellany.

GOING ALOFT.

One evening a party of old ship masters met at a social supper. After the cloth was removed, and the wine began to circulate freely, some of the older Captains commenced spinning yarns about their own adventures at sea. Among the number was Captain Sutter, as fine a man and good a sailor as ever trod a deck. It was observed that he drank nothing but water; and when it became his turn to entertain the company with a story, he began as follows:

Well, shipmates, to show you why I don't and can't drink with you, so that you won't take my refusal as a mark of coldness or disrespect, I will give you a chapter from the story of my early sailor life. It is a very important chapter, too; for on the incident I am about to relate the whole of my subsequent manhood was built.

I was very young when I first went to sea, and at the age of fourteen I considered myself quite a sailor. When I was eighteen I was shipped on board an East Indiaman for a long voyage. There were six of us on board of about the same age, and we had about the same duties to perform.—The ship—the old *Lady Dunlop*—was a large one, and our crew was large in proportion, there being fifty-two, all told. We "boys," as we were called, messed together, and in all othe respects were seperate from the rest of the crew, just as much as the officers were. Our Captain was a noble hearted, honorable man, kind and generous, but yet very strict.

Now we boys had learned, in the course of our travels, to drink our grog as well as any sailors. When we could get on shore we would invariably indulge in our cups, and not unfrequently would we come off in a state any thing but sober. I said "we," but there was one of our number who could not be induced to touch a drop of any thing intoxicating. His name was John Small.

Now Jack Small not only refrained entirely from drinking himself, but he used sometimes to ask us to let the stuff alone. He gave that job up, however; for we made much sport of him that he was glad to let us alone. But our Captain had sharp eyes, and it was not long before he began to show Jack favors which he did not show to us.—He would often take him on shore with him to spend the night, and such things as that, while we were kept on board the ship. That wasn't all.—He learned faster than we did—he was a better sailor and had learned more of navigation. It got so at length that Jack was called upon to take the deck sometimes, when the officers were busy; and he used to work out the reckoning at noon as regularly as did the Captain. Yet Jack was in our mess, and he was a constant eye sore. We saw that he was reaching rapidly ahead of us in every useful particular, and yet we wouldn't open our eyes. We were envious of his good fortune, as we called it, and used to seize every opportunity to tease him. But he never got angry in return.—He sometimes would laugh at us, and at others he would so feelingly chide us that we would remain silent for a while.

At length the idea entered our heads that Jack should drink with us. We talked the matter over in the mess, when Jack was absent, and we mutually pledged each other that we would make him drink at the first opportunity. After this determination was taken we treated Jack more kindly, and he was happier than he had been for some time. We were on our homeward-bound passage, by the way of Brazil, and our ship stopped at Rio Janeiro, where we were to remain a week or so. One pleasant morning we six youngsters received permission to go on shore and spend the whole day; and accordingly we rigged up in our best togs and were carried to the landing.

Now was our chance, and we put our heads together to see how it should be done. Jack's very first desire, as soon as he got on shore, was to go up and examine the various things of interest in the city. He wanted to visit the churches and such like places, and to please him we agreed to go with him if he would go and take dinner with us. He agreed to this at once, and we thought we had him sure. We planned that after dinner was eaten we would have some light, sweet wine brought on, and that we would contrive to get rum enough into what he drank to upset him; for nothing on earth would please us more than to get Jack drunk, and carry him on board in that condition. Then we fancied the Captain's favoritism would be at an end, and that he would no longer look upon our rival with more preference than upon ourselves.

Dinner time came at length. It was a capital dinner, and we came to it with sharpened appetites. But when the wine was brought in, Jack not only refused to taste it, but declined to remain in our company. We cried out against him as a mean, stingy fellow, who thought himself too good to associate with us, and accused him, at last, of trying to step over our heads on the ship, and all the unpleasant things we could think of to make the poor fellow unhappy. At first he seemed to be inclined to leave us and return to the ship alone; but suddenly, in a quiet tone, he said, "Shipmates, listen to me a moment.—Since matters have come to this pass I have resolved to tell you something which I never meant to reveal. My story is short. From my earliest childhood I never knew what it was to have a happy home. My father was a drunkard! Once he had been a good man and a good husband, but rum ruined all his manhood and made a brute of him. I can remember how cold and cheerless the winter used to be. We had no fire—no food—no clothes—no joy—no nothing—nothing but misery. Oh! how my mother prayed to God for her husband; and I, who could but just prattle to pray too.

"When I grew older I had to go out and beg for bread. All cold and shivering I waded through the deep snow, with my clothes in tatters and my freezing feet almost bare. And I saw other children of my own age dressed warm and comfortable, and I knew they were happy, for they laughed and sang as they bounded along toward school. Those boys had sober fathers.—I know that their fathers were no better than mine had been once; for my mother had told me how noble my father could be if rum were not in his way.

"Time passed on and I was eight years old, and those eight years had been years of such sorrow and suffering as I pray God I may never again experience. At length, one cold morning, in the dead of winter, my father was not at home. He had not been at home through the night. My mother sent me to the tavern to see if I could find him. I had gone half the way when I saw something in the snow by the side of the road. I stopped, and a shudder ran through me, for it looked like a human form. I went up to it, and turned the head over and brushed the snow from the face. It was my father, and he was stiff and cold! I laid my hand upon his pale brow, and it was like solid marble. He was dead!

"I went to the tavern and told the people there what I had found, and the landlord sent two of his men to carry the frozen body of my father home. Oh, shipmates, I can not tell you how my poor mother wept and groaned. She sank down upon her knees and clasped that icy corpse to her heart, as though she would have given it life from the warmth of her own breast. She loved her husband through all his errors, and her love was all-powerful now. The two men went away and left the dead body still on the floor. My mother whispered to me to come and kneel by her side.—I did so. 'My child,' she said to me, and the big tears were yet rolling down her cheeks, 'you know what caused all this. This man was once as noble and happy and true as a man can be, but oh! see how he has been stricken down. Promise me, my child, oh! promise, here, before God and your dead father, and your broken-hearted mother, that you will never, never, never touch a single drop of the fatal poison that has wrought for us all this misery.'

"Shipmates, I did promise all my mother asked, and God knows that to this moment that promise has never been broken. My father was buried, and some good kind neighbors helped us through the winter. When the next spring came I could work, and I earned something for my mother.—At length I found a chance to ship; and every time I go home I have some money for my mother. Not for the wealth of the whole world would I break the pledge I gave my mother and my God on that dark, cold morning. That is all, shipmates. Let me go now, and you may enjoy yourselves alone, for I do not believe that you will again urge me to drink."

As Jack thus spoke he turned toward the door, but one of us stopped him.

"Hold on, Jack," said he wiping his eyes.—"You sha'n't go alone. I have got a mother, and I love her as well as you love yours, and your mother shall not be happier than mine; for I swear that she shall never have a drunken son.—I'll drink no more!"

"Give me your hand, old fellow!" exclaimed the rest of us in chorus, starting from our seats; and before many minutes we all agreed to imitate Jack's noble resolution. We called for pen, ink, and paper, and made Jack draw up a pledge. He signed it first and we followed him, and when the deed was done I know we were far happier than we had been before for years. The wine upon the table was not touched, and the liquor we had drank during the forenoon was now all gone in its effect.

Toward evening we returned to the ship. There was a frown upon the Captain's brow as we came over the side, for he had never known us to come off from a day's liberty sober. But when we all came over the side and reported ourselves to him his countenance lighted up. He could hardly give credit to the evidence of his own senses.

"Boys," said he, "what does this mean?"

"Show him the paper," whispered I.

Jack had our pledge, and without speaking he handed it to the Captain. He took it and read it, and his face changed its expression several times. At length I saw a tear start to his eye.

"Boys," he said, as he folded up the paper, "let me keep this, and if you stick to your noble resolution you shall never want a friend while I live."

We let the Captain keep the paper, and when he had put it in his pocket he came and took us each in turn by the hand. He was much affected, and I know that the circumstance made him happy.

From that day our prospects brightened. Jack Small had our envy no more; for he took hold and taught us in navigation, and we were proud of him. On the next voyage we all six rated as able seamen, and received full wages, and we left to become officers on board other ships.

Jack small is now one of the best masters in the world, and I believe that the rest of our party are still living, honored and respected men. Three years ago we all met, the whole six of us, at dinner, and not one of us had broken that pledge which we made in the hotel at Rio. We had all stuck to the sea, and were then commanders of good ships.

That is my story; and now you know why I can't drink with you, and, as I said at first, will not take my refusal as a mark of disrespect or want of good-fellowship. —[*Harpers Weekly.*

Something New.

Two Million Copies of the Annual SHAKSPERIAN ALMANAC for 1870, will be given away, and in order that the distributing may be made as rapidly as possible, I should deem it a favor to send, pre-paid, ten or fifteen copies to any person who will judiciously distribute them in his locality. One of its features are he Seven Ages of Man's Life, Illustrated in a masterly manner. Address, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN.

33-7. No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Miscellaneous.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $300 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,

37 and 39 SECOND STREET,

SACRAMENTO.

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H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.
JOS. CRACKBON, Secretary.
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MARBLE WORKS,

177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings, Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

A. AITKEN. ISRAEL LUCE.

IMPORTANT

....TO....

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco

STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR STATE and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merit of the H. & L AXLE GREASE over all imitators, have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their Premium, their article having stood the test for over fifteen years. They are now prepared to sell their well known Axle Grease at as low a price as any other in the market, New York and Chicago not excepted.

P. S.—To consumers—Don't trust to the red cover; ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE

Manufactory, No. 144 Natoma street. Depot No. 320 Jackson street. 32 19,

PACIFIC INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL..... $750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st..... 363,803 82

CASH ASSETS..... $1,113,803 82

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE
OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston,
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Wm. Alvord,
Jonathan Hunt,
A. B. Forbes,
A. G Stiles,
A. Seligman,
L. B. Benchley,
Wm. Sherman,
L. Sachs,
Jas. De Fremery
J. C. Bray,
David Stern,
D. O. Mills,
I. Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H. M. Newhall,
C. T. Lawton,
Myles D. Sweeny,
Chas. Mayne,
F. L. Goldstein,
J. C. Earl,
Lloyd Tevis,
Thos. H. Selby,
Adam Grant,
Alphons Bull,
S. M. Wilson,
D. J. Oliver,
W Schulte,
Thos. Brown,
Chas. Main,
Chas. R. Peters,
Oliver Eldridge,
J. B. Roberts,
J. C. Wilmerding,
P. L. Weaver,
Wm. Hooper,
J. D. Fry,
A. Hayward,
T. L. Barker,
Alex. Weill,
Chas Meyer.
Chas. E. McLane,
M Rosenbaum
A. J Ralston,
T. Lemmon Meyer.
Geo. C. Hickox.
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Frederick Billings,
James Lees,
J. G. Kellogg,
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Edgar Mills,
C. W. Mowe,
C. T. Wheeler.
MARYSVILLE:
J. H. Jewett.
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Jacob Kamm.
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A. J. RALSTON, Secretary,
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.
T. C. GRANT, J. E. BIGELOW, } Local Agents. 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

146 Natoma street San Francisco

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

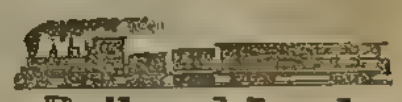
Printing and Wrapping Papers

PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of Paper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street



Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. His three-hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.]

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

San Francisco, April 14.

The Grain Market, both at home and abroad, is marked by dulness and decline. European telegraphs report Wheat at 95—another decline, as we have all along said would be the case.

No demand abroad for Wheat or Flour; none here; and, with the certainty of a very large crop here, prices must rule low in comparison with last year; but a large crop will ensure more returns per acre on all land well cultivated.

Barley and Oats are dull; little or no demand, and prices nominal.

Potatoes not in large demand, and prices less.

Onions scarce, and in demand at increased rates.

Hay in good demand at fair rates.

All other produce plenty, and demand fair.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs	$1 30	@	1 40
do Extra	1 40	@	1 15½
Barley, ₩ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 12
Barley, old, for brewing	1 10	@	1 10
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	1 75	@	2 00
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	1 00	@	1 35
Flour, Superfine, ₩ bbl	4 00	@	4 25
do Extra	4 75	@	5 50
Extra Family Flour	5 00	@	5 50
Oregon Superfine	4 00	@	4 25
do Extra for shipping	4 25	@	5 25
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 20
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 50
Bran ₩ ton	20 00	@	27 50
Middlings ₩ ton	22 50	@	27 50
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton	25 00	@	25 00
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	3 00	@	3 00
Potatoes Humboldt	2 12	@	2 25
Potatoes, Bodegas	1 75	@	2 00
do sweet	1 75	@	2 10
Onions	8 00	@	8 50
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	15 00	@	17 00
Hay, ₩ ton, Ordinary	10 00	@	12 00
Straw ₩ ton	8 00	@	11 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Our Fruit Market remains the same in variety. The late cold weather and rains checked the coming forward of Strawberries, and few arrived, but the set will be better as well as the fruit, with a few days' warm sun, which we shall now have.

Apples, ₩ box	1 25	@	4 50
Apples, ₩ ℔	4	@	15
Pears, green, ₩ ℔	10	@	12
Plums, ₩ ℔	—	@	—
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₩ ℔	15	@	25
do Dried	—	@	—
Nectarines, ₩ ℔	—	@	—
Apricots, ₩ ℔	—	@	—
Cherries, ₩ ℔		@	—
Muscat Grapes, ₩ ℔		@	—
Black foreign Grapes	—	@	—
Native Grapes, ₩ ℔	—	@	—
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ ℔	15	@	—
Melons, green flesh	30	@	—
Watermelons	1 50	@	2 00
Quinces, ₩ box	15	@	25
Figs, dried, ₩ ℔		@	25
do Fresh, Malaga new, dry ₩ ℔	75	@	1 00
Strawberries, ₩ ℔	—	@	—
Raspberries, ₩ ℔	—	@	—
Blackberries, wild ₩ ℔	—	@	—
Gooseberries ₩ ℔	—	@	—
Currants, ₩ ℔	75	@	00
Lemons, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Oranges, ₩ doz	15	@	25
Limes, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
California Lemons, ₩ doz	50	@	75
do Oranges, ₩ doz	5 00	@	9 00
Pine Apples, per doz	2 50	@	5 00
Bananas, per bunch		@	35
Cal. Walnuts ₩ ℔	8	@	15
California Almonds, green		@	35
Cal. do dried		@	

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The new Vegetables are now coming in freely; new Potatoes, Green Peas, Asparagus, etc., and these give our market a freshness that no other market can boast of in this country.

Asparagus, white ₩ ℔	8	@	12
do green	12	@	15
Artichokes, (Fr) ₩ doz	37	@1	50
Brussell's sprouts, ₩ ℔	5	@	8
Beets, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Cabbage, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Carrots, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₩ bunch	10	@	15
Cress, ₩ doz. bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	50	@	50
Cranberries, ₩ gall	80	@	1 00
new eastern, ₩ gal	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₩ ℔ new	6	@	8
Green Corn, ₩ doz ears		@	
Sugar Peas	10	@	12
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₩ ℔	12½	@	25
do cultivated		@	50
Onions, ₩ ℔	10	@	15
Horseradish	12	@	20
Okra, dried, ₩ ℔	37	@	50
do green, ₩ ℔	—	@	—
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
do do new ₩ ℔	6	@	8
do Sweet	3	@	5
Pumpkins	12	@	25
Parsnips, ₩ doz bunches	—	@	25
Parsley	—	@	25
Pickles in jars, each	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₩ ℔	12½	@	15
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	—	@	25
do yellow	25	@	25
do black, ₩ bunch	25	@	25
Green Peppers		@	20
do Red	15	@	20
Squash, Summer	4	@	8
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String	10	@	12
Green Lima, shelled	—	@	25
Spinage, ₩ basket	75	@	—
Salsify, ₩ bunch	10	@	15
Turnips, ₩ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₩ ℔	20	@	25
Garlic	20	@	25
Eschalot		@	25

FISH.

(H. S. Burr.)

Our Fish Markets are steadily enlarging and improving,—a greater variety and more demand, therefore a better business. Our Salmon and our lake fish are in great demand.

Salmon, ₩ ℔	—	@	12
do smoked, new	15	@	
do pickled, ₩ ℔		@	12
Salmon Trout	—	@	30
Smelts		@	8
Perch		@	10
Rockfish		@	15
Codfish, dry		@	15
Herring, fresh		@	12
do smoked ₩ 100		@	1 00
Tomcod	—	@	25
Sardines, fresh	—	@	10
Solefish	—	@	37
Crabs large ₩ doz	—	@	1
do small		@	
do soft	—	@	38
Terrapin, ₩ doz	4 00	@	6 00
Mackerel, pickled, each	20	@	25
do fresh	—	@	1 00
Shrimps, ₩ ℔	10	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass		@	
Halibut, rare	—	@	75
turgeon		@	
Oysters, ₩	100	@	
Lobsters, ₩ ℔ Eastern	—	@	37
Turbot	—	@	—
Pompono	—	@	—
Eels		@	—

MEATS.

The Meat Market rules high; prices of meats have never been so high as at present. Our stockmen must raise more Cattle and Stock for market, so as not to go abroad for fat Cattle.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ ℔	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	12	@	15
do corned	15	@	15
do smoked	12	@	15
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ ℔	13	@	15
do chops	15	@	20
Veal, ₩ ℔	—	@	25
do cutlet	15	@	20
Mutton, chops, ₩ ℔	12	@	15
do leg	15	@	20
Lamb, ₩ ℔	75	@	100
Calf tongues, each	—	@	15
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@	15
Bacon, California, ₩ ℔	18	@	20
do Oregon	—	@	—
do smoked	18	@	20
Hams, California and Oregon		@	22
Cross' Sugar Cured	—	@	30
Choice Hams Dunfield		@	

POULTRY AND GAME.

The Poultry comes in plentifully now; nice young Spring Chickens and other well-raised Fowls; all indicate a better attention to business in this line; prices rather less.

Ducks, wild ₩ pair	2 00	@	2 50
do tame "		@	
do Mallard "		@	
do Teal, ₩ doz	75	@	1 25
Geese wild, ₩ each	2 50	@	3 50
do tame	87	@	1 00
Chickens, Young, each	30	@	35
Turkeys, ₩ ℔	87	@	1 00
Hens, each	2 50	@	3 00
Snipe, ₩ doz	3 00	@	4 00
do English		@	
Venison, ₩ ℔		@	3 50
Quails, ₩ doz		@	
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	40	@	50
do wild	20	@	25
Hares, each	—	@	2 00
Rabbits, tame	25	@	50
do wild, per doz			
Squirrel, ₩ pair			

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₩ doz	10 00	@	9 50
Spring Chickens	7 50	@	8 50
Turkeys, ₩ ℔	25	@	28
Ducks, tame, per doz	11 00	@	11 50
do wild,		@	
do Mallard		@	
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	3 00	@	3 50
do wild ₩ doz	4 00	@	4 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz		@	3 50
do wild	75	@	1 00
Quail, ₩ doz		@	
Venison		@	
Hares, ₩ doz	9 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

(M. B. French & Co.)

The Dairy traffic, while it increases and improves, the prices of Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, as will be seen, are less and less. This is the result of a better attention to the business, and better results by an enlarged production, and consequently a less price.

Butter, California, ₩ ℔ (Fresh)	30	@	40
do do packed	—	@	
do Oregon packed	—	@	
do Eastern	—	@	40
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	—	@	40
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	25	@	30
Cheese, ₩ ℔	17	@	20
Lard, Eastern	—	@	20
do Oregon	25	@	30
Honey, new	—	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ ℔		@	

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₩ ℔	23	@	38
do do packed		@	—
do Eastern (new)	14	@	16
Cheese, California	—	@	22
Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	—
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	14	@	15
Lard, ₩ ℔		@	

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₩ ℔	5	@	10
Hemp Seed ₩ ℔	3	@	4½
Castor Beans ₩ ℔	4	@	
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	10	@	15
do. Imported	25	@	25
Mustard Seed	4½	@	5
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	6	@	8

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The clip comes in well, and is in good demand at fair rates; nearly all goes abroad; prices better cash than here; new clip is better than usual.

Wool	14@17
do extra	16@20
Medium	10@12
do burry	8@10
Wool-sacks, new	60@80
do second hand	40@50
Dry hides, ₩ ℔	15@17
Green salted, ₩ ℔	7½@8
Deer Skins	20@22
Sheep skins, wool on	30@40
do do plain	15@20
Goat skins, each	5@50
Refined Tallow	10@11

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERING PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality,	12	@	13c ₩ ℔
do. 2d do.	8	@	10c. "
do. 3d do.	6	@	8c. "
	7	@	8c. "
Mutton—	10	@	12c. "
Lamb—	5	@	7c "
Pork—undressed,	8	@	10 "
" dressed,	10	@	12c "
Veal—			

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Best in the World!

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Most Productive Known!

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Best Eating Potatoe Grown!

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33-8.

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET.

SAN JOSE, CAL.

☞ This HOTEL has been fitted and furnished with reference to the real Comfort and Enjoyment of Guests and the traveller who seeks a Home, Quiet, and Rest.—To this end no pains or expence will be spared.

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ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN ORANGE PLANTATION, Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the FARMER OFFICE.

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time, Schedule, January 12, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Wed'sy	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	L	8.00 a m	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	12.15 "		4.50 "
Stockton	"			8.35 "
Sacramento	Ar	2.00 p m		10.30 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2.20 "	2.20 p m	4.30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6.05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		10.30 "
Colfax	Lv	5.55 "		11.45 "
Cisco	"	9.15 "		4.30 p m
Reno	"	1.45 a m	1.45 a m	12.15 a m
	"	3.35 "		6.15 p m
	"	10.35 "		7.15 a m
Argenta	"	2.20 p m		1.20 "
Carlin	"	5.10 "		7.15 p m
Elko	"	6.25 "		9.30 "
Ogden	Ar	8.30 a m	8.30 a m	1.00 "

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Saturday	Emigrant and Frt Daily.
Ogden	Lv	6.00 p m	6.00 p m	6.05 p m
Elko	"	9.00 a m		6.20 "
Carlin	"	10.25 "		9.10 "
Argenta	"	1.10 p m		12.10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4.50 "		7.45 "
Wadsworth	"	12.00 a m		8.15 p m
Reno	"	2.05 "	2.05 a m	11.45 "
Cisco	"	6.45 "		7.55 a m
Colfax	"	9.20 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	10.40 "		1.00 p m
Junction	"	12.15 p m		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.10 "		5.45 "
				Mail.
Sacramento	Lv	1.30 "	1.30 p m	6.30 a m
Stockton	Ar	3.20 "		8.25 "
San Jose	"	6.50 "		12.40 p m
Oakland	"	7.00 "		12.10 "
San Francisco	"	7.30 "	7.30 "	12.40 "

Local Trains.

FROM

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
6:50 A. M.	5:40 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
8 00*	6:55	8:45 "
9.00	8 00	7 50 "
10.00*	9 00	
11 00 "	10 00 "	9 50 "
12 00* M.	11 00 "	
2 00 P. M.	12 05 P. M.	11 55
3 00* "	2 00 "	
4 00 "	3 00 "	2 50 P. M
5 15 "	4 00 "	
6 30 "	5 10 "	5 00 "
11 30 P. M.	6 50 P. M.	6 40 P. M.
		HAYWARDS.
SAN FRANCISCO.	ALAMEDA.	
7 15‡ A. M.	5 36 A. M.	4 45‡ A M.
9 00† "	7 30 "	6 50‡ "
9 30‡ "	9 02† "	8 15 "
11 30‡ "	9 42 "	9 00‡ "
1 30 P. M.	11 45† "	11 00‡ "
4 00 "	1 41 P. M	1 00 P. M.
5 15 "	4 11 "	3 30 "

*To Oakland only. † Sundays only. ‡Sundays excepted.

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Shade Trees! Shade Trees!!

ORNAMENTAL & SHADE TREES

LARGE COLLECTION OF TREES.

EXTRA SIZE SHADE TREES.

Elm and Ash Trees.

A splendid lot of very choice and large size ELM and ASH Trees, for PUBLIC SQUARES, and STREETS, will be offered in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Mulberry Trees.

Large size Mulberry Trees, White, Red, and MORUS MULTICAULIS, of all sizes, suitable for planting out as Shade or Ornamental Trees, and also as Fruit Bearing, or for feeding the Silk Worm.

The Mulberry Tree makes a handsome Shade Tree, and is an Ornamental and Fruit Tree combined.

These Trees will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

OSAGE ORANGE TREES.

A few lots of Osage Orange Trees for setting out as Ornamental Trees.

SILK WORM EGGS

Of the FRENCH ANNUAL SPECIES, for sale.

The above will be sold on the best of terms.

P. S.—Orders addressed to A. P. Smith, will be promptly attended to.

Sample Trees can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE, where information of the quality of the Trees and the price can be had.

A. P. SMITH.

Of the well-known Smith's Gardens,

Sacramento City, Cal.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM —AND— Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent on the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash, or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE.

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR MEADOW-LAND.
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

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FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREE SEEDS.

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates:

50 Packets choicest and best		$10 00
25	do do do	5 00
12	do do do	3 00
50 Packets Good Selected		5 00
25	do do do	3 00
12	do do do	1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops, Very Choice Gladioli,

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $3 00 and upwards.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

Peaches, Figs, Plums, Almonds, Cherries, Walnuts, Apricots, Nectarines, Pears, Grapes, Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best seasons of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.,

Farmers' Headquarters. 320 Clay Street, up-stairs.

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1870!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR

AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

"California Farmer."

With the New Volume in January we begin our Seventeenth Year of Labor with this Journal.

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The California Farmer and the Independent both for $7 50, and to present them with Richie's splendid steel engravings of Grant and Colfax, the price of which is $2 each, thus giving them these two Splendid and Popular Pictures worth $4, and both these Papers for $7 50.

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We shall add others with our next issue.

Any other Journal or Periodical desired we will furnish with the FARMER on the most liberal terms when desired.

The Terms of the Farmer will remain the same—$5 per year, $3 for six months, (gold price,) and $1 extra when payments have been delayed and these terms are unchangeable. A liberal allowance for clubs; when five copies are paid for six copies will be furnished.

We call attention to the Premiums offered, and the Union of other Journals with ours.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,
320 Clay St., San Francisco.

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REAPING AND MOWING SECTIONS, BARS, ETC.,

ALSO WITH

SECTIONS COMPLETE

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WE warrant those manufactured at our Establishment to be superior to any imported from the East, and at prices to defy competition.

Orders from the Country.—Cut Patterns out of stiff piece of paper, and send in letter.

Sections from $4 50 to $3.00 per dozen Blades.

Bars and Sections complete at $1.25 per running foot.

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WE have received the following, which are among the good and rare things needed:

Fresh Cranberry Plants

(The Large Bell Variety.)

Ramie Seed, Fresh.

WATERMELON, CANTELOUPE AND MUSKMELON SEEDS,

EXTRA QUALITIES,)

Flower Seeds, Choice,

MIXED LAWN-GRASS ETC.

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A Bargain!

Fine Homestead on the Mountains!!

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Eldorado County, containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land pleasantly situated, and with pleasant surroundings.

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the first floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort—Closets, Bath-room, Cellar under house, etc.

The outbuildings are, a good Carriage House, Wood shed, Chicken House, etc.

A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight years old from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been made this Year.

A good Orchard of 500 Trees, Five to Seven Years Old, all Good Varieties of Fruit. The Eleven Acres of Choice Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden Crops, and there is any quantity of "Uncle Sam's" land, of the Best Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

The House is nicely furnished, and, to a person of means this place can be made a "little Paradise."

The House and Grounds will be sold a GREAT BARGAIN if applied for immediately, and will be sold for Less than Cost of the Buildings!

Apply to Editor of Farmer

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1870. NUMBER 14

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EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, March 26th, 1870.

THE WANTS OF AGRICULTURE.

One of the "ameliorations" most demanded by French Agriculturists is, to be legally represented by a body, analogous to a Chamber of Commerce. The machinery sketched out to effect this end, would be something equivalent to a veritable expression of universal suffrage on the part of four-fifths of the population. Commerce has want of a technical tribunal, for its interests are very complex, embracing usages and customs, and international questions, wholly unknown to Agriculture. The griefs of French moral economy—excepting that of frontier tariffs, and coming within the domain of high politics—are local and limited. They do not call for any special agricultural representation—they may be summed up in the want of a more rapid and enlarged development of the country's industrial resources, to be effected either in whole or in part, by the government.—The making of branch Railways, and the opening up of roads and water-ways, subsidizing Agricultural education, would, if settled, exhaust all the "points of the charter." The government is not ignorant of these wants—it is all a question of money. The elasticity of the Treasury has its limits. Instead of wasting time in agitating for more officialism—the bane of the Nation for years—it would be better for the French to emancipate their Agriculture from what still remains of authority, and trust solely to combined voluntary effort to force on Ministers, the redress of what is wrong—to remove what is objectionable by degrees, and to patiently wait for success.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION.

France has a Minister of Agriculture—and two National Agricultural Societies, one Imperial, the other Independent—both have affiliated local Societies, and thus far the machinery, for pressing home any grievance on the Minister exists.

The National Agricultural Congress of Berlin, in 1868 had but 340 members, in 1870, 755. At its third Session just held, and attended by Herr Bismark and the Crown Prince, it was resolved to have a more direct representation of Agriculture in the Legislature. This is to be effected, by the formation of an Agronomic Council, elected by the various Agricultural Societies throughout the confederation, and limited to eleven members, who will form the intermediary with the Government. Since 1852, France has in its code a somewhat similar Council Board. Its utility may be estimated by the fact, that it has never been once convoked since its foundation. In a word, it is looking to, and waiting for, Government help, instead of relying on individual effort, to agitate and effect reforms, that contributes most to the slow progress of Continental Agriculture.

BELGIAN AGRICULTURE—STOCK RAISING, ETC.

From the Belgian Council of Agriculture, it appears that Sheep-farming is on the decrease in Belgium, the number now in the country being less, by two-fifths, than in 1816. The low price of wool, and the greater profit resulting from rearing black cattle, being the causes. So also has it diminished the rearing of horses, consequent on the cheapness and duplite the bounties almost, of the Government. The rearing of black cattle is very remunerative, the favorite breeds being a crossing of local races, with the Dutch and Durham breeds.

Pigs also pay, especially when crossed with English species. Grain is not regarded with favor by the Farmer. Beet root is one of his sheet anchors, and the exportation of sugar is yearly assuming great proportions. Few Provinces but are well supplied with Threshing and Sowing Machines. In two districts of Belgium, a capital was subscribed in a few hours of 150,000 francs, to constitute a Society for the hiring out of portable Steam Engines. In the Veterinary School of Brabant, one of the Professors gave a clinical lecture, on a Dog brought to the Hospital, in full furious hydrophobia, and which drank before the pupils, at least a quart of water.

CALIFORNIA GRAIN IN FRANCE.

It was bad enough as the Protectional party inform us, for Australia, ruining almost, French Agriculture by cutting down the prices of wool.—But here is the United States, following up the blow, by threatening to flood the French Market with wheat. Count Fouche de Careil, has "been over the ground"—and sees only in the Western States an immense forest of Maize and prairies of Wheat—where manure appears to be a superfluity—and the borders of such rivers as the San Joaquin and Sacramento, the types of an inexhaustible fertility. The Count accepts President Grant's statement, that "America has room for some 500 millions of people," as more than a metaphor—and looks upon the wheat producing power of the States, as a "Gulf Stream," that will sweep all before it. He regards Australia and America as two "Great Unknowns"—of whom it is necessary to watch. They are at the the gates and may enter the Capital. The only remedy he suggests is, to grow wheat in smaller quantities, and rely on the production of meat.—Some found consolation that Australia would be disposed of, when the Cobden Treaty was abolished. When, as for the States, it was not believed that soils could continue inexhaustible. One person suggested, that if America sent cheap wheat, to prefer it, to rye, for bread.

PRESERVING MEATS.

The question of preserved Colonial Meat, has just been tried, before a Committee of Parisian scientific men, and *gourmands*. A sheep was sent from London to the leading Restaurant in the city which had been killed fifty two days, and the proprietor of the establishment, invited good judges. "Chops" were pronounced of good quality, but wanting in flavor. The "leg" was a decided "failure—the fat had a flavor of old tallow—but was the consequence not of any fault in the mode of curing, but of the fatness of the animal, which undergoes this change in its adipose tissue. An animal "not forced," would have yielded a leg of mutton very palatable. A piece of La Plata beef, several months killed, was next tried, but, while affording nothing very exceptional had a wild flavor, not appreciated. Farmers were glad to hear the verdict, that preserved meat can only occupy a secondary rank, that it will never cut out the home butcher—that it is suited for a large class of consumers, and for such, a good market exists.

SUGAR-BEET CONTRASTED WITH MANGEL.

Sugar-beet is being extensively cultivated in Great Britain, as food for stock, and for this purpose it is fast coming into competition with mangel. A correspondent of the *Agricultural Gazette* says, that as a rule, the sugar-beet does not grow as large as the mangel, and therefore to insure the same weight per acre more must be grown.—To make this plain, he presumes that in an ordinary crop of large mangel there will be from 60 to 80 roots to the perch. Now, in sugar-beets there should be about 200 roots to the same area. This increase of the individual roots will compensate for their lightness, and the gross yield of sugar-beet will probably be as great as that of mangel. Already they are running each other pretty close in the Lavenham district. The heaviest crop of sugar-beet this year weighed, in the gross, 31 tons per acre. The best crop of mangels weighed one ton less, or 30 tons per acre. Weighed without tops, the mangels reached 24 tons per acre, and the sugar-beets 21½ tons. The number of mangels per perch was 100; of sugar-beets, 200

These facts and figures point out a lesson and indicate the direction improvement should take in regard to sugar-beet. Many a one who remembers the first crop of mangels, with their uncouth roots and coarse, large leaves, and contrasts them with fine stock and small leaves of the most approved sorts of to day, will see, at a glance, that the same course of selection and crossing, if needful, must be pursued with the sugar-beet.—Among the crops now there are great differences in regard to top and habit. These have been noted by the growers, and most of them are saving their own seed from what they consider the best samples. It is probable that in a few years there will be model crops of sugar-beet, with little, if any greater development of top than among the best mangels. Once this is accomplished, the roots may go even closer together, and as, bulk for bulk, they weigh heavier than common mangel, it follows that by-and-by we shall have as heavy, or even heavier crops of the sugar-beet per acre.—*Bonham's Rural Messenger.*

NATIVE WINES.

From the Report of the Commissioner of Revenue.

As illustrative of the present condition of the native wine industry of the United States, the Commissioner would ask attention to the following letter addressed to him on this subject, by a gentleman* who is everywhere acknowledged as an authority in regard to the question under discussion:

"RAHWAY, N. J., June 24, 1869.

"SIR: In a recent conversation touching the effects of the high duties levied on the importation of foreign wines on the wine produced in this country, you requested me to give you the substance of my experience in this matter, which I now do with pleasure.

"The history of our native wine trade is familiar to you. I need not, therefore, refer to the various endeavors of the pioneers in grape culture, until a perfect wine was produced from the pure juice of the Catawba grape, by Nicholas Longworth, about twenty-four or five years ago. This wine, however, in its pure state, was too acidulous to please the popular taste, but it was much relished by the German settlers of Ohio, who were accustomed to such wines in their own country. It however was a capital wine to mix with sugar and ice for cobblers, as a substitute for Sherry, and it also made an excellent sparkling wine. Some of the latter I tasted in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1850. It struck me then that it might be popularized in New York. I opened a correspondence with Mr. Longworth, and in 1852 had the pleasure of receiving a small invoice of it—the first that had ever been in the city—indeed, as Mr. Longworth said, 'the first that had ever crossed the mountains.' [The Alleghanies.] The wine speedily became popular, and continued to be so until the death of Mr. Longworth, whose agent I continued to be until that time—a period of many years.—The still wines did not succeed so well; except for Catawba cobblers, the sale was very limited. The truth was, our people, accustomed to the heavy brandied-wines of Europe,—the Sherries, Madeiras, and Ports, with an alcoholic per centage of 19 to 24 per cent.,—did not much fancy a pure wine of only 8 to 9 per cent. of fixed alcohol. It was not strong enough. But the sparkling wines, with a slight addition of brandy or sugar, which by fermentation resolves itself into brandy, met with better success.

"At this time the sparkling Catawba could be laid down in New York at a cost a little exceeding that of the most popular French Champagne, the 'Heidsieck,' but it was sold by the case at the same price, say $14. Yet it kept its own, and sales grew larger, notwithstanding this formidable competitor. At that time the sale of Champagne was immense, but its low price (at wholesale) did not tempt imitators to manufacture a spurious Heidsieck and sell it for the real article. The market was full of good brands of Champagne, but the native wine was steadily growing in favor, without protection, and in spite of so many rivals. Another formidable antagonist in the sale of native wine was the *trade!* There was more money to be made by selling imported wines, and therefore the whole of the wine trade in New York turned its back upon sparkling Catawba; nevertheless it worked its way without recommendation into favor with the public. The heavy duties imposed upon foreign wines, during the war, diminished at once the greater part of the supply from that source. Native wines had the full benefit of protection, and, besides, were free from internal tax. And we must not overlook another great advantage in their favor: the improvements in the manufacture, the results of experience and enterprise—had produced sparkling wines far superior in quality to those of twenty or even ten years ago. For delicacy of flavor and fragrance of bouquet, the sparkling Catawba of the Pleasant Valley Wine Company; of the Urbana Wine Company; of Chas. Bottler's, of Cincinnati; of Weeke's Sparkling, and Longworth's Golden Wedding, (all of which took diplomas of 'honorable mention' at the Paris Exposition, where they were in competition with the oldest Champagnes of France,)—are so much in advance of Longworth's old wines of twenty years ago, that a comparison between them would be like (to use a homely simile) as 'cheese is to chalk,' in the list of alimentary substances.'

"But great as have been the improvements in the manufacture of sparkling wines, greater have been those in the production of still wines, from which our sparkling wines are made.

"The southern shore of Lake Erie now seems to be our proper vine land, and the still Catawbas from this favored locality will compare with credit with the very best growth of the vineyards on the Rhine.

"We may instance those delicate light wines of Kelley's Island, which are produced under the superintendence of Messrs. Kelley and Huntington, and have acquired so marked a preference in late years. For purity and excellence they may be put in competition with the wines of any climate.

"Now, under such favorable auspices, one would think the native wine trade would thrive and prosper a hundred-fold. One would think that with vast improvements in the production and manufacture of the wines—with high scientific skill in the cultivation of the grape itself—with a heavy protective duty on foreign wines, and no tax at all on wines of home growth—this important branch of our industry would have increased to magnitude corresponding to its supposed advantages.

"But such is not the fact. With such an enormous amount of floating capital, seeking investment in the country at large, no measurable amount has found its way in this direction; no vast establishments have grown up, as it were, in a day, to supply the enormous deficiency caused by prohibitory duties upon foreign wines; the old wine establishments remain nearly as they were before the war; native wines have not become a national beverage; and, except by persistent private enterprise, even these establishments would be financially wrecked, like so many others, which were once flourishing and wealth-producing. With all the *protection*, a very slight revenue tax would tax them out of existence.—They are too weak to bear this burden.

"The main cause of it all lies in this—protection of the native wine trade means a premium on spurious wines. When real Champagne is worth from $20 to $24 per dozen in *gold*, and imitation Champagne can be made for $8 per dozen in paper money, the premium is in the difference between the two sums. Vast wine cellars for the manufacture of spurious wines sprung up like mushrooms all over the land.

"These poisonous compounds, at low prices, tempt the cupidity of the dealer. The New York label manufacturer readily manufactures the label—the 'brand'—of any known wine. The whisky-distiller furnishes the stimulus, the chemist the flavor, the sugar house the syrup, and the gas-pump the effervescence. With these antagonists to contend with, good, pure wines, both native and foreign, go to the wall;—competition is out of the question.

"In the production of native wines, heavy duties increase also the costs; as, for instance, transportation. The freight tariff is increased on the railroads. All materials are obliged to be imported, bottles, corks, etc., and two freights to pay on these—duties, etc.; and then the cost of labor is four-fold in this country to what it is in France.

"Another great evil is that in the manufacture of '*domestic wines*,' *i. e.*, wines made here or compounded, a class of poor native wines, or wines of half-ripened or rotten, poorly-cultivated grapes, are eagerly brought up at low prices, and are then *doctored*, colored, whiskied, and sweetened, and sold under the names of Madeiras, Sherries, or Ports.

"This gives encouragement to the worst class of vineyardists, who, taking examples from their patrons, learn to introduce unripe blackberries, rhubarb, cider, whiskey, sugar, and water, into their vile compounds. All this stuff, being *doctored*, finds its way to the abodes of our citizens, to the hospitals, and to the communion table.—Shocking as all this may appear, yet it is true. It is in everybody's experience. He who runs may read.

"Respectfully, FRED. S. COZZENS."

We think it opportune to add a little remark to the valuable communication of Mr. Cozzens, in regard to all, concerning our native wines,—a judge and an expert, to whom we know no superior. But at the time he wrote the above letter he could have had no knowledge of the result gained by the product of the 1869 vintage.

The 1869 wines of Lake Erie, which, as we have stated in No. 37 of the *Wine & Fruit Reporter*, have been submitted to a more careful treatment than ever heretofore, and the result is a most satisfactory one. Messrs. Lemke & Co., Toledo, Ohio, by a strict assorting of the grapes, a careful picking and a rational treatment of the must, have succeeded in giving us a wine that essentially differs in some respects from all that our native wine culture has produced heretofore.—We refer about the particulars to the article mentioned.—*Wine & Fruit Reporter.*

* Frederick Swartwout Cozzens, the author of "The Sparrowgrass Papers," died at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., towards the end of last December. Although engaged, during most of his adult years, in mercantile pursuits, he spent most of his leisure hours in the pleasures of authorship, wrote for the *Knickerbocker* during its best days, and in 1853 collected a volume of his contributions to that periodical, under the title of "Prismatics, by Richard Haywarde." To some of the earlier numbers of the old series of *Putnam's Magazine*, he sent the famous "Sparrowgrass Papers" (reprinted in book form in 1856), which gave him a reputation as one of the first American humorists of his day. He published, two years later, a pleasant volume of travel, entitled "Acadia, a Sojourn Among the Blue Noses." Mr. Cozzens was, at this time, a wine merchant in New York, and occupied a pleasant home on the Hudson, just below the village of Yonkers, where the scene of Mr. Sparrowgrass' experience was laid. He published a little paper called the *Wine Press*, devoted chiefly to the interests of the trade, and enlivened by many readable essays in the pleasant and easy style of which he was a master.

COATES BROTHERS' WOOL CIRCULAR.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1st, 1870.

The wool season has now progressed so far that there is little to chronicle, and we can hardly expect very much trade. The country is bare of wool, as it should be at this time, and any lots yet remaining will probably soon come to market, as there can now be no policy that would lead owners to hold later in the season.—The stocks in Eastern markets are very light, unusually so for the season, and dealers are shaping their course so as to sell off their remaining lots within the next three months, and have clear floors for the new wool. We hear of some manufacturers who have bought sufficient wool to carry them until clip time, while others have all along pursued the hand-to-mouth system, and are always in the market for daily consumption; but even though the former may be stocked up sufficiently to run them through the rest of the season, yet, as usual, they will find that the new wools have a greenness about them, and not only shrink considerably at first, but do not work up so well as the old clip. In view of these considerations the desirable lots are being quietly picked up, and those who delay long will find it difficult to procure good wools to suit them,—dealers being now disposed to close out their stocks at any early date.

The heavy decline in gold has allowed some of the foreign wools to arrive at lower figures, which has caused the value of such of the lower domestic grades as are used for carpet and blanket purposes to depreciate, but the bulk of the wools have not been thus affected.

The sales for the month, of Domestic Fleece, Tub-washed and Pulled Wools, foot up about 1,010,000 pounds, within the range of 46 to 58 for Fleece, 47 to 56 for Tub-washed, and 35 to 44 for Pulled.

TUB-WASHED.			
Fine, well washed	$ 58	@	58
Medium, well washed	53	@	54
Fair Ordinary	50	@	53
Low or Burry	45	@	47
DOMESTIC PULLED.			
City Merino Pulled, Long	$ 40	@	43
City Merino Short	38	@	42
City No. 1 Pulled	40	@	44
Lambs' Pulled	36	@	39
Western Pulled	40	@	42
CALIFORNIA.			
Fine Unwashed Fleeces	$ 26	@	30
Medium Unwashed Fleeces	25	@	28
Common Unwashed Fleeces	18	@	23

COATES BROTHERS,
Nos. 127 and 129 Market St.

FLAX-GROWING.

[The *Journal and Argus* of Petaluma gives us the following item about flax from that section.

We would set that Journal right, however, about the market for the flax-*straw*, for the Journal would mislead growers.

The Cotton Mill at Brooklyn will buy all the flax straw that is offered; it need not be shipped abroad, for we have a market—and a good one—here at home;—as it is to be used to make bags for our grain-growers, who laugh at the idea of shipping grain in bulk.—ED. F.:]

We have a sample of flax, grown and manufactured by John Keyes, Esq., of Tomales. The fiber is pronounced, by judges to be of uncommon length and superior quality. Mr. Keyes grew some three acres last year, and pronounces the soil and climate of Tomales better than the flax-growing regions of Ireland even for its production; but unfortunately for the enterprise, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, there is as yet no demand for the product, excepting for the seed, which finds a ready sale at the San Francisco Oil Works. Mr. Keyes, however, thinks it is quite possible that it can be made to pay by shipping the flax East for a market.

Good Milkers.

Mr. Wm. H. White, of Bloomfield, informs us that he has among his band of dairy cows, one that is giving 60 lbs., or 6¾ gallons of milk per day. He also has a heifer, which will not be two years old until next May, that is giving 35 lbs.,—almost four gallons—per day. These cows, it will be remembered, are not family cows, but belong to a regular dairy. If any dairymen can show better milkers than these, let us hear from them.—*Journal and Argus* (Petaluma).

How to Secure Good Oats for Seed.

As we sow we shall reap, is an accepted truth. If you sow small, poor oats, you will reap the same kind. Swedish and Norway oats are the rage now; permit me therefore to propose for imitation the Swedish proceeding to obtain plump and good seed oats.

Place your oats in a heap on the middle of the thrashing floor, on the end that the wind blows to. Get a milking-stool and a small scoop—your wife's flour-scoop will do—and throw the oats, with a light turn of the wrist, to the other end of the floor, against a gentle wind. A little practice will soon enable you to throw it in a half circle and at the same distance. Sweep off now and then, if you have much, the utmost circle for seed, the light oats for feed, and the weed seed to burn. You will now have seed oats worth sowing, without buying at $5 per bushel. I have seen oats grow in Sweden until I was forty years old, but I never saw a heavy crop where the seed was not selected as above.—I. K. BEAN, in *Country Gentleman.*

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER FOURTEEN.

PLOWING—DEEP OR SHALLOW.

Rules absolutely without exception are rare; and they who imagine that I insist on plowing all lands deeply are wrong; for I hold that much land should never be plowed at all. In fact, I have seen in my life nearly as large an area that ought not as I have that ought to be plowed; by which I mean that half the land I have seen may serve mankind better if devoted to timber than if subjected to tillage. I personally know Farmers who would thrive far better if they tilled but half the area they do, bestowing on this all the labor and fertilizers they spread over the whole, even though they threw the residue into common and left it there. I judge that a majority of our Farmers could increase the recompense of their toil by cultivating fewer acres than they now do.

Nor do I deny that there are soils which it is not advisable to plow deeply. Prof. Mapes told me he had seen tracts in West Jersey whereof the soil was but eight inches deep, resting on a stratum of coperas (sulphate of iron,) which, being upturned by the plow and mingled with the soil, poisoned the crops planted thereon. And I saw, last Summer, on the intervale of New River, in the western part of Old Virginia, many acres of Corn which were thrifty and luxuriant in spite of shallow plowing and intense drouth, because the rich, black loam which had there been deposited by semi-annual inundations, until its depth ranged from two to twenty feet, was so inviting and permeable that the corn roots ran below the bottom of the furrow about as readily as above that line. I do not doubt that there are many millions of acres of such land that would produce tolerably, and sometimes bounteously, though simply scratched over by a brush harrow and never plowed at all. In the infancy of our race, when there were few mouths to fill and when farming implements were very rude and ineffective, cultivation was all but confined to these facile strips and patches, so that the utility, the need, of deep tillage was not apparent. And yet, we know that crops often failed utterly in those days, plunging whole nations into the miseries of famine.

The primitive plow was a forked stick or tree top, whereof one prong formed the coulter, the other and longer the beam; and he who first sharpened the coulter-prong with a stone hatchet was the Whitney or McCormick of his day. The plow in common use to-day in Spain and Turkey is an improvement on this, for it has an iron point: still, it is a miserable tool. When, at five years old, I first rode the horse which drew my father's plow in furrowing for or cultivating his corn, it had an iron coulter and an iron share; but it was mainly composed of wood. In the hard, rocky soil of New Hampshire, as full of bowlders and pebbles as a Christmas pudding is of plums, plowing with such an implement was a sorry business at best. My father hitched eight oxen and a horse to his plow when he broke up pebbly green-sward and found an acre of it a very good day's work.—I hardly need add that subsoiling was out of the question, and that six inches was the average depth of his furrow.

I judge that the best Steel Plows now in use do twice the execution that his did with a like expenditure of power—that we can, with equal power, plow twelve inches as easily and rapidly as he plowed six. Ought we to do it? Will it pay?

I first farmed for myself in 1845 on a plat of eight acres, in what was then the open country skirting the East River nearly abreast the lower point of Blackwell's Island, near Fiftieth St., on a little indentation of the shore known as Turtle Bay. None of the Avenues east of Third was then opened above Thirtieth St.; and the neighborhood though now perforated by streets and covered with houses, was as rural and secluded as heart could wish. One fine Spring morning, a neighbor called and offered to plow for $5 my acre of tillage not cut up by rows of box and other shrubs; and I told him to go ahead. I came home next evening, just as he was finishing the job, which I contemplated most ruefully. His plow was a pocket edition; his team a single horse; his furrows at most five inches deep. I paid him, but told him plainly that I would have preferred to give the money for nothing. He insisted that he had plowed for me as he plowed for others all around me. "I will tell you," I rejoined, "exactly how this will work. Throughout the Spring and early Summer, we shall have frequent rains and moderate heat: thus far, my crops will do well. But then will come hot weeks, with little or no rain; and they will dry up, this shallow soil and every thing planted thereon."

The result signally justified my prediction. We had frequent rains and cloudy, mild weather, till the 1st of July, when the clouds vanished, the sun came out intensely hot, and we had scarcely a sprinkle till the 1st of September, by which time my Corn and Potatoes had about given up the ghost. Like the seed which fell on stony ground in the Parable of the Sower, that which I had planted had withered away "because there was no root;" and my prospect for a harvest was utterly blighted, where, with twelve inches of loose, well pulverized earth at the r roots, my crops would have been at least respectable.—When I became once more a farmer in a small way on my present place, I had not forgotten the lesson, and I tried to have plowed deeply and thoroughly so much land as I had plowed at all.—My first Summer here (1853) was a very dry one, and crops failed in consequence around me and all over the country; yet mine were at least fair; and I was largely indebted for them to relatively deep plowing. I have since suffered from frost (on my low land,) from the rotting of seed in the ground, from the ravages of insects, etc.: but never by drouth; and I am entirely confident that Deep Plowing has done me excellent service. My only trouble has been to get it done; for there are apt to be reasons—(haste, lateness in the season, etc.,)—for plowing shallowly for "just this time," with full intent to do henceforth better.

I close this paper with a statement made to me by an intelligent British Farmer living at Maidstone, south of England. He said:

"A few years ago, there came into my hands a field of twelve acres, which had been an orchard: but the trees were hopelessly in their dotage.—They must be cut down; then their roots must be grubbed out: so I resolved to make a clean job of it, and give the field a thorough trenching. Choosing a time in Autumn or early Winter when labor was abundant and cheap, I had it turned over three spits (27 inches) deep: the first being merely reversed; the second reversed and placed at the bottom; the third being reversed and placed above the second. The soil was strong and deep, as that of an orchard should be; I planted the field to Garden Peas, and my first picking was very abundant. About the time that peas usually begin to wither and die, the roots of mine struck the rich soil which had been the first stratum, but was now the second, and at once the stalks evinced a new life—threw out new blossoms, which were followed by pods; and so kept on blossoming and forming peas for weeks, until this first crop far more than paid the cost of trenching and cultivation."

Thus far my English friend. Who will this year try a patch of Peas on a plat made rich and mellow for a depth of at least two feet, and frequently moistened in Summer by some rude kink of irrigation?

THE FARMER.

But for him, what would become of the mechanic, or the manufacturer? But for him, the occupation of the merchant, the miner, the artizan, the professional, the idler, and those who are said to live by their wits? Under, and through a munificent Providence, he not only furnishes for all the "staff of life," but the material for manufacture and commerce. His occupation and its results are the true foundation of the prosperity of all others; and yet how little is this great fact appreciated?

Let us suppose, for instance, that the agriculturists, including all its branches throughout the world, agree and resolve that they will suspend all operations in their line for one year—until January, 1871, what think you would be the condition of the civilized world by that time? We can conceive it possible for them to do that thing and live comfortably through it, but what would become of the rest of the world? Before that period had rolled round, or at least before another crop of cereals could be produced, the last crust would have been eaten, the last pound of meat would have been consumed, the last pound of cotton, flax and hemp would have been spun; millions of laborers in all departments of industry would not only be out of employment, but without bread or the wherewith to sustain life. Picture to your imagination such a condition of things, and then tell me what other calling or pursuit of man, being totally suspended for the same length of time, could produce such a state of things, if you can?

The consolatory fact, that there is no human probability that such a thing will ever occur, does not militate against the idea here sought to be inculcated, to wit: the great importance of the agricultural interests of the country; the interest most neglected, most oppressed, most despised, most degraded, and least understood. In all the plans and schemes for the education of our sons and daughters, this is the least thought of; of all subjects of legislation, this is the most neglected; the hard burdens of taxation, either direct or indirect, are placed upon it; if soldiers are wanted for the country's defence, this interest must furnish the largest portion and bear the largest portion of the expense; if a public debt is created, it must be taxed to pay the largest portion; but if the emoluments of office are to be enjoyed, it must put up with a moiety; or if laws are to be made, why they cannot have much to say about them; —they are only plain, ignorant farmers, and should not presume to meddle in such matters.

Now, brother farmers, is not this a true picture? Is it overdrawn in any particular? I maintain, and I believe you will agree with me, that it is not. Then, is it right it should be so? Is there any necessity that it must remain so? I say not. Then, what is the remedy? I have heretofore endeavored to point it out, but I may be in error; —if you see it please point it out. I claim to be honest, earnest, and open to conviction, and if you show a better way, none will be more willing to pursue that way than your humble servant.—But if you concede me right, what can I do without co-operation? Individual effort is good and important, but in a great reform, combination of the same is absolutely necessary.—*Rural World*

A young man of limited intelligence, who was recovering from a long fit of sickness, being told by his physician that he "might now venture on a little animal food," exclaimed: "No you don't, doctor; I've suffered enough on your gruel and slops, and you don't get me to touch any of your hay and oats."

Chicago is to have a *million dollar hotel*, which will cover an acre and a half of ground, and it is said will be the largest in the world.

Miscellaneous.

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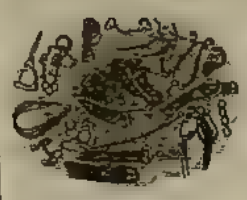

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Miscellaneous.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other foods as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent, Barley Meal, 13 per cent, Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 23 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock and as a safeguard against sudden changes of weather or over-driving it has no equal.

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and improving the quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the meal of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase the bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($25 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $40 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

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MAH San Francisco.

WALTER BROWN & CO.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN. NEW YORK.
HENRY T. BROWN.

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

31-22-1y

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WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

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Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,

and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the

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Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS.

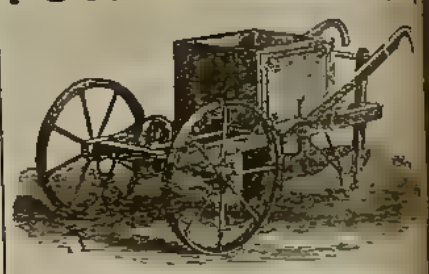
Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND BEST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD

☞ Agents wanted for this County Rights for sale.

30-6 3m

TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER,



This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such manner slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over the ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an instrument with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value—because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all summer and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it. Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay street, up stairs.

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CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT,

CHEAP,

and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

33-1 Proprietors

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen on their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, or any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men*.

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us

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....AND....

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This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection of BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

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INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed, and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA, which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already rich collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from

Horticulture.

FRUIT GROWING.

ADVICE TO NEW BEGINNERS.

We are in receipt of a great number of letters making enquiries as to Small Fruit growing—how to be successful, etc. Friends, these are hard questions for us to answer, for all localities and all persons. Many fruits that are profitable in one locality are not in another, while varieties that will succeed and prove profitable in the hands of one person, with his manner of high culture, etc., will prove a failure in the hands of his more careless and slovenly neighbor. Our first advice is: Procure land as close to a town as possible. If you intend to go into fruit largely, you must calculate to locate where plenty of picker are to be had. We would prefer to pay two hundred dollars per acre for land for this purpose, that lay within a mile of town, than one hundred dollars per acre if over a mile, or fifty dollars per acre if over two miles.

Let any person calculate the difference in interest on the cost of such land, and compare it with the disadvantages one works under with it away from all the conveniences that surround the first named locality, and they will see the force and importance of our statement. Help must be convenient and plenty if you would be successful—Manure should be as close by as possible. The market, express office, and railroad or steamboat station near by; all of these have their importance, that cannot be fully appreciated and valued until tried.

The best soil for growing Small Fruits is of a light sandy or loamy nature, one that is easily worked.

The next thing after securing your land is to go around among fruit growers in that locality, and learn from them what varieties succeed best with them. Read different works on the subject, and last, but most important of all, visit the grounds of some successful fruit growers, "have your eyes and ears open." A few hours on such grounds will be of more practical value than reading all the works on Small Fruit yet published.

There are certain tried sorts that have proved profitable and a success wherever grown.

Another important thing to be remembered is, to set an assortment of Small Fruits—strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, and grapes, and of there early, medium and late sorts. By so doing, the grower can be more independent of the seller. He is more certain of making his business pay, for if one sort fails, another will not. The great trouble with many growers is that they will set out nearly all their ground to one variety, and if this fails, their main dependence is gone; while if they had had others to fall back on, they would have come out right.

Don't try experiments too largely, especially if your means are small, and instead of building air castles, go right to work with a will and build up a permanent business. Don't let a little drawback discourage you—such as low prices some seasons, or a late spring frost, or hard winter. Remember these things will drive many out of the business, and that those who keep right along, year after year, will have the benefit of the seasons of high prices.

We know that there are years when the winter preceding and the season following are universally favorable to the full fruiting of all kinds of fruits, and that in such seasons the amount marketed is so large as to cause prices to drop to a low figure; but let it be remembered that such seasons are exceptions and not the rule, and that some seasons one locality is favored and another not, and other times *vice versa*. In our long experience in growing fruits, we have found that our crops of Small Fruits net us just about the same money every year; for when the crop is large, prices are lower, and when small, higher. We have, however, some years, had large, full crops, when the crop in other localities would be light and in such seasons our profits would be enormous. The summer of 1865, we believe, we sold over four hundred bushels of strawberries, that averaged, in the Chicago market, $10 per bushel. This was owing to the crops being cut short in other localities.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

HILL AND ROW SYSTEM.

We have noticed for the past few years that when runners have been kept off from plants until quite late in the season, and then allowing a few to grow and take root, that the young plants formed from such were very strong, and bore large crops of fruit the following season. This can be accounted for from the fact of the plant having the full strength of its root, obtained a strong, full growth, and where a few runners were allowed to grow and root, they partook of the strength and vigor of the parent plant.

We have therefore, satisfied ourselves from experiments that this is one of the best, if not *the* best, methods of growing strawberries, both for home use and market. By thus keeping the runners off until late in the season, it gives a chance to work the rows out clean with cultivator and hoe up to the time when weeds stop growing, or do a few do grow they cannot ripen their seed.—Then, by allowing the runners to grow, and passing through occasionally with the cultivator to keep them running in the row, and the ground stirred up, just enough plants will form between the original or parent plant to form a matted, narrow row.

These rows will yield as fine fruit as those kept strictly in hills, while at the same time, by hoeing out the old plants every two or three years, and leaving a new plant between each old original plant, the bed is as good as new each year—in fact, we believe it to be one of the best "renewal" systems that can be practiced, and the only one that will produce large crops of large fruit every season. Of course these several plants that are allowed to set should be cleaned out after each crop and runners kept off same as before.

SUGAR CANE AND SORGHUM MILLS, Evaporators and Horse-Power embodying all the recent improvements, and taking the lead of every kind in market. Manufactured by E. L. SQUIER & BRO., Buffalo, N. Y. Either Sugar or Sorgo Manuals for 1870 sent free. 33-12

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The First Edition of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Copies of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of SEEDS and FLORAL GUIDE, is published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful COLORED PLATE—consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

BOUQUET OF PHLOXES.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

CULTURE OF FLOWERS & VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, or TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,

JAMES VICK,

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By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

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NEW STRAWBERRIES.

THE GOLDEN QUEEN,
THE GREEN PROLIFIC,
PEABODY'S PROLIFIC,
DR. NICAISE,
EARLY SCARLET,
AGRICULTURIST,
AND JUCUNDA.

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New Varieties of Potatoes.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PLANTING!

GOOD, responsible parties, who have experience in raising POTATOES, and who have good land—that which is adapted specially for raising them,—can learn of a favorable opportunity of raising the

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES,

On Shares;—many NEW KINDS not before introduced.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

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Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the
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Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express charges paid, $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office,

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We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co

Corner Broadway and Battery Streets,

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32-1

Blackberries, Raspberries

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Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,

WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRIES,

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES,

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Of all the choice kinds. For sale by

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WE entertain no doubt that the SALEM and other members of "Roger Hybrids," will succeed perfectly in California, and ship in splendid condition to the Eastern Markets.

Our stock of the SALEM, is by far the largest and best in the country and warranted genuine.

Strong plants of the SALEM, packed free, at $1,50 each, $9,00 per doz., or $35,00 per hundred.

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MARTHA, HUMELAN, and WALTER, (new and promising varieties,) $2,00 each or $12,00 per doz.

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CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts. per 100—$4 00 per 1,000—postage paid. The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Bell, Large Mottled Bell, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle, Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper. Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runners and bearers; best adapted with the Bell variety for Upland Culture.

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There has been eighty bushels of wheat raised to the acre on this Ranch, which speaks of the quality of the land. Apply to

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This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and is valuable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

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☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

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The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, is more than double its former size, with splendid suites of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

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D. E. CALLAHAN,

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The California Farmer.

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320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in each issue to our *Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

☞ Next week we have several very interesting letters to lay before our readers.

We commend the letter of our highly-esteemed correspondent, whose "Stray Leaves from Margaret's Journal" are always so much valued by our many readers.

"Nellie's Letter to Grandpa" is one of the sweet blossoms of childhood's innocent thoughts; and their loving fragrance are twined with the pet flowers under her care. "Jenny Dare" will be happy in knowing she has called out little Nelly.

BENECIA AND THE COLLEGE.

We shall speak of these Institutions and of Benecia in our next.

BLOSSOM ROCK.

The great experiment of our day will be tried on Saturday next; its result we will report next week. As this is a great scientific enterprise, the result, if successful, will be of advantage to the world.

COMPLIMENTARY.

We acknowledge a complimentary card to the Grand Picnic of the I. O. O. F., at Saucalito, on the 20th inst., which we hope to be able to enjoy; for under the wise and careful management of this most-excellent "Band of Brothers," we feel confident they will make it a most enjoyable affair, for all the elements will be conjoined to make it so;—the Spring-time and blossoming of flowers—a beautiful place—warm hearts and generous welcome—must make the occasion one of more than ordinary interest. Grateful thanks for the kind courtesy.

BOOKS.

The "Sulphur Cure" for the Vine disease, is the title of a little book of 100 pp., from the well-known author, W. J. Flagg, Esq., who has written much upon the Vine.

This book treats generally upon the *mildew* on the Grape, and gives its history, cause, and cure. It is a practical book, and will prove of great service to, aid in removing this hindrance to the prosperity of the Vine.

Published by Harper Brothers, N. Y., and for sale by A. Roman & Co.

"*A Brave Lady.*"

This is the title of another book from the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." This book, coming from so popular an author, will be sought for and read, confident that it will prove a very readable book. Harper Brothers, Publishers; also for sale by A. Roman & Co.

NEW STYLE FURNITURE.

Messrs. George O. Whitney & Co. have just received and are now offering New Styles of Furniture from Boston, of entirely new patterns.—Parlor and chamber sets, of new designs, all of unique and very beautiful work and finish.

As we claim to be a Bostonian, perhaps we are partial to Boston-made furniture, but, in reality, we know Messrs. Whitney & Co. make superb furniture here of our California woods, and by California workmen; but some of their new styles are so beautiful that we call them "Boston styles," and we think purchasers of rich furniture will admire them also.

Mr. Whitney, of this firm, is *the* pioneer furniture man of our City, as his many patrons well-remember; and Mr. Kimball, the partner of this house, is a Bostonian, long engaged in this business in Boston, and familiar with the trade, so that this firm—with their extensive warerooms, full of rich home made furniture, and numerous workmen, added to their large importations from the East—can always supply furniture of the richest and best kinds, and at the lowest terms.

THE GARDEN IN BLOSSON.

The Blossoming time has come and the trees are now in their brightest robes, the earliest blossoms have had their day, and the young fruit is already formed, but now the Cherry, Pear, Plum and Apple, are showing their flowing robes of blossoms.

During the early part of the week we made a visits to the

"GARDENS OF THE ALHAMBRA,"

at Martinez in company with I. S. Pratt, Esq., of Chicago, a Gentleman whose letter on Fruit Packing will be found in this number. Mr. Pratt has had many years experience in packing and shipping Fruit, and we were desirous he should see the Gardens of the Alhambra, confident that this was the largest Orchard and Vineyard of choice Fruits, on this Coast for here are found in their season in addition to all the ordinary kinds of fruit—the Orange, Lemon, Pomegranate, Fig, Olive, Prune and Quince, in large quantities, each in their season.

The Gardens of the Alhambra at this time are a Picture of Paradise, the Orange trees were covered with large and delicious fruit, the luciousness of which we had a positive proof by the r flavor, in addition to witnessing their beauty on the trees.

The Cherry trees were like fountains of foaming waters, pyramids of blossoms, other trees in thousands are in heavy bloom. The Quince trees give great promise by their bloom, the Fig trees were loaded with fruit now as large as pigeon's eggs, Pears had formed their fruit, and give great promise. The Grape vines have started forward with race horse speed, the vines have grown from six to eighteen inches with a great show of fruit. This is some contrast to the season in the Eastern States, where they are now enveloped in snow and ice while we are among the blossoms and revelling on Strawberries and Cream.

The "Gardens of the Alhambra" is one of the Edens of the Pacific, and the condition of the large and grand Orchard and Vineyard reflects the highest credit upon its skillfull proprietor Dr. J. Strentzer, who has so often borne off the highest prizes at our State and District Fairs.

The "Garden of the Alhambra" nestles in a beautiful Vale, surrounded by high hills and just now in their white Dress, are like a child in rich robes nestling in its cradle.

We were specially pleased to visit these grounds now and show our Chicago friend the Home of some of the finest fruit grown in our State, and have him taste some of the best wines ever pressed in California from the Isabella or Catawba, whose "Aroma" remains upon the lips long after the wine has left them.

We shall long remember the hours spent "among the blossoms" where the beautiful in nature is only excelled by the kind and courteous hospitality ever found at this Eden Spot.

SEASON—CROPS—PROSPECTS.

We can only reiterate what we have said for many weeks past, and what we have believed for months past would be enjoyed this year—and that was, a very delightful Spring, a grand and strong set for grain and grasses, and a large crop of all the productions of the earth.

While we say this, we do not say there may *not* be spots of earth—places in several districts and localities where the crops are not so good, or where there is not a *seeming* failure of that good look which denotes prosperity—but wherever we have seen this unfavorable prospect we have easily traced it to a cause which, if rightly understood and managed by an intelligent mind, the cloud upon the prospect would have been removed, and a sunlight would have been there.

These instances of the failure of the crops, in nine-tenths of the cases, arises more from a want of knowledge of the soil, or an intelligent system of culture, or the crop suited to the soil, and the proper season of planting—rather than to an unfavorable season, or any other natural cause. The cultivator of the soil should thoroughly understand the soil he cultivates—its elements of fertility, and the right crop for that soil, the right manner of tillage, and all its wants. Then success will assuredly follow; we are truly glad to see in various parts of our State, a great improvement in this respect; for here in California, the Farmer, to be prosperous, *must* study his profession; he must *read, mark,* and *learn* his occupation, as much as the mechanic or manufacturer, or any other professional man; and the great error, and the cause of so much loss and so many failures on farms, arises more from a want of knowledge than any other cause.

THIS NUMBER.

We call the attention of our readers specially to the important matters in this number.

The Grain-growers should carefully read what our European Correspondent says of California Grain, and how it affects the French markets.

We would say to France—California has only *begun* to send you Grain; we will give you *some* this year. Grain-growers should note the seasons there.

Farmers! read what Horace Greeley says of *deep plowing;* it is worth remembering.

Fruit-growing. We give some good counsel in our "Horticultural" column, collated from Purdy's excellent book on "Small Fruit Growing."

A capital essay upon "Our Relations with England," we take from *Harpers Magazine.* Every lover of our country should read it; that is the doctrine!

The *Farmer!* who he is, and what he is by his influence, is very truly pictured in the article we copy from the *Rural World.* The readers of the CALIFORNIA FARMER will recognize in the sentiments of that article the *same doctrine* we have urged for long years.

If the cultivators of the soil wish to have their own interests cared for and justly appreciated, they must *educate themselves* to take a front rank in society.

VINEYARDS WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

We notice many paragraphs in various Journals over our State, announcing that it is supposed Vineyards could be cultivated and made very prosperous without irrigation. Such Journals are behind the age, for some of the best Vineyards in our State have *never had irrigation.* In fact, wise cultivators—those that know the nature of the Grape—know that the fruit is always better *without* irrigation, as the roots of the Grape love only, and feed only, in warm, dry, and well-pulverised soil. Deep *cultivation* is always better than *irrigation.* The Grape demands a deep, well-pulverised soil—the deeper the better; the roots then will find and take up all the moisture it needs. The Grape needs *drainage* more than irrigation; and all persons who formerly saw the Los Angeles Grapes that were shipped here, remember they were *half white,* while our mountain-side Grapes are a deep purple. The irrigated Grapes are always cold and watery, while Grapes in dry, warm soil, are rich and sweet.

Our mountain-sides, when rightly cultivated, deep and fine, need no water for the Grape; the Grape-roots will take care of themselves; they can be planted by the sides of rocky boulders, and they will cover unsightly rocks, while their roots will run down by the side of the rocks and find nourishment, while their large, rich, sweet clusters will lay upon the rocks in great luxuriance.

EMIGRATION MOVEMENTS.

We hear very little now about the "Emegrant Aid Societies," or appropriation of offices with fat salaries, and we rejoice that such things were not foisted upon our State. Enough was done however, to do an injury to the cause of wholesome Emigration by the absurd doctrine advanced by many political or partizan wire pullers.

California will have all the new comers we can take care of or find room for, in a healthy point of view, as this Journal has all along opposed the importation of the Paupers of Europe, or its poor and ignorant masses, so we oppose it still—for we are confident we shall have all the new comers we need, and they will be of the right character too, for we shall have men of property, intelligence and business capacity, and they will bring their families, and their influence will be for the highest good of our State. This is the class of visitors we need, and these we must and shall have, and we need no others.

Our State has the capacity to sustain millions of inhabetants, for we have now over FIFTY MILLIONS of acres of good land fit for cultivation, yet untouched. These acres await the coming of that class of settlers that will give to our State permanance, dignity and prosperity.

MARKET ASPARAGUS.

The Asparagus in our Markets is but little understood by our housekespers. Fancy takes the place of knowledge and judgment, and many persons purchase the poisonous *white* instead of the healthy *green,* which is the only kind fit for use.

Purchasers of this most delicious and healthy vegetable should bear in mind that of the white Asparagus, only about one quarter of it can be eaten, and that is often very bitter and unsavory, while the green is always sweet and delicious, and generally seven-eighths of it can be eaten.

The white is grown under ground, and before the color changes to green, is poisonous and tough, while the green is perfected by the sun, and always healthy, the cost of the white is four times as great as the green, because only a portion can be eaten, and never so good—those that use it, do so for fashion sake, or from an acquired taste.

The white is cut below the ground with a knife, whereas the true way is to break off the green at the proper hight as it appears. The good will snap like a pipe stem—that which will not should never be used for it is the seed bearing kind, and not fit for the table.

If cultivators will try this they will find good customers and at better prices than can ever be had for white.

CALIFORNIA PEARLS, DIAMONDS, ETC.

California is not only a Gold and Silver-producing country, but here, too, are found Precious Stones, Pearls and Jewels rare.

Upon the beach at Pescadero are found a thousand varieties of beautiful stones; while our mountains and river-beds produce Diamonds rare and wonderful, but these riches are not yet understood.

Lower California has been but little explored, and the Gulf of California is now the Pearl Fishery which soon will astonish the world.

The Revenue returns for 1869, received by last mail from City of Mexico, show that the catch of Pearls and Shell for the past year, on the Gulf Coast of the territory granted to the "Lower California Company," amounted to the large sum of $76 000.

This, of course, is the valuation of the Pearls given by the divers and speculators, and is consequently very much below the actual value of the catch.

A Pearl is frequently sold for $20, which, re-sold at Panama for $200, brings $1,000 in Paris; and in many cases much greater profits have been made on very fine gems.

Not over one-half of the catch is ever reported to the Government, and the yield of the Gulf, for 1869, may be safely estimated at $300,000 in gold.

FRUIT PACKING—FRUIT-SHIPMENTS.

We call the attention of our Orchardists to the letter upon this subject, in another column, from I. S. Platt, Esq., who has kindly given us his views on this all-important subject.

Having spent several days in company with Mr. Platt in visiting some of our best orchards, and in meeting our Fruit-raisers, we shall be enabled to lay before our readers many kinds of information which will be of advantage to them the coming year.

Home Correspondence,

PACKING AND SHIPPING FRUIT.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Dear Sir:—

It is well known that most of the shipments of California fruits, to the Eastern States, have proved unsuccessful.

The reasons, perhaps, have not been well understood. Few of them have arrived there in fair condition. Gathered mostly from the stock in our markets—in apparent good condition at the time—re-packed in deep boxes, and after thus being twice handled over, subjected to the jostling of a shipment of more than two thousand miles—it is not surprising that many boxes, on opening, present more the appearance of jelly than of whole fruit.

It is quite possible to change all this, and make the shipments profitable.

Boxes lighter in construction may be made firm and strong by adding a centre-piece of the same length and breadth of the headings. In that case, the whole material of the boxes may be thinner.

In packing grapes, sawdust, bran, etc., should not be used. The face-side should be downward—the boxes not over four inches in depth—a simple lining of white paper (no wrapping of bunches or clusters), and the whole mass made as compact as possible, without crushing the grapes. Cherries may be placed in like boxes, in layers, with one thickness of paper between. Light fancy or paper boxes can seldom be so secured as to carry the fruit without damage.

It has taken our Eastern fruit-growers many years to acquire the skill of picking and packing fruit in a manner safe for long shipments; and, of late years, many peaches are sent from Illinois and Michigan to Montreal, and sometimes to New York and Boston. Considering the heat in which they are subjected, in August and September, this is more trying than shipments from San Francisco to Chicago.

If pears and plums were picked in the earliest state consistent with their ripening, and packed in boxes not more than eight inches in depth, they might stand a shipment of six or even eight days, and still be in plight for market.

Of course the tenderer varieties should be excluded, and the packing should always be done when the fruit is grown. The cars should be well ventilated; narrow strips of at least one inch thickness should raise the boxes from the bottom of the cars; other strips, say of half an inch thickness, should be inserted between each layer of boxes, and the whole bulk so braced or wedged that each box should be held securely in its place until it has reached its destination.

While freights remain at present rates, it is obvious that none but the choicest fruits will warrant long shipments, and compete with Eastern fruits.

That all errors in shipments shall be corrected in one season is not to be expected; but the surplus California fruits will find a reliable and steady market in the Eastern States whenever the shipments are placed in a more healthy condition.

Reductions in freight will, no doubt, be made whenever it is demonstrated that the fruit can be sent in quantities, steadily and profitably, into the Eastern markets.

Yours truly,

I. S. PLATT.

ABOUT TURKEYS.

[We have received the following letter from the gentleman to whom it was addressed. We presume it was sent to us for a reply, and this we cheerfully give. As far as information can be gathered, there are, at this time, none of the new breeds of Turkeys here, except in a few instances, among our private bird-fanciers.

The largest in our markets generally weigh 14, 16, 18, and sometimes 20 lbs., dressed; on foot they weigh 25 lbs. or more.

We learn that some of these famous 40-pound Turkeys will soon be introduced here for sale, by the poultry-growers at Fruit Vale.—ED. F.]

WEST FARMS, Westchester Co., N. Y.,
March 18th, 1870.

W. BLANDING, Esq:

Dear Sir—As you are connected with the State Agricultural Society, I take the liberty of addressing you, to enquire about the turkeys of your State. I wish to ascertain the weight of the heaviest turkeys you have there. The best gobblers we have here weigh 40 lbs. and hens 22 lbs. I have heard that there are some much heavier in California; if so, I wish to get some of them.

Will you please have the kindness to make enquiries, and let me know about this subject at your earliest convenience, and greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

WM. SIMPSON, JR.

NELLIE'S LETTER.

SACRAMENTO, April 17.

DEAR GRANDPA.

I must write and tell you about my bulbs, they are so beautiful. The white and purple are in blossom, but the others are not out yet; I hope they soon will be, for I think that one of them will be double, and it will be so beautiful when it is in blossom. I watch them every day with delight, longing for them to come out, so I can tell what color they are.

I hope your foot is all well Grandpa, so you can walk about. I read my letter in the FARMER, and I wondered if "Jennie Dare" had seen it yet, she thinks that I have a flinty little heart—you don't think so, do you Grandpa?

The first of May I shall have vacation, and then I am going in the country to have a good time and pick wild flowers. Oh! wont that be nice Grandpa? It does me so much good to run and play in the fields, for I cannot run in the city.

From your Affectionate

LITTLE NELLIE.

STRAY LEAF FROM MARGRET'S JOURNAL,

Petaluma, Cal., Easter Sunday, April 17th 1870

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

This is Easter Sunday! What a lovely morning! The sun is warm and pleasant, the air cool and delightful. How sweet the aroma of the newly blossoming fruit trees! The air is filled with perfume and vocal with the songs of birds. How they seem to rejoice, as they hop from branch to branch and trill their sweet melodious cadences to one another! All nature rejoices in its vernal loveliness and it seems good to be, to live, and move in this beautiful world.

Not feeling strong enough to go with the multitude who throng the earthly temples of God to praise His name with thanksgiving and songs of rejoicing, I have seated myself on the ground under this spreading Fig tree, just budding with leaf and fruit, to enjoy the harmonies of nature, to meditate amid these myriad beauties of sky, air and earth. Dear old mother Earth! how I enjoy thus reclining upon thy maternal bosom and gathering strength from contact with the freshly turned sods of the garden!

If it could only be always morning, always spring! Why these changes to the sultry heat of noon, the chilly damp of evening and the darkness of midnight; the scorching suns of Summer, the somber fogs of Autumn and the dismal frosts of Winter? Why this variety in external nature? Why these mixed conditions in human life?—Doubtless there are reasons in the very nature of man for all these changes in his external surroundings. It seems to us as if we could always enjoy the sweet Spring-time in its vernal beauty, the freshness of early morning with the glad sunlight on our pathway, but, we cannot tell, for no mortal has ever experienced a continuance of any one state of life, either in himself or in external nature.

Birth, infancy, childhood, youth, maturity, and then old age. This is the order of human life—These stages succeed each other as surely as morning, noon, evening and night: as Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, in the seasons of the year. There must be some necessity for this or it would not be thus. Without change there can be no progress. Nations like individuals, have their infancy, youth, maturity and old age, containing within their own organism the elements of growth and also of decay. So also have Churches or Religious organizations. They rise and flourish, mature and decay. Yet in them all there is a principle of life which cannot die, but puts on new forms of use and beauty, when the decaying husk enveloping them, they are laid aside as worn out.

How many sweet and comforting thoughts crowd my mind, as this truth of the constant, onward progress of the soul, through all the changes and changes of this mortal life—yes, and of the immortal too, becomes clearly seen in its wonderful order and beauty.

Nothing in our external lives is constant and fixed, because nothing in our internal, is permanent. We are so constantly changing that at no two consecutive moments are we ever the same—The particles composing our bodies are constantly decaying and being renewed, because the forces of our soul-life are being continually changed—The new is ever taking the place of the old. Why then should we regret these changes thus perpetually recurring in ourselves and those around us? We have the promise not only of "new heavens" but "a new earth wherein shall dwell Righteousness." Each of us can do something to aid in forming this new earth, for it will correspond to and represent the minds of those who dwell upon it as truly as does the present image forth the state of men and women around us.

I am so happy, this beautiful Easter morning, that I can realize something of the joy of the women unto whom our Lord first appeared in His glorified Human form after His resurrection. My soul is lifted up above the low and grovelling cares of earth, into a purer ether, a diviner air, as I sit in this genial sunlight and breathe in this invigorating atmosphere. "The Lord is in His holy Temple, let all the earth keep silence before Him," what a sweet tranquility reigns around and within me! Surely this beautiful world in its verdant freshness is the house of God! How beautiful must He, the Creator and former of so much loveliness be in the heaven of heavens, where there is no night but where "perpetual spring abides and never withering flowers."

Is not this the secret of true happiness to enjoy the present, trusting to our wise and loving Father for all in the great future. If clouds thicken and obscure the sunlight, if the storms beat upon and destroy our brightest flowers, yet we know that "behind the clouds, the sun is shining," that other flowers will bloom in fairer beauty to adorn our gardens. When the gay morning hours yield to somber night, and their mornings no more bless our vision with more radiant loveliness and enchanting beauty. So in our own lives, though we have passed the bounds of happy childhood and the gladness of maturity, and are now looking down the hill toward sunset. Yet we know that nothing of us can die except the dust belonging to earth,—that our souls will continue to live when these garments of flesh are laid aside forever.

The Church, to-day, celebrates the Resurrection of our Blessed Lord. Even now we can hear the Angel voice which said to the weeping Mary, "He is not here! He has arisen!" We also hear the words of the Master; 'Because I live, ye shall live also." The body returns to its native earth—"ashes to ashes—dust to dust," while the "spirit returns to God who gave it." Imperishable, indestructible as He who gave it birth, it rises from the decaying body in the same human form to continue to live and progress in Wisdom, Love and Power forever and forever.

"We bow our heads at going out,
And enter straight another golden
Chamber of the King, larger than
This, and lovelier."

"HOADLEY" "RUSSELL!"

HOADLEY'S IMPROVED THRESHING ENGINES!!

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED SEPARATORS!!

CONSTITUTING PERFECTION IN THRESHING GRAIN!!!

THESE MACHINES are now so completely constructed as to render them the very "NE PLUS ULTRA" of ENGINES and SEPARATORS for the Farming community of California.

THE ATTENTION of the FARMING community and the public generally is called to the GREAT IMPROVEMENTS on the above make of Engines and Separators, which are surpassed by none for threshing grain, and are specially adapted to the use of Farmers.

Improvements on Russell's Separator.

THE SEPARATOR has been increased six inches in width, the sieves being much enlarged, to correspond; the 33 inch Cylinder now having a 40 inch Sieve, being six inches larger than the old style; and the 36 inch Cylinder Sieve has been increased six inches, and is now 48 inches, which greatly enhances the capacity of the Machines.

HAINES' HEADERS

With Doane's Adjustable Reel.

IN OFFERING these SUPERIOR HEADERS to the Farming Community of California, we can safely say that we have now brought the HEADING MACHINE to as near perfection as is possible.

THE MOST USEFUL IMPROVEMENT YET MADE.

WHICH is a simple arrangement for Raising and Lowering the Reel some 18 inches, so as to enable the REEL to reach lodged grain, different lengths of stalks, and to be used in windy weather without stopping the Machine, and the consequent loss of time and labor in adjusting the old style Stationary Reel, which took some FIFTEEN MINUTES. The belts are always of the right length, and you can adjust the Reel to any grain with the greatest ease,

AND WITHOUT LOSING A MINUTE'S TIME!

THE GREAT point in our New Headers will commend itself to all purchasers, and no other Headers will be used when the great merits of this improvement are known.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are Cautioned not to infringe upon our Patent Adjustable Reel Headers, as they will be prosecuted.

FOR SALE BY OWNER OF PATENT AND MANUFACTURER.

WOODS Improved Prize Mower—Folding Bar: As now made, this is the best and Cheapest MOWER used on the Pacific Coast.
KIRBY SELF RAKE REAPER, is unsurpassable in its work.
KIRBY MOWERS—two Sizes, Greatly Improved.
HEADER WAGONS—Thimble Skein, with and without fifth wheel, do., do., with Screw Hubs,—Mill Machinery, Engines, and Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Pipe and Nails.

33 8. TREADWELL & CO., San Francisco, Marysville, and Sacramento, Cal.

M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 Front St.,
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BUCKEYE Mower, Reaper, SELF RAKER AND

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THE BUCKEYE FOR 1870!

THE MOST COMPLETE MACHINE MADE, WHETHER AS A

MOWER, REAPER, or SELF-RAKING REAPER.

For TEN YEARS in California, as at the East, the BUCKEYE is acknowledged AHEAD an SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MACHINE!

SALES EACH YEAR CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

Five Thousand Farmers in California have Used them, and Pronounce them the BEST Machines in the Market.

We offer the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER to Farmers with the utmost confidence knowing they are Superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented.

They have been Thoroughly Tested in California for Three Years, and give the Utmost Satisfaction

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SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER!

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HAINE'S HEADER.

Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois. Also

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108 and 110 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Pigs, Dogs, Etc.

THOSE who desire to secure Pure Stock of Domestic Poultry are invited to visit our Poultry Yards, and see the varieties for themselves.

We have the following, raised by our ourselves, and mated Pure Fowls:

LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE LEGHORNS, DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS,

—ALSO—

Aylesbury Ducks---Bronze Turkeys.

These Ducks and Turkeys are New Varieties of great excellence. The Turkeys are said to weigh 20 or 30 pounds each.

We have perfected arrangements abroad, so that we can supply any breed of Fowls, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Pigs, etc., or any kind of Animal Stock to be procured in the old States or Europe, and supply them at lowest terms.

Those interested in Stock, that desire to procure such information about Domestic Ais, should Apply to

NICHOLS & WILLARD,
FRUIT VALE AVENUE,
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VERY CHOICE

Domestic Poultry,

POULTRY, EGGS FOR HATCHING, ETC.

—o|o—

GRAY BRAHMAS, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock (Fowls of enormous size—10 to 14 pounds), and the French Table and Egg Fowls—Creve Coeur and Houdan. Sent safe by railroad.

C. CARROLL LORING, Importer,
BOSTON, MASS.

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*, Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the FARMER OFFICE.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33.1

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on THURSDAY August 19th 1869.

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of ten months, ... $250

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

34-3 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President.

RAMIE SEED, PURE & FRESH.

We have the GENUINE FRESH RAMIE SEED, in Packages, for sale only in small parcels neatly done up for mailing.

Packages $1, each.

At the FARMER OFFICE.

VINEGAR.

HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASSES, OR SORGHUM, In Ten Hours, without using drugs.

For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn.

IMPORTANT

—TO—

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

A Splendid lot of these,

Best of all Early Potatoes,

And raised here in California can be had at the

New York Prices.

We invite all Potatoe growers to call and see them at our office, where we can show them a sufficient number of testimonials as to their Quality and Productiveness to convince all that the Early Rose is the very

BEST EARLY POTATOE KNOWN

One of the grand features of this wonderful Potatoe is that it succeeds most admirably in high, dry lands—Some grand results we have here in reports now to be published.

Those who want Pure Seed of California growth, and at New York rates or what it would cost to bring them here, can have larger, fairer and fresher Seed than any that can be imported.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco

FRESH ALFALFA.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year. Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, (up-stairs.)

Durability---Simplicity---Light Draft!!

THE WORLD MOWER AND REAPER!!!

The Most Perfect Harvesting Machine Ever Built.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

E. BALL AND COMPANY, CANTON OHIO.

THIS MACHINE is the Harvest-gathering of twenty years' experience in the manufacture of Agricultural Machinery, and takes rank with the PRINTING PRESS, ENGINE-LATHE, and LOCOMOTIVE, in the qualities of Precision, Staunchness and Durability.

ITS FOUNDATION IS A SINGLE PIECE OF SOLID IRON, of shape to resist all possible strains:

Its gearing is shaped to standard gauge, and each cog cut out of solid iron, with mathematical exactness.

The working parts are permanently fixed, and fully protected from water, dust, grass, and all other causes of disturbance.

By these means we reduce friction to the lowest point—stop the self-destruction common to all rough cast Machines—avoid breakages in harvest—secure easy draft and the same durability which pertains to cut gear in other kinds of machinery.

The "WORLD" has been tested four years, in the hands of the MOST INTELLIGENT AND RELIABLE FARMERS IN THE LAND, all of whom unite in declaring that, comparatively,

"THERE IS NO OTHER HARVESTER"

The "WORLD" is furnished as follows:—

AS A MOWER—TWO SIZES.

COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—DROPPER——TWO SIZES.

COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—HAND RAKE (SIDE DELIVERY) AND DROPPER—ONE SIZE.

All Combined Machines, have two CUTTER BARS. To those wishing to cut Flax or Hemp, a Knife specially adapted to this kind of work, is furnished with the Combined Machines.

The California Tornado Thresher and Seperator,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE PACIFIC COAST by

E. BALL AND COMPANY, CANTON, OHIO.

WHILE unequaled in point of Mechanical excellence, this Machine possesses the not less important merit of being built with the view of special adaptation to the needs of this Coast. In point of DURABILITY, Capacity and Draft, the "TORNADO" stands, by common consent, at the head of the list of

STANDARD THRESHERS AND SEPERATORS.

It is furnished with the improved CAREY, DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER, the excellencies of which are unquestioned.

For Prices and Complete Information, address, or Apply to

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.

Importers of Hardware, Agricultural Implements, and Miners Tools.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST, Nos., 3 and 5, Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Home Miscellany.

"N" FOR NANNIE AND "B" FOR BEN.

"N" for Nannie and "B" for Ben;
I see them now as I saw them then,
On the bark of the oak tree wed,
She sat waist-deep in clover white,
And the liquid gold of June sunlight
Swept over her sweet young head.

And I stood carving the letters twain,
That time and tempest have all in vain
Striven to blur and blot;
They live in the oak tree's dusky grain,
Stamped as their memory on my brain,
Changing and fading not.

Oh! the vows that I vowed that day,
Their broken shreds in my bosom stay,
Wounding it hour by hour.
Could I be false to one so true?
Dared be cruel, my love, to you,
Nannie, my lily flower?

Ere the snow had whitned those letters twain,
In the old church porch you hid your pain,
As my bride and I passed by;
Your eyes were brave, but your cheeks grew white,
The cheek I should have pillowed that night
Where it never now may lie.

Little Nannie, you are at rest,
The butter-cups growing over your breast,
Close by the graveyard gate;
But ah! I live to rue the day
Gold tempted my steps from love away,
And mine is the sadder fate.

For I'd give the rest of my life to-night
To see you sit in the clover white,
The sun on your locks of gold,
And carve once more as I carved them then,
"N" for Nannie and "B" for Ben,
[On the bark of the oak tree old.

COURAGE.

BY MRS. CELIA THAXTER.

Because I hold it sinful to despond,
And will not let the bitterness of life
Blind me with burning tears, but look beyond
Its tumult and its strife;

Because I lift my head above the mist,
Where the sun shines and the broad breezes blow,
By every ray and every rain-drop kissed
That God's love doth bestow.

Think you I find no bitterness at all,
No burden to be borne, like Christian's pack?
Think you there are no ready tears to fall,
Because I keep them back?

Why should I hug life's ills with cold reserve,
To curse myself and all who love me? Nay!
A thousand times more good than I deserve
God gives me every day.

And in each one of these rebellious tears,
Kept bravely back, he makes a rainbow shine.
Grateful I take his slightest gift; no fears
Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear; and when the clouds are past,
One golden day redeems the weary year.
Patient I listen, sure that sweet at last
Will sound his voice of cheer.

Then vex me not with chiding. Let me be.
I must be glad and grateful to the end.
I grudge you not your cold and darkness,—me
The powers of light befriend.—[*Atlantic Monthly.*

UNDER BROADWAY.

You of course all know that Broadway is the principal street of New York, and some of you have heard of number 245 Broadway. I said, last month, something of the sights to be seen on the street. Indeed, I think that a walk up or down Broadway, on a pleasant day, is more interesting than any show I ever saw. It now appears that to see all the sights of Broadway one must go down underground. In a very quiet way, there has been a company of men at work making a large tunnel or bore directly under the street. It went by the office of the *Agriculturist* before our friends there, who think they are pretty wide-awake, knew anything about it. Well, I don't wonder, as all the work was done 25 feet under the surface, and the earth loosened in digging was all taken out at the basement of a large marble building, in so quiet a manner that only those in the secret knew anything about it. There the men are at work like moles or gophers, slowly digging a hole eight feet in diameter. You will wonder what they are doing it for. They are making a big blow gun! I suppose that every boy has blown peas through a tube. This underground channel, which by the way, is all walled with brick or iron, is the tube, and an immense fan, driven by a steam engine, does the blowing..... "*The peas!*".....Oh, they are cars that are blown from one end to the other. The affair is called the Pneumatic Transit. Pneumatic is pronounced *newmatic*, and is from a Greek word meaning air. The company proposes to send parcels, and people, too, I believe, from one point to another, more rapidly than can now be done. A similar thing is successfully at work in London. It is, in fact, a sort of sailing by land with the breeze quite under control.—*American Agriculturist.*

"My dear Lucy, I am surprised at your taste in wearing another woman's hair on your head," said Smith to his wife. "My dear Tom," replied the wife, "I am equally astonished that you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back."

BE TRUSTY AND TRUE.

When Lord Wellington was commander of an army in India, a certain rich man offered him five hundred thousand dollars for some secret information, on a very important question. Wellington looked thoughtfully a few moments, as if he were weighing the temptation; but he was not. He was only considering the best way to answer his tempter. At length he said:

"It appears that you can keep a secret, sir?"

"Certainly," replied the man, feeling sure that he had gained his point.

"So can I," rejoined Wellington "Good morning, sir." And the man went away with a chop-fallen air.

Thus, you see, Wellington was proof against corruption. He rejected a *bribe of a half million dollars!* Wasn't that noble? Yes. Very good. Stick a pin in this fact, and make this resolution: "I will be true and trusty too. I will never betray my trust. Millions of money shall never buy me to do wrong."

Make this resolution and keep it, my children, and you will always respect yourselves and be respected by others. You will never cheat nor steal. You will never be robbers of banks nor betrayers of trust. You will be trusty and true.

"When a stranger treats me with want of proper respect," said a philosophic poor man, "I comfort myself with the reflection that it is not myself he slights, but my old shabby coat and hat, which, to say the truth, have no particular claims to admiration. So if my hat and coat choose to fret about it, let them; it is nothing to me."

Richard Baxter said: "I must confess, as the experience of my own soul, that the expectation of loving my friends in heaven principally kindles my love to them on earth. If I thought that I should never know, and consequently never love them after this life, I should number them with temporal things, and love them as such; but I now delightfully converse with my pious friends, in a firm persuasion that I shall converse with them forever; and I take comfort in those that are dead or absent, believing that I shall shortly meet them in heaven, and love them with a heavenly love."

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

At this time, there are peculiar reasons why America and England should not quarrel. They stand in the van of modern progress. In America the great obstacle and reproach to freedom is removed after a fierce struggle, and the nation is once more looked to as the day-star by all in forcing lands who are interested in liberty or the advancement of human rights. In England the ceaseless but silent revolution still proceeds which has made her all she is. Every day the poor are elevated, their condition ameliorated, their privileges extended; the distinctions of class are less apparent; the nation becomes more really democratic. The governing classes, even those who cling most tenaciously to the institutions of the past, have yet the wisdom to know when to be no longer conservative. The political events of the last year are full of significance. The franchise has just been extended; a workingman now sits in the House of Common; the connection between Church and State has been dissolved in one important portion of the empire; the abolition of primogeniture was proposed at the last session of Parliament; the whole question of land tenure must soon be thrown open for discussion. Changes may not be rapid, but reforms are not slow. The Liberal party is in power; the very men who were our friends control the government. In the present Cabinet the Duke of Argyle, Earl Granville, Earl Cimberly, John Bright, William E. Forster were staunch advocates of the Union during the war; and other subordinate members of the government were equally earnest and outspoken in our behalf; while those who opposed us have admitted their mistake. The Prime Minister, the most powerful man in England for at least a quarter of a century, has been proud enough and great enough to acknowledge his error.

It is then a positive duty for us to uphold the hands of those who are struggling for reform in England. One who knows writes that, besides the Irish land bill, there will be brought forward at the next session of Parliament "a general education bill, great measures of law reform and of army reform, a trades-union bill, and an abolition of tests bill, backed by the whole power of the government." Whether he approves it or not, every sensible Englishman can see the irresistible current that sweeps away every obstacle there. What a fearful responsibility to interrupt this onward movement of a nation by such an event as a war between England and America!

No. This is not the time to select for serious difficulties between us. With two liberal parties in power, with every prospect of the continuance of each, with the people in one country becoming more prosperous, and in the other more powerful, every day—the friends of the whole race, in either land, should do all in their power to foster the most friendly feelings. The two nations should strike hands, and with their liberal ideas, their advancing Christianity, their increasing education, their material wealth, they can not only present a front that no physical power will attack, but which no great moral evil that they may wish to remove can long withstand.

They need only to look each other steadily in the face, and learn how much good feeling each cherishes for the other. Neither government can possibly have a desire to quarrel. Each will gladly follow the current of popular feeling if this sets toward such a reparation as England can honorably offer and America honorably accept. When once this difficulty that now separates them shall be removed the nations that speak the English tongue will constitute an empire, divided by seas and separate in institutions, indeed, but as powerful, and vastly more beneficial to the world, than that of Rome. Their unity in laws, language, literature, and religion will be paralleled by their harmony in feeling, their accord in progress, their generous rivalry in liberty, and in all the works that bring peace on earth and good-will to men.—Col. Adam Badeau, in *Harper's Magazine for March.*

ABOUT DOGS.

MINERVA GLEN, April, 1870.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Dear Sir—While reading that excellent article about dogs, in the FARMER, a few weeks ago, a chapter of my experience in the canine business occurred to me. I intended, at the time, to give it to your readers, hoping it might be a useful hint to some of them, but no opportunity presented itself until now, so here it is:

About eighteen months ago, an acquaintance of mine, who was somewhat of a dog-fancier, and had just become the owner of a litter of fine Newfoundland pups,—recommended to me the wonderful usefulness of good dogs, and finally prevailed on me to buy one of his for the moderate sum of $5. I had read a great many stories about the lives of children having been saved, and other great losses averted by the timely interference of some "good dog," and thought of my little girl at home, and the probability of, some of these days, being able to get up a first-class "dog story" myself. Well, I *have* got the story, though the dog figures rather badly in it.

Well, I took him home, and a likely "purp" he was. He "waxed exceedingly strong" and grew amazingly fast; indeed, so rapidly did he gain, and so much was I obliged to increase his "grub" each day, that, after six months, I came to the conclusion that either he or I would have to leave the "Glen" if things went on at that rate much longer.

As I could see no other use in him thus far, except to stow away food and keep it from spoiling, I thought I could use him to better advantage as *manure*, and while I was looking up a good place to *plant* him, a neighbor called in and "rather liked" the dog, so I gladly made him a present of it. Now sir, in place of the "purp," I bought two fine Berkshire hogs; and it is a fact that, next fall, we will have 500 pounds of good pork from the same food it would have required to have kept a worthless dog; besides our flower-beds are not trod down every morning, as if a mule had walked over them; we hear no dismal howls, —horrible yawns—and we have no fleas now.

Our neighbor keeps the dog yet, but he has no hogs. Nevertheless, the last time I saw him (the dog) there was not much else of him but a first-rate frame to build a dog on

Summing up, I *do* think that about the poorest property a farmer can have is dog-property. I know some people who support half a dozen worthless curs, and keep neither sheep nor hogs. The dogs will not allow the former to live on the premises, while the latter would starve where so many "purps" have to be fed. Why do people keep dogs? Yours, A. K.

IMPROVED BREED OF CATTLE.

We noticed on Tuesday last about thirty young bulls passing through town. They were from San Francisco, and were purchased by Messrs. Standifer & Dunlap, for the improvement of their stock on the Yucaipa Ranche, belonging to these gentlemen. They are mostly yearlings, and, as they passed through town, attracted the admiration of all who witnessed them. We are glad to notice and commend the enterprise of our farmers and stock-raisers, and no doubt the enterprising owners of this band of cattle will have cause to "bless their lucky stars" in obtaining a means whereby they can cross their stock with animals so pure and thorough-bred.

[Thus speaks the *San Bernardino Guardian* of April 9th, and the subject is worthy of note and comment; for it is all-important that every effort should be made to improve the breeds of cattle; also horses, sheep, swine, and every other class of our useful animals.

But when will the time come when a higher view will be taken of humanity, and a just care be given to the subject of creating a purer and nobler type of mankind? when will the time come when attention—a just and proper attention—will be given to the importance of creating a race of human beings that shall show among mankind as great an improvement in purity of blood and beauty of person, grace of action, stateliness, and intelligence, and other high qualities,—as the improvements that have been made in the various races of animals in the last ten years? when shall we *reject* raising human beings from scrub stock, —the same as has been done with other animals? —ED. F.]

Make Home Beautiful.

Something for every Home, that will win a place in every Heart.

"MORNING PRAYER."

A beautiful Chromo by Louis Kurtz, exactly reproducing the original painting by John Phillips. Press and People unite in pronouncing it the most desirable picture for Home adornment ever published.

"It is exceedingly beautiful."—Chicago Tribune. "Of the most lovable description."—Evening Journal. "Every way a desirable work."—Republican. "Combines artistic skill with rare truthfulness to nature."—Post. "Cannot but be immensely popular."—Art Journal "A beautiful picture that teaches a beautiful lesson."—Little Corporal.

Send for circular. E. H TRAFTON, Art Publisher Box 73, Chicago.

Ask your Picture dealer for it. 4-33

Young Man Wanted.

We want a smart and active young man from 12 to 16 years of age, to attend to our Reading Room and Museum, Mailing Papers, etc.

None need apply who cannot bring the best testimonials of character and ability. Must be a good penman and quick at figures.

To such a young man an opportunity of advancement will be given.

A young man whose parents or friends reside in the city would be preferred.

Apply at our office only between 4 and 6 P. M.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY cuts in those parts needing such illustration, so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $3 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully Illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $1 50

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on In-door Plants, By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST

STEAMER

THE FOLLOWING

Flint on Milch Cows—New Edition.....$2 50
Flint on Grasses—New Edition.....$2 50
Harris on Garden Insects—Superb Edition.....$5 00
Book of Fruits—by Baker.....$1 50

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works, or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the FARMER Office.

32-5 WARREN & CO.

NEW

Russian, Turkish & Roman BATH HOUSE.

No 524 TO 528 PACIFIC STREET,

DR. ZEILE INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT his New Bath House is now open for the accommodation of patrons. Neither pains nor expense have been spared to make this the best and most commodious establishment of the kind, either in Europe or America.

Convenient and separate apartments are afforded for the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air, and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms, where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M. 31-23

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS.

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making Scrap Books, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds; In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2 50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

New Advertisements.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.

PIONEER

FURNITURE

AND

Upholstery Warerooms

MANUFACTURERS

AND

IMPORTERS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST 31-13

STATEMENT —OF THE— CONDITION —OF THE— PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock.....$1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends $699,834 80.

Loans on first Mortgages		$562,695 00
Estimated value premises Mortgaged	$1,620,250	
Buildings on premises insured for	$75,000	
Loans on collateral		494,529 00
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is	$909,977	
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000		150,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank		41,572 30
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York		91,257 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued		145,920,73
State and Federal stamps on hand		4,297 15
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets		146,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1 696,684 62

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	381,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	391,013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 52
Amount received from rents	10,957 00
Total	$1,154,223 54

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,227 26
Amount paid for marine losses	341,374 67
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,519 95
Paid for commissions to agents	109,755 97
State and Federal taxes	42,045 83
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payments	117,650 75
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000 00
	$1,039,594 03
Net amount fire risks written during the year	$853,733,752 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year	33,429,239 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1870	$45,232,301 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st, 1869	2,977,957 00

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 3-4

Preserve Your Sight!

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES'

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Mounted in fine gold, Steel and Shell Frames, accurately adapted to the various conditions of sight. Those in need of Spectacles will find my assortment the most extensive, and receive the attention of one skilled in his profession.

C. MULLER, Optician,
V 1 No 305 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Agents Wanted.

We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the VALUE OF OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to EDITOR FARMER.

Miscellany.

"WHAT'S IN A BOTTLE?"

[From the French of ANTONY REAL.]

KINGS, PRINCES, LORDS

I.

Vinicultural France consists of three kingdoms ruled despotically by three good kings, whose hereditary virtues have been the delight of men in all ages. Fortunate, happy kings, whom revolutions have never dethroned, and whose ever-loyal subjects have never ceased to pour forth the tribute of love and admiration.

The first of these sovereigns is king Bordeaux, whose dominions extend from the banks of the Garonne to the Pyrenees. A numerous court, composed of illustrious lords—Chateau Lafitte, Chateau-Margeaux, Chateau-Latour, Chateau-d'Yquem, surround him with splendor, and he marches proudly, escorted by his troops of devoted burgesses and peasants.

This monarch is pacific and generous.

II.

The second is named king Cotes du Rhone.—His power stretches along to the banks of the river whose name he bears, from Lyons to the county of Venaissin. This king is illustrious among men. Less peaceful than his brother Bordeaux, he is equally generous; he is accused of mounting easily to the head, and of sometimes distributing his estates with the animation of his spirit. His prime-minister is count Hermitage, and the most distinguished personage is the baron Cote Rotie; the magnates are the lords of Croze, of Chateau-Grillo, of Comes, of St. Peray, of Chateau-neuf-du Pape.

III.

The third of these high majesties is king Burgundy, the most high-minded and spirituous of them all. The capital of his states is found at Cote-d'Or, a name of good order, which one would have thought was devised expressly to be bestowed upon this favored land.

This illustrious ruler, whose magnificence shines over all the earth, is surrounded by a most brilliant court. It is very near him that we find the old families whose ancestors have founded Clos-Vougeot, Richebourg, Romanee, Conti, Pomard, Volnay, Montrachet, Corton, and Chambertin.

This king has for suzerains the proud lords of Beaujolais, Thorins, Fleurie, Morgon, and Moulin-a-vent, who receive fealty and homage at the hands of the numerous vassals of the Maconnais. All these happy subjects of the great Burgundy, Beaujolais and Maconnais, share the renown of their sovereign, and can, like him, figure with honor on the tables of the daintiest. The Maconnais have a title to fame which will immortalize them forever; they have inspired the bard of the "Meditations," for in their midst was born a great genius of our age—Alphonse de Lamartine.

IV.

But let us retire for one instant from the presence of these kings and princes of the wine family. There is a sovereign who, in his good time, must eclipse them all; at the time when Bordeaux, Cotes-du Rhone, and Burgundy—exhausted by the voluptuous trance they have thrown around our spirits, by the joys they have shed upon our souls—withdrawing from the scene of their exploits, and laying down their sceptre of glass, descend from the throne to which they have been elevated by the god of wine, to give place to that other majesty, who then enters radiant, his forehead encircled with a crown of silver.

This sovereign, who has spirit, valor, generosity, magnificence before all others—who has inspired poets more than any other, and whom Philip Augustus, the patron of letters, would have crowned if he had existed at his age, this sovereign, anointed at Rheims, where he was born, in 1397, is called the Emperor CHAMPAGNE

A few days ago a man entered an insurance office in Buffalo, and, tossing a paper on the counter, said to the clerk, "That's run out, and I want to get it renewed." As the clerk unfolded the document a broad grin spread over his face, and he inquired, "Are you sure that this has run out?" "Yes," said the man, "my wife told me it run out yesterday morning," whereupon the clerk handed back to him—his marriage certificate!

Despatches from Hong Kong, by way of London, state that Captain Eyre has been suspended, not on account of the collision with the *Oneida*, but for neglecting to ascertain the extent of the injury done, and for taking no measures to save the drowning crew. The *Pall Mall Gazette* regards the punishment as inadequate.

FORTY-TWO TON HAMMER.

In England, a huge steam-hammer, weighing 1 600 tons, is being made for the Russian Government. The hammer-head weighs 42 tons, the anvil-block 500 tons, and it is to be used for forging steel guns.

The best material for coating tools and steel instruments, to keep them from rusting, is a preparation composed of three parts of lard and one part of rosin, melted together.

PLANT THE EARLY ROSE.

We desire to make contracts with parties who wish to cultivate the famous Early Rose Potato. Believing it to be the *best* Potato grown, we desire to contract for the growing of it in large quantities.

Those who have good land can have the Seed Potato of us, and raise by contract.

WARREN & CO.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE PUBLIC!!!

THE

SAN FRANCISCO

PACKAGE EXPRESS COMPANY.

CAPITAL..... .....$100,000

IS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING Passengers, Baggage, Packages, and Parcels from the different Railroad and Steamboat Lines, and delivering the same to any part of the City.

To our friends from the Country this system presents itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc. to our Messengers on the Cars and Boats and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Hackmen or Job Wagons.

The Street Cars run from all Depots to the different Hotels.

Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care will be promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid.

Mark Care of

"S. F. Package Express Company,"

Commissions for the purchase of goods in this City especially solicited, and articles forwarded as directed.

This Company commends itself to the General Public. The same system has been long in operation in Eastern Cities with great success.

GENERAL OFFICE:
313 Montgomery St.

D. V. B. HENARIE, Pres.,
T. A. MUDGE, Secy. and Treas.,
H. B. MURRAY, Supt.

31-19

Jackson Michigan
WAGONS.

The subscribers are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of the above WAGONS.

ONE HUNDRED
IRON AXEL, size 1¼-2-2¼-2½-
SHELL SKEIN, " 3½-3¾-4-inch.

The JACKSON WAGONS have been sold by us for years, and with increased reputation

The MANUFACTORY being one of the LARGEST in the United States—are enabled to keep a stock of TIMBER seasoning for years, the low cost of which, makes it no inducement to work and any imperfect material.

These WAGONS are the best and cheapest FARM and TEAM Wagons ever sold in this Market—can be used as HEADER WAGONS.

We will guarantee them to stand in any climate.

ALSO—FOR SALE

The SEYMOUR and MORGAN, or NEW YORK REAPER, which has stood the test for twelve years—the Strongest and Best Reaper in use.

—ALSO—

PLOWS of all kinds. CULTIVATORS—HOES RAKES—BARROWS, Etc., Etc., all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents.

33-3. Cor. California & Davis Sts.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

NEW SEEDS.

THE early Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers, extra Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for successive planting.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

Large Elm and Mulberry Trees

Those who desire to secure Superior Sized SHADE TREES of either the ELM or ASH, should call and look at the samples we have on sale.

The MULBERRY also will grow to a large tree, and is a fine Summer shade tree, with its large spreading foliage.

For either of these kinds, apply at the

FARMER OFFICE
32-21 320 Clay street.

Miscellaneous.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE,

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,
37 and 39 SECOND STREET,
SACRAMENTO.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.
JOS. CRACKBON, Secretary.
J. M. GREY, M. D., Physician-in-Chief.
SCHREIBER & HOWELL, General Agents.

AITKEN & CO.,
PREMIUM PIONEER
MARBLE WORKS,

177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh,
SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings, Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

A. AITKEN. ISRAEL LUCE.

32-7

IMPORTANT

---TO---

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful, and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.

Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR STATE and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merit of the H. & L AXLE GREASE over all imitators, have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their Premium, their article having stood the test for over fifteen years. They are now prepared to sell their well known Axle Grease at as low a price as any other in the market, New York and Chicago not excepted.

P. S.—To consumers—Don't trust to the red cover; ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE

Manufactory, No. 144 Natoma street. Depot No. 320 Jackson street. 32 18,

Miscellaneous

PACIFIC INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st..... 363,862 82
CASH ASSETS.....$1,113,862 82

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE
OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston, A. L. Tubbs, Wm. Alvord, Jonathan Hunt, A. B. Forbes, A. G. Stiles, A. Seligman, L. B. Benchley, Wm. Sherman, L. Sachs, Jas. De Fremery, J. G. Bray, David Stern, D. O. Mills, I. Friedlander, Moses Heller, E. M. Newhall, G. T. Lawton, Myles D. Sweeny, Chas. Mayne, E. L. Goldstein, J. O. Earl, Lloyd Tevis, Thos. H. Selby, Adam Grant, Alpheus Bull, S. M. Wilson, D. J. Oliver, W. Scholle, Thos. Brown, Chas. Main, Chas. S. Peters, Oliver Eldridge, J. B. Roberts, J. C. Wilmerding, P. L. Weaver, Wm. Hooper, J. D. Fry, A. Hayward, T. L. Barker, Alex. Weill, Chas. Meyer, Chas. E. McLane, M. Rosenbaum, A. J. Halston, T. Lemmen Meyer, Geo. O. Hickox.

NEW YORK:
Louis McLane, Frederick Billings, James Lees, J. G. Kellogg, Wm. T. Coleman, Moses Ellis.

SACRAMENTO
Edgar Mills, C. W. Mowe, C. T. Wheeler.

MARYSVILLE:
J. H. Jewett.

SAN JOSE:
E. McLaughlin.

PORTLAND, OREGON:
W. S. Ladd, Jacob Kamm.

VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
Wm. Sharon

Officers:
JONATHAN HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary,
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.

T. C. GRANT, J. E. BIGELOW, } Local Agents. 17-35

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'
CELEBRATED PATENT
H.&L.
AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Gomb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the package.

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
145 Natoma street San Francisco

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers

PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of aper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street

Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. The three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor FARMER.]

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

San Francisco, April 21.

The Grain Market has improved both abroad and at Home. Liverpool quotations remain 9 s., and with the prospect of abundance everywhere. There is but little hope of high rates the present year as the late rains have given full confidence of an immense harvest over our whole State, and we have an evidence of this in the Grain that is now coming in from many sections, which otherwise would have been kept back.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$1 30	@	1 40
do Extra	1 40	@	1 42½
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 12
Barley, old, for brewing	1 10	@	1 15
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	1 75	@	2 00
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 50	@	1 50
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 25
Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 25
do Extra	5 00	@	5 50
Extra Family Flour	4 00	@	4 25
Oregon Superfine	4 25	@	5 25
do Extra for shipping	4 25	@	4 50
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 50
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	14 00	@	16 00
Bran ₱ ton	21 50	@	27 50
Middlings ₱ ton		@	25 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton	2 00	@	2 50
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 75
Potatoes Humboldt	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes, Burbanks	1 75	@	2 10
do sweet	7 50	@	8 00
Onions	16 00	@	17 00
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	10 00	@	12 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	8 00	@	11 00
Straw ₱ ton			

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit Market may be said to be at its lowest ebb in variety; there will, however, soon be seen a revival by abundance of strawberries and other small fruits.—We note here that strawberries from our market have been shipped to Chicago, and soon other fruits will go. We also note here that arrangements have been made to send large amounts of Fruit to the East this season, and with better experience in packing and shipping, and with better results, our Fruit Market will now steadily improve.

Apples, ₱ box	1 25	@	4 50
Apples, ₱ lb	4	@	15
Pears, green, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Plums, ₱ lb	—	@	—
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₱ lb	15	@	25
do Dried	—	@	—
Nectarines, ₱ lb		@	—
Apricots, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Cherries, ₱ lb		@	—
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb		@	—
Black foreign Grapes	—	@	—
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	15	@	25
Melons, green flesh	30	@	50
Watermelons	1 50	@	2 00
Quinces, ₱ box	15	@	25
Figs, dried, ₱ lb		@	35
do Fresh, Malaga now, dry ₱ lb	25	@	40
Strawberries, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Raspberries, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Blackberries, wild ₱ lb	—	@	—
Gooseberries ₱ lb	—	@	—
Currants, ₱ lb	25	@	0 00
Lemons, ₱ doz	50	@	1 00
Oranges, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Limes, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
California Lemons, ₱ doz	50	@	75
do Oranges, ₱ doz	5 00	@	9 00
Pine Apples, per doz	2 50	@	5 00
Bananas, per bunch		@	25
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb	8	@	15
California Almonds, green		@	35
Cal. do dried			

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Vegetable Markets, as we have all along said, cannot possibly be beaten; always abundant—always fresh—always good.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	8	@	12
do green	12	@	15
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	37	@	50
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Beets, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 75
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Cabbage, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Carrots, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Cranberries, ₱ gall		@	00
new canvas, ₱ gal	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₱ lb new	5	@	6
Green Corn, ₱ doz ears		@	
Sugar Peas	10	@	
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	10½	@	75
do cultivated		@	50
Onions, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Horseradish	12	@	30
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	37	@	50
do green, ₱ lb		@	
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
do do new ₱ lb	3	@	4
do Sweet	3	@	5
Pumpkins	12	@	25
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches		@	25
Parsley	50	@	75
Pickles in jars, each	50	@	1 00
Rhubarb ₱ lb	6	@	8
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches		@	25
do yellow	—	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch	25	@	25
Green Peppers		@	
do Red	15	@	20
Squash, Summer	4	@	6
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String	10	@	12
Green Limas, shelled	—	@	25
Spinage, ₱ basket	75	@	—
Salsify, ₱ bunch	10	@	12
Turnips, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	30	@	35
Garlic	20	@	25
Eschalot			

FISH.

[H. S. Burr.]

Our Fish Market is complete in variety and superior in quality. California salmon is now the epicurean dish, and large quantities of them are being shipped to New York and to Europe, by H. S. Burr, of the California Market.

Salmon, ₱ lb	—	@	12
do smoked, new	15	@	—
do pickled, ₱ b	—	@	12
Salmon Trout	—	@	30
Smelts		@	8
Perch		@	10
Rockfish		@	15
Codfish, dry		@	15
Herring, fresh		@	12
do smoked ₱ 100		@	1 00
Tomcod	—	@	25
Sardines, fresh	—	@	10
Soledah	—	@	37
Crabs large ₱ doz	—	@	1
do small		@	
do soft	—	@	38
Terrapin, ₱ doz	3 00	@	4 00
Mackerel, pickled, each	20	@	25
do fresh	—	@	1 00
Shrimps, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass	23	@	—
Halibut, rare	—	@	75
turgeon	—	@	—
Oysters, ₱	100	@	—
Lobsters, ₱ lb Eastern	—	@	37
Turbot	—	@	—
Pompono	—	@	—
Eels		@	—
King Fish		@	25

MEATS.

Meat Markets retain the same high prices, but good Meat. Our stockmen must raise more fat Stock, and not have our State become the importer of fat cattle.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	15	@	18
do sirloin and rib pieces	12	@	15
do corned	15	@	15
do smoked	12	@	15
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@	15
do chops	15	@	15
Veal, ₱ lb	—	@	20
do cutlet	15	@	20
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	15
do leg	15	@	20
Lamb, ₱ lb	75	@	100
Beef tongues, each	—	@	15
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	—	@	—
do smoked	18	@	20
Hams, California and Oregon		@	22
Cross' Sugar Cured	—	@	20
Choice Hams Duffied			

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry comes in freely, and in fat order, abundance, and lower prices.

Ducks, wild ₱ pair	2 00	@	2 50
do tame		@	
do Mallard		@	
do Teal, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Geese wild, ₱ each	2 00	@	3 50
do tame		@	
Chickens, Young, each	30	@	35
Turkeys, ₱ lb	37	@	50
Hens, each	2 50	@	3 00
Snipe, ₱ doz	3 00	@	4 00
do English		@	
Venison, ₱ lb		@	3 50
Quails, ₱ doz		@	
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@	1 50
do wild	40	@	50
Hares, each	50	@	1 00
Rabbits, tame		@	2 00
do wild, per doz	25	@	50
Squirrel, ₱ pair		@	

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₱ doz	9 50	@	9 50
Spring Chickens	7 50	@	8 50
Turkeys, ₱ lb	11 00	@	11 50
Ducks, tame, per doz		@	
do wild		@	
do Mallard	2 00	@	2 50
English Snipe	3 00	@	3 50
Geese, tame, per pair	4 00	@	4 50
do wild ₱ doz		@	2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
do wild		@	
Quail, ₱ doz		@	
Venison	2 50	@	3 00
Hares, ₱ doz		@	

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

(M. B. French & Co.)

Our Dairy Market is abundantly supplied; the rich grass feed gives luscious fresh butter, and at low rates; and our poultry fatten, and hens lay freely by reason of good feed. The markets are low for all produce, but ready sale for all. More persons are going into the business, therefore less rates for their productions.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	30	@	40
do do packed	—	@	
do Oregon packed	—	@	
do Eastern		@	40
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	—	@	40
Duck-eggs	—	@	—
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	25	@	30
Cheese, ₱ lb	17	@	20
Lard, Eastern	—	@	30
do Oregon	25	@	30
Honey, new	—	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb		@	

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb	22	@	22
do do packed		@	—
do Eastern (new)	14	@	16
Cheese, California	—	@	30
Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	14	@	15
Lard, ₱ lb		@	

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ lb	4	@	6
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	10	@	15
do Imported	25	@	25
Mustard Seed	4½	@	5
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	6	@	8
Bees Wax		@	25

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Wool	12	@	16
do extra	16	@	20
Medium	10	@	12
do burry	8	@	10
Wool-sacks, new	60	@	80
do second hand	40	@	50
Dry hides, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Green salted, ₱ lb	7½	@	8
Deer Skins	20	@	22
Sheep skins, wool on	30	@	40
do do plain	15	@	30
Goat skins, each	25	@	50
Refined Tallow	10	@	11

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERING PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	9	@	12c ₱ lb
do. 2d do.	7	@	9c. "
do. 3d do.	5	@	8c. "
MUTTON—	6	@	8c. "
LAMB—	8	@	c. "
PORK—undressed,	6	@	7½c "
" dressed,	8	@	10½ "
VEAL—	8	@	12c "

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Best in the World!

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Most Productive Known!

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Best Eating Potatoe Grown!

EARLY ROSE POTATOE

Earliest Potatoe Grown!

33-5.

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET.

SAN JOSE, CAL.

☞ This HOTEL has been fitted and furnished with refrence to the real Comfort and Enjoyment of Guests and the traveller who seeks a Home, Qiet, and Rest.—To this end no pains or expence will be spared.

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TEN TO TWENTY BLOCKS,

Well situated in the suburbs of the City in entire Blocks, with Twenty or Thirty Lots seperate, singly, or more, all desirably located for Building Lots. Will be sold at reasonable rates, if applied for soon to

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office,

Or GEN. JOSIAH HOWELL, Sacramento City.

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time, Schedule, January 12, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Wed'sy	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	L	8.00 a m	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	9 45 "		4.50 "
Stockton	"	12 15 "		8 35 "
Sacramento	Ar	2.00 p m		10.30 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2 20 "	2.20 p m	4 30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6 05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		10 30 "
Colfax	Lv	5.55 "		11.45 "
Truckee	"	9 15 "		4.30 p m
Reno	"	1.45 a m	1.45 a m	12.15 a m
	"	3.35 "		6 15 p m
	"	10 35 "		7 15 a m
	"	2.20 p m		1 20 "
Argenta	"	5 10 "		7 15 p m
Carlin	"	6.25 "		9 30 "
Elko	Ar	8.30 a m	8.30 a m	1 0p "
Ogden				

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Saturday	Emigrant and Frt Daily
Ogden	Lv	6 00 p m	6.00 p m	6 05 p m
Elko	"	9 00 a m		6 20 "
Carlin	"	10.25 "		9 10 "
Argenta	"	1.10 p m		12 10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4 50 "		7 45 "
Wadsworth	"	12 00 a m		9 15 p m
Reno	"	2.05 "	2.05 a m	11 45 "
Cisco	"	6 45 "		7 55 a m
Colfax	"	9 20 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	10 40 "		1 00 p m
Junction	"	12 15 p m		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.10 "		5 45 "
				Mail.
Sacramento	Lv	1 30 "	1.30 p m	6 50 a m
Stockton	"	3.20 "		8 45 "
San Jose	Ar	6 50 "		12.40 p m
Oakland	"	7.00 "		12 10 "
San Francisco	"	7.30 "	7.30 "	12 40 "

Local Trains.

FROM

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
6:50 A. M.	6:40 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
8 00*	6:55	6:45 "
9 00	8 00	7 50 "
10.00*	9 00	
11 00 "	10 00 "	9 50 "
12 00* M.	11 00 "	
2 00 P. M.	12 05 P. M.	11 15
3 00* "	2 00 "	
4 00 "	3 00 "	2 50 P. M
5 15 "	4 00 "	
6 30 "	5 10 "	5 00 "
11 30 P. M.	6 50 P. M.	6 40 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO.	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
7:15† A. M.	6 36 A. M.	4 45† A. M.
9 00† "	7 30 "	6 50† "
9 30† "	9 02† "	8 15 "
11 30† "	9 42 "	9 00† "
1 30 P. M.	11 45† "	11 0ut "
4 00 "	1 41 P. M.	1 00 P. M.
5 15 "	4 11 "	3 30 "

*To Oakland only. † Sundays only.

‡ Sundays excepted.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. 32-20.

REASONS WHY EVERY FARMER AND STOCK-RAISER SHOULD TAKE THE "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefitted* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and the Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by constant access to a "Home Journal."

6th. The *California Farmer* has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser forsixteen years steadily and is the *only Agricultural Journal in California.*

7th. The *California Farmer* contains the most important information relative to these interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The *California Farmer* contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The *California Farmer* contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Agriculture.

10th. The *California Farmer* is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all engaged in industrial pursuits, and of all good men.

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THE EARLY ROSE POTATOE.

The wonderful celebrity which is now being attained by the unprecedented excellence of the "Early Rose Potatoe," its great productiveness beyond that of any other potatoe known, its early maturity (7, 8 and 9 weeks) surpassing all others and its great superiority in *quality*, induces us to try to spread its culture as widely as possible.

We therefore will now offer to every *new subscribar* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, from the commencement of our new Volume, Four poundsof the "Early Rose Potatoe," mailed to them *free of cost*, as a PREMIUM for 1870 This will give them seed for another year, equal to 200 to 300 lbs.

P. S. All new subscribers to our present Volume who kindly sent their names before this, if they will send us word they will use this seed they shall have the parcel mailed to them free.

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Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent on the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders shou d inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE.

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

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Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence In ordering Grass seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR MEADOW-LAND.
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREE SEEDS.

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates:

50	Packets choicest and best		$10 00
25	do	do do	5 00
12	do	do do	3 00
50	Packets Good Selected		6 00
25	do	do do	3 00
12	do	do do	1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

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Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony. Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops, Very Choice Gladioli,

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

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Peaches, Figs,
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Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
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Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

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Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

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Farmers' Headquarters. 320 Clay Street, up-stairs.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS!!

1870!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

"California Farmer."

With the New Volume in January we begin our SEVENTEENTH YEAR of LABOR with this Journal.

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The CALIFORNIA FARMER will club with the following Magazines and Journals, and furnish them for the year 1870 at the following rates.

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The California Farmer and the Independent both for $7 50, and to present them with Richie's splendid steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, the price of which is $2 each, thus giving them these two Splendid and Popular Pictures worth $4, and both these Papers for $5

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Christian Union, new series, Edited by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, $7 50

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Harper's Monthly, Weekly and Bazar, $14 00

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The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Agriculturist, $4 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Monthly Horticulturist with extra Steel Engravings of "Country Life," $1 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Phrenological Journal of New York now in its 50th Volume, $1 75

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Stock Journal, $3 50

We shall add others with our next issue.

Any other Journal or Periodical desired we will furnish with the FARMER on the most liberal terms when desired.

The Terms of the FARMER will remain the same—$5 per year, $3 for six months, (gold price) and $1 extra when payments have been delayed, and these terms are unchangeable. A liberal allowance for clubs; when five copies are paid for six copies will be furnished.

We call attention to the Premiums offered, and the Union of other Journals with ours.

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Home Industry!

REAPING AND MOWING SECTIONS, BARS, ETC.,

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SECTIONS COMPLETE.

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CALIFORNIA FILE MANUFACTURING CO.

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WE warrant those manufactured at our Establishment to be superior to any imported from the East, and at prices to defy comat

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY.—Cut Patterns on a stiff piece of paper, and send in letter.

Sections from $2 50 to $3.00 per dozen Blades.

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JUST RECEIVED—GOOD THINGS.

WE have received the following, which are among the good and rare things needed:

Fresh Cranberry Plants

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Ramie Seed, Fresh!

WATERMELON, CANTELOUPE,

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MUSKMELLON SEEDS;

EXTRA QUALITIES.)

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A Bargain!

Fine Homestead on the Mountains!!

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Elderado County, containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land, pleasantly situated, and with pleasant surroundings.

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the lower floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort—Closets, Bath-room, Cellar under house, etc.

The outbuildings are, a good Carriage House, Wood house, Chicken House, etc.

A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight years from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been

A good Orchard of 300 Trees, Five to Seven Years old, all Good Varieties of Fruit. The Finest Grape Cuttings Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden of Trees.

There is any quantity of "Uncle Sam's" land, at Settler's Prices.

Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

The House is nicely furnished, and to a person of means this place can be made a "little Par dise."

The House and Grounds will be sold GREAT BARGAIN if applied for immediately, and will be sold for one-half the Cost of the Buildings!

Apply to Editor of FARMER.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1870. NUMBER 15

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.
BY WARREN & CO.
OFFICE—No 320 *Clay street (up stairs), below Battery*
SAN FRANCISCO.

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By mail, for one year, $5; for six months, $3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. When payments are delayed six months $1 additional per year will be charged, and $1 each year also for every year delayed. City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number or $5 a year in advance.

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San Francisco, Cal.

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EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

Paris, March 26th, 1870.

MEATS FOR PARIS MARKET.

From 5 to 6 millions of calves are annually produced in France, half a million succumb to disease and accident—about 3 millions are slaughtered, and the remainder keep up stock. The 5th of the meat supply of Paris is Veal—and on the Continent it is in great request. But this Veal is specially fatted for "Staggering Bobs," are prohibited to be sold. England prefers to raise her calves, converting by means of beef, food for man, out of substances he cannot consume.—Here it is different. At the commencement of the present century Veal was half a franc per pound, it sells now at the rate of, 1.50 frs. To find a supplement for milk, in the fatting of calves, has been a desire for a long time. In the north of France, the mean annual production of milk per cow, is estimated at 240 gallons, in the centre and South, but 80. Among the substitutes tried, Arrowroot tea—bread—roasted wheat—rice gruel—oil cake, etc., but the digestion of these proved difficult and uncertain.

HOW CALVES ARE RAISED

M. Brelz—Penat, an old Miller, residing near Semeure, by his peculiar system of grinding Maize, he has succeeded in giving calves, intended for the butcher, at the end of the first month, half a pound of Maize meal, with its milk, daily—double the quantity at the end of the second, and increasing in the same proportion. The meal is diluted first in cold water, the mixture poured into boiling water, and slowly cooked, without coming to a boil, for three quarters of an hour, stirring all the time. One pound of meal, to six quarts of water, with a dash of salt—unskimmed milk to be added to this mixture while warm.—While the animal drinks this preparation, the mixture should be kept stirred by the hand, and in case the calf dislikes it, stop it for a few days. The Government to test the matter, experimented on thirty calves, on one of the imperial farms, and the result proved highly satisfactory. One example will serve. A calf—Norman breed—was submitted to experiment, eight days after birth. It weighed 108 lbs., after 68 days, during which it was weighed five times, it gained 176 lbs, on an average dietary, of 7 quarts of milk and ¾lb of meal daily. The last pound of flesh produced, was the most costly, and slowest showing that the rations ought to be richer, while the butcher who slaughtered the animal corroborated, by observing, the animal ought to have been fed fifteen days longer on increased feeds of meal. The calf sold for 180 frs.,—its original value was 40 frs.,—and the cost of meal, 14 frs.,—leaving 108 frs., to pay for 600 quarts of milk consumed. Without the meal, 1600 quarts of milk would have been required to fat the animal. The results in all the calves showed that the larger breeds are best suited for fattening purposes—that not more than 50 per cent of the plastic matters in the food are assimilated, but that the flesh was fine, close and tender, and the fat on being cooked, had the usual white silver appearance. In France, where holdings are so small, to be able to economise the milk, and allow two calves to be fatted, where only one was before, is a progress.

SUPPLY OF MANURE.

The not very remote exhaustion of the guano beds, and the very high price of this manure when it reaches France, has set all minds thinking how to meet the difficulties present and to come.—Among these is the proposition to use the heads and vertebræ of the 25 millions of Codfish annually caught on the shores of Norway, to say nothing of Whales, Seals, etc. Heads and back-bones sell for 1.40 fr per 220 lbs, and yield a third of their weight of dry matter, suited for manure.—A whale minus blubber can be had for 25 fr and weighs from four to five tons—they are killed by cannon balls fired from small Steamers. The flesh yields 13 per cent of organic, and 7 of inorganic matter—the former containing 10 per cent of Nitrogen. Some persons suggest the west coast of Africa, for catching fish, which exist there in shoals, but unfit for food; others would prepare the weed (*fucus natans*) that forms such vast seas between the Canaries and Azores, and several suggest the pounding up of the madrepores of the Red Sea. All this show the uneasiness felt for a supply of artificial manures.

At Courrieres, in the North of France, there is a factory which distils immense quantities of Maize, imported from the Danube. The grain is cracked, and boiled in acidulated water, to convert the amydon into sugar, chalk is added to neutralize the acid, and the "mort" ferments, and becomes passed to the still. The "wash is run into cisterns, allowed to settle, after the water has been drawn away, the residue is dried. This pulverulent matter yields on analysis, 4.30 of azote, and 2 per cent of phosphate of lime, besides salts of potash, and which has proved an excellent manure for beet.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS, MODEL FARMS ETC

In connection with the late Agricultural Show in the Champs Elysees, a suggestion has been made—and well received—by the exhibitors of implements, viz., that after the Judges have made their awards on the classified implements,—all the manufacturers will be allowed to collect their various exhibits into lots, and so be in a connected position to explain to the public. A French house exhibited a movable "Smithy" and "Carpenters Shop," completely fitted up—but with English tools. It was much admired, and several "orders" were taken.

At several of the Imperial Model Farms—managed by the Emperor's private agents—annual sales of Stock take place. All the animals have their pedigree clearly defined in the French herd book. At the recent sale at Carbon, some bulls fetched over 2000 fr., and cows and heifers, similar prices. The purest blood is imported, and the suggestions made by those present, as to the crossings and selections, are practically listened to. The animals are eagerly bought up and transported to various parts of the empire—one of the positive objects of these breeding "depots." Many local Societies club the price of a bull, and so secure good blood in the serving of their cows. A curious zoolectinic fact has been noticed in the case of pigs. The sows raised from English stock, cannot be surpassed by importation, while the boars seem to fall away. In the sales above alluded to, the exact age and weight of each animal was set forth.

At the end of April will take place at Valence, an exhibition of farriery. It will be devided into two classes—civil and military. Farriers' can exhibit the evidences of their handiwork for saddle and carriage horses, animals of draught and labor, including farm horses, mules, asses, and bullocks. The preparations are going forward for the Paris Horse Show.

AGRICULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC PRIZES.

The Society of Agriculturists has offered a prize of 3000 fr, for the most efficacious remedy for the destruction of the grub, or white worm. Up to the present, the "perfect cures" reported, are as numerous as the sands on the sea—shore—but except their professors, no one has shared in the advantages.

Nice is to have an "Agronomical Station"—so that the colony of illustrious strangers who pass the season there, will, for the future be able to witness, how science and patience go hand in hand in French Agriculture.

The persistent severe weather has thrown all kinds of out door work back, and day after day, every one is expecting to see "Spring coming."—For days the sky remains dark and sullen—other times the sun strikes out cheerfully in the morning, to gratify us for a few minutes, and retires for the remainder of the day, in favor of cold penetrating rain, snow or hail. Winter crops are holding their own, but stock will be pinched everywhere for fodder in early May.

I dont know if the dog show which was to open on the 22d, but didn't, falls within my boundary. However, the public was permitted to get a peep to day, and all the dogs are in the wrong boxes.—Great and little, pacific and ferocious, are huddled together. A monster combat between rats and terriers is announced as the closing scenes.

Eastern Correspondence.

New York, April 17, 1870.

ART GALLERIES.

Editor California Farmer:

The lovers of Art in New York can have a feast at the present time. At Goupil's, on Fifth Avenue, is to be seen Church's new picture of Jamaica. I have seen it now five or six times, and on each occasion I discover new beauties. It represents a scene in the interior of the island called "St. Thomas in the Vale." The atmospheric effects are marvellously painted. The spectator, if he is at all familiar with tropical scenery, at once recognizes the truthfulness of the artist, and wonders at the cunning of the hand that can put upon canvass the enchanting characteristics of a tropical day in the month of May. The brilliant sky in one moment, dazzling with the glory of sunshine, at another dark with heavy thunder clouds or half sunshine and clouds is faithfully reproduced; and one can almost fancy himself in the presence of Nature, looking out of a window upon an actual landscape. The foliage is beautifully painted, and one can recognize the mahogany, lignumvitæ and ceiba trees. At the Leeds gallery, on Broadway, is exhibited the collection of pictures belonging to Mr. J. P. Beaumont, who is considered among the most distinguished judges of Art in this country. It far exceeds in point of merit any gallery ever offered for sale in New York, and the competition for the choice pictures will probably be very great. Next week the private collection of Mr. Belmont is to be opened to the public for the benefit of the Sheltering Arms, a most worthy object.

FAMOUS PRIMA DONNAS.

The other evening I went to hear Carlotti Patti, and came away wild with enthusiasm. She has a wonderful voice and manages it like a fairy. I cannot imagine how she executes such marvels, nothing is too difficult for her, scales and passages of incomprehensible intricacy she laughs at, she trills like a bird and has the power of prolonging her notes until you wonder if she is really a human being, all this she does, too, without an apparent effort, her chest hardly moves and her face is as smiling as if she enjoyed the amazement of her audience. It would be unfair to say her voice is like the tone of the violin, for it is immeasurably superior and yet it *is* like it, in its depth, its passion, its delicacy. I have heard Jenny Lind, and Sontag, Alboni and Parepa, but Patti surpasses them all, and if her sister Adelina is even more wonderful than Carlotti, I do not wonder that she is called divine.

ANNA DICKINSON.

I went to hear Anna Dickinson the next evening. She is in her line equally as distinguished as Patti. She was suffering from a cold but made a profound impression upon me. She had an immense audience and in point of culture a most flattering one.

COLORED PEOPLE, POLITICIAN, M'FARLAND, ETC.

The procession of the colored people attracted much attention. The cowardly element of the sham Democracy showed its teeth but did not dare to bite. The leaders of the procession were urged to ask Mayor Hall to lead them, but they had the good sense and dignity to refuse to place themselves in a false position.

The kilkenny fight between the two wings of the Democracy still continues, but the "old ones" have the best of it. The new charter for this city is much talked of, but it is yet too early to judge of it. The conduct of the Republicans is severely criticised. Of course the trial of McFarland, for the murder of Richardson, is a principal topic of conversation. So far it is completely one sided, and public opinion is divided as to the manner in which the case is conducted. From the first it was evident that McFarland would be cleared, and it seems now that the counsel for the prisoner are more anxious to hurt the *Tribune* man than to prove the insanity of their client.

We have been enjoying delicious weather. During Passover week it is generally very gloomy and cold, but I have never seen, even in California, more brilliant days than Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, in consequence, the trees are budding and the grass is of a vivid green that charms the eye. Easter Sunday, however, has been wet and cold enough to make up for the sunshine of the week. I have never seen so great a profusion of costly flowers as decorates the altars of the principal churches to day. The most extravagant exhibition was at St. Stephens Catholic Church, but at Grace, Trinity and Zion churches, the display was almost equally fine. I must not forget the church of the Messiah, for here the taste manifested in their arrangement was something of which the ladies ought to feel proud. The music in all the churches was prepared with great care, but St. Stephens Church, as usual, excelled them all. The orchestra and chorus were unusually large and well trained and Morgan, king of organists, was the presiding genius. Brooklyn, however, has now the greatest church music. The choir of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity is the finest by all odds in the country.

We all take a great interest in the Robinson case. The charge of Judge Sawyer was simple and laughable. It does not seem possible that Robinson can be punished for performing his duty.

M. A. S.

HINTS TO YOUNG MEN.

BY JOHN WARE, M. D., BOSTON.

Unhappily for the young, this just and elevated view of the relation of man to woman is forestalled by impressions of a totally different sort, early made and deeply rooted. Among the first lessons which boys learn of their fellows are impurities of language; and these are soon followed by impurities of thought. Foul words are in use among them before they can actually comprehend their origin, or attach to them any definite meaning.

Most men who, when young, have been in the habit of unreserved communication with others of their own sex, will recognize the truth of this statement. Happy is he who can look back upon no such recollections; happy is he, the surface of whose mind does not bear upon it through life stains which were impressed thereon by the corrupt associations and the corrupt habits of youth; happy indeed is he if the evil has not eaten into the soul itself, and left behind it such marks of its corrosion as neither time nor even repentance can ever obliterate. When this is the training of boyhood, it is not strange that the predominating ideas among young men, in relation to the other sex, are too often those of impurity and sensuality. Nor is this evil confined to large cities, though it there manifests itself more distinctly in open and undisguised licentiousness, and in the illicit commerce of the sexes. It equally exists in the most secluded village in the corruption of the thoughts and language, and in modes of indulgence, which, if less obvious and remarked, are not, therefore, the less dangerous to moral purity.

We cannot be surprised, then, that the history of most young men is, that they yield to temptation in a greater or less degree, and in different ways. With many, no doubt, the indulgence is transient, accidental, and does not become habitual. It does not get to be regarded as venial. It is never yielded to without remorse. The wish and the purpose is to resist, but the animal nature bears down the moral. Still transgression is always followed by grief and repentance. With too many, however, it is to be feared, it is not so. The mind has become debauched by the dwelling of the imagination on licentious images, and by indulgence in licentious conversation. There is no wish to resist. They are not overtaken by temptation, for they seek it. With them the transgression becomes habitual, and the stain on the character is deep and lasting. The prevailing sentiment of the mind, the prevailing tendency of the will, is to sensual vices; and there are no vices which so deeply contaminate the soul of man, so degrade, so brutalize it, as these. The degree of debasement has in some men, even in the communities, reached so low as to suggest modes of indulging this Appetite from which the common sensualist shrinks with horror, and which cannot be even named without loathing.

The most perfect safeguard against sensuality in the young, is, doubtless, to be found in the cultivation of such a purity of spirit as will lead them to revolt at all indulgences which are not within the limits prescribed by the laws of God, and which are not sanctified by a higher sentiment than that of mere animal passion. But situated as we are in youth,—exposed to the early pollution of our thoughts; tempted whose resistance is the most difficult, and control the most rare,—it is seldom that the evil can thus be forestalled by good impressions. The task is too often rather to remove evil than to anticipate it. The physical tendencies are excited and perverted, before moral discipline is begun,—nay, even before the individual is capable of it. Our work, then, is one of reformation; and to effect this we must look for many other motives beside those of the highest and purest character. Among these subsidiary motives, none have so lively an influence as those which are derived from what experience teaches of the deplorable results of early sensual excess upon our physical condition and development.

All testimony is united upon this one point—of the imminent danger to the health, of early sexual indulgence. Neither is it alone the immediate production of disease which is to be feared; the constitution may be ultimately and irreparably injured without this. The perfect development of our bodies, their form and thorough organization, are prevented by it. Nothing tends more certainly to wither the energies of youth and blast the hopes of manhood. It is not merely that the mind is polluted; the body is enervated. A thousand forms of disease may hang round the victim; imbitter his existence, or destroy his hopes in life, which he never imagines to have had such an origin. But even further than this; Providence seems to have stamped this vice with more than its ordinary token of displeasure, by rendering its votaries liable to that terrible disease from which so few of them ultimately escape. The effects of this disease, as is well known, are not always to be eradicated. They are not confined to present suffering. They may set a mark as indelible as that of Cain. They may cling to him through life, may destroy his health, undermine his constitution, hasten his death—may even terminate in disfigurement and mutilation. Nay, they may even so taint his blood as to descend to his very offspring, and inflict upon another generation the fearful consequences of his transgression.

[We most earnestly commend the careful reading of the above essay of Dr. Ware, of Boston, one of the most eminent physician that ever honored that profession, to all young men and after the perusal of the essay we ask them to visit the "Anatomical Museum," in this city, and see the sure results of the violation of Nature's laws here fully illustrated.—Ed. F.]

ADVERTISING PAYS.

Many business men, or men in trade, often say advertising "don't pay." We copy a few brief words from some of the largest advertisers in the United States. These words are a refutation to those who say "advertising don't pay"—

"Without advertising I should be a poor man to-day."—[H. T. Helmbold.

"My success is owing to my liberality in advertising."—[Bonner.

"Advertising has furnished me with competence."—Amos Lawrence.

"I advertised my productions and made money."—[Nicholas Longworth.

"Constant and persistent advertising is a sure prelude to wealth."—Stephen Girard.

"He who invest one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising"—[A. T. Stewart.

"P. T. Barnum, the noted exhibitor, ascribes his success in accumulating a million of dollars in ten years to the unlimited use of printer's ink."

"A man who is liberal in advertising is liberal in trade, and such a man succeeds, while his neighbor, with just as good goods, fails and drops out of market."—Horace Greeley.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE OF GEORGE O. WHITNEY, & CO.

NEW-COMERS TO CALIFORNIA.

The new-comers to California, who come to settle with us permanently, should by all means visit this furniture warehouse; as here they can be completely furnished, and with the very best. New-comers should see the new and splendid furniture now finishing up for the Grand Hotel,—which surpasses in richness any ever shown here.

The upholstery department is complete in every part; curtain stuff, curtain fringes, tassels, ornaments, etc., all of superb quality. This house furnishes chamber sets, etarges, window-cornices, and other material as rich as was ever made.

Messrs. Whitney & Co. are also finishing up the reception-chairs for the City of Paris Dry Goods Store, which will soon be removed from Kearny to Montgomery Street—with many other rich collections, really worth a visit even to look at.—Over fifty workmen are now constantly employed to complete orders.

An evidence of prosperous times and lively business can be seen at the warehouse, in the numerous loads of furniture going to every section of our state—to the different parts of the coast—to Alaska, Mexico, the Islands, etc.

We are glad to note this, as it shows returning prosperity to our State.

NOTABLE EGGS

We received a box of eggs last week from the Mission which we esteem so singular we note them as a curious production.

The first dozen were large and very fine, of more than usual size, and heavy. There were also six other eggs, the production of young chickens of about the same age—"one year's chickens," as they are called,—and five of them measured as follows: No. 1, large, 3 in. long and 6 in. round; No. 2, 1¾ in. long and 3½ in. round; No. 3, 1¾ in. long and 3¾ in. round; No. 4, 1¾ in. long and 3 in. round; No. 5, 1 in. long and 2¾ round.

The *long* measurement was the length on the flat table, not measuring the oval surface. It was remarkable to see from the same group of chickens, a large, full-sized egg, and others down smaller than a pigeon's egg, one of which came with the parcel as a contrast. These eggs were kindly sent us from the garden and residence of Chas. Bibend, Esq., to whom we return thanks for the gift.

AUCTION BUSINESS.

We call attention to the card of Messrs. Sumner & Co., of Vallejo. They will promptly attend to the wants of the citizens of Solano County, in the auction business.

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER FIFTEEN.

PLOWING—GOOD AND BAD.

There are so many wrong ways to do a thing to but one right one that there is no reason in the impatience too often evinced with those who contrive to swallow the truth wrong end foremost, and thereupon insist that it won't do. For instance: A farmer hears something said of deep plowing, and, without any clear understanding of or firm faith in it, resolves to give it a trial. So he buys a great plow, makes up a strong team, and proceeds to turn up a field hitherto plowed but six inches to a depth of a foot: in other words, to bury its soil under six inches of cold, sterile clay, sand, or gravel. On this, he plants or sows grain, and is lucky indeed if he realizes half a crop. Hereupon, he reports to his neighbors that Deep Plowing is a humbug, as he suspected all along; but now he knows, for he has tried it.—There are several other wrong ways, which I will hurry over, in order to set forth that which I regard as the right one.

Here is a middling farmer of the old school, who walks carefully in the footsteps of his respected grandfather, but with inferior success, because sixty annual harvests, though not particularly luxuriant, have partially exhausted the productive capacity of the acres he inherited. He now garners fifteen to thirty bushels of Corn, from ten to twenty of Wheat, from fifteen to twenty of Rye, from twenty to thirty of Oats, and from a ton to a ton and a half of Hay, as the season proves more or less propitious, and just contrives to draw from his sixty to one hundred acres a decent subsistence for his family; plowing, as his father and grandfather did, to a depth of five to seven inches: What can Deep Plowing do for him?

I answer—By itself, nothing whatever. If in every other respect he is to persist in doing just as his father and grandfather did, I doubt the expediency of doubling the depth of his furrows.—True, the worst effects of the change would be realized at the outset, and I feel confident that his six inches of subsoil, having been made to change places with that which formerly rested upon it, must gradually be wrought upon by air, and rain, and frost, until converted into a tolerably productive soil, through which the roots of most plants would easily and speedily make their way down to the richer stratum which, originally surface, has been transposed into subsoil. But this exchange of positions between the original surface and subsoil is not what I mean by Deep Plowing, nor anything like it. What I do mean is this:

Having thoroughly underdrained a field, so that water will not stand upon any part of its surface, no matter how much may there be deposited, the next step in order is to increase the depth of the soil. To this end, procure a regular sub-soil plow of the most approved pattern, attach to it a strong team, and let it follow the breaking-plow in its furrow, lifting and pulverizing the sub soil to a depth of not less than six inches, but leaving it in position exactly where it was. The surface-plow turns the next furrow upon this loosened sub-soil, and so on till the whole field is thus pulverized to a depth of not less than twelve inches, or, better still, fifteen. Now, please remember that you have twice as much soil per acre to fertilize as there was before; hence, that it consequently requires twice as much manure, and you will have laid a good foundation for increased crops. I do not say that all the additional outlay will be returned to you in the increase of your next crop, for I do not believe anything of the sort: but I do believe that this crop will be considerable larger for this generous treatment, especially if the season prove remarkably dry or uncommonly wet: and that you will have insured better crops in the years to come, including heavier grass, after that field shall once more be laid down; and that, in case of the planting of that field to fruit or other trees, they will grow faster, resist disease better, and thrive longer, than if the soil were still plowed as of old. (I shall insist hereafter on the advantage and importance of subsoiling orchards.)

Take another aspect—that of subsoiling hillsides to prevent their abrasion by water:

I have two bits of warm, gravelly hill-side, which bountifully yield Corn, Wheat and Oats, but which are addicted to washing. I presume one of these bits, at the south-east corner of my farm, has been plowed and planted not less than one hundred times, and that at least half the fertilizers applied to it have been washed into the brook, and hence into the Hudson. To say that $1,000 have thus been squandered on that patch of ground, would be to keep far within the truth. And, along with the fertilizers, a large portion of the finer and better elements of the original soil have thus been swept into the brook, and so lavished upon the waters of our bay. But, since I had those lots thoroughly subsoiled, all the water that falls upon them when in tillage sinks into the soil, and remains there until drained away by filtration or evaporation; and I never saw a particle of soil washed from either, save once, when a thaw of one or two inches on the surface, leaving the ground solidly frozen beneath, being quickly followed by a pouring rain, washed away a few bushels of the loosened and sodden surface, proving that the law by virtue of which these fields were formerly denuded while in cultivation is still active, and that Deep Plowing is an effective and all but unfailing antidote for the evils it tends to incite.

We plow too many acres annually, and do not plow them so thoroughly as we ought. In the good time coming, when Steam shall have been so harnessed to a gang of six to twelve plows that, with one man guiding and firing, it will move as fast as a man ought to walk, steaming on and thoroughly pulverising from twelve to twenty-five acres per day, I believe we shall plow at least two feet deep, and plow not less than twice before putting in any crop whatever. Then we may lay down a field in the confident trust that it will yield from two and a half to three tons of good hay per annum for the next ten or twelve years; while, by the help of irrigation and occasional top-dressing, it may be made to average at least three tons for a lifetime, if not for ever.

JUTE.

The stems of bark of many plants possess fibres of considerable strength and fineness. Flax has very fine and long fibres; those of hemp are coarse. In the ramie plant, lately so much talked about, (the cultivation of which has been attempted in our Southern States,) these fibres possess a remarkable degree of fineness and strength; in the malva they exist, but are less strong, and in Jute they are very coarse, but very strong. As the last plant is little known, we will give a few details concerning it.

The Jute-plant, *corchorus olitorius*, is related to the linden-tree, but belongs to another family, the Tiliaceæ, very different from the linden in the climate required for its growth. Its home is the tropics, especially Southern Asia, where it has been cultivated for many centuries. It grows, like flax and hemp, in only one year, but reaches a height of fourteen feet. Some varieties of the plant are grown for vegetable food. To free the fibre from the plant, it must go through the same rotting process as flax; but a much shorter time is sufficient. For this purpose the stalks are stripped of their leaves and placed in loose bunches in running water. The high tropical temperature causes the decomposition to go on so rapidly that in a few days the outer covering leaves the stalk. The separation of the fibres is then performed in a very primitive manner. The workman steps into the stream, loosens from every stalk a strip of the skin or bark, and, with great dexterity, separates the fibres, removes the adherent slimy substance by rapid motion alternately through the water and through the air, and throws the cleansed fibres on the shore, where they dry quickly and are ready for the market.—Notwithstanding the rude simplicity of this treatment, the fibres of Jute in commerce are always much cleaner than those of hemp; which, with all the mechanical treatment it has undergone, contains many splinters of bark, woody substance, etc., visible even to the naked eye. Besides, the fibres of Jute are much longer than those of hemp. A length of ten feet is not rare, and sometimes they are twelve to fourteen feet long—as long as the whole plant. The Jute is, even in its external appearance, very different from all other fibrous products. It is distinguished by the fineness of the fibres from Manila, Sisal, and Pite Hemp, (fibre of the *crotolaria juncea*,) already found in the London market. It resembles flax and hemp most nearly; but differs from both in its more silky lustre. However, for an unpracticed eye, it is often difficult to determine between Jute, Flax, and Hemp, and a distinguishing reliable test is therefore desirable. The following is such a test: acid sulphate of aniline colors Jute intensely gold-yellow, and hemp pale yellow, while it has little or no effect on flax. The cause of this is that aniline colors woody fibres best; and that, of these three materials, Jute is the most woody and flax the least so.

But the Jute itself is much adulterated with fibrous material taken from other plants, generally inferior, though sometimes equal to Jute.—Yellowish varieties are the most common, but we often see rather dark brown ones. This is only the case after long exposure to the atmosphere.—The Java bags, used for coffee and other substances, are made of an adulterated Jute, and are always brown. In this respect this kind of Jute is similar to wood which also becomes brown by long exposure to the atmosphere. Microscopic investigation (which, by the way, is the most reliable test to distinguish the origin of different textures) shows that the East-Indian Jute is often mixed or adulterated with fibres from various other plants, especially two kinds of East-Indian *malvas*, as durable as the Jute itself. These also become intensely yellow when treated with the sulphate of aniline; but they are turned brown or dark by the atmosphere. It is well to know how to distinguish the true Jute from these adulterations.

The Jute fibres, when taken with a small forceps from the raw material and examined under the microscope, are found to consist not, like cotton, of single, very much elongated cells, but like raw flax and hemp, of bundles of cells.

In examining the cells lengthwise, it is easily seen that the inner cell-walls are not parallel to the outer, and that, consequently, the opening becomes in some places very narrow, a peculiarity not possessed by any other fibre adapted for spinning.

In India, the Jute is used for strings, ropes, and woven fabrics. The finer kinds are there called *meglla*; the coarser, used only for bags, are called *chote*, by a corruption of which the word jute is formed. Many Jute-bags reach this country under the name of gunny-bags, and are often used for the packing of cotton. Gunny-bags are, however, often made from the fibres of another plant, *crotolaria juncea* called in Bengal *gonî*, whence their name. The Jute used in Europe is always employed unbleached to make sacks for packing fruits, hops, opal, etc.. The finer qualities are called Hessian, after the custom of the Scotch factories. There is an almost universal but erroneous notion that Jute can not be bleached. But Mr. J. Burnett, of Dundee, bleaches it very successfully, and gives it a white appearance, intermediate between bleached hemp, flax and silk.

Another popular prejudice is that Jute possesses a disagreeable smell. This is entirely erroneous; its peculiar smell is no worse than that of hemp, as all persons of experience agree. The best kinds of coffee are transported in Jute bags without any deterioration of flavor; and all kinds of grain are occasionally packed in it successfully. This erroneous impression proceeds from the treatment which the material undergoes in many factories, where, in order to facilitate the spinning, cod-liver oil is used to grease the fibres. The material itself is surely not responsible for this odor. That Jute can not stand dampness as well as hemp appears to be true, but this is probably caused by imperfect mode of its preparation from the stalks. Hemp prepared in an improper manner possesses the same defect.

The consumption of Jute in Europe is increasing at an enormous rate. It received a great stimulus during the Crimean war, when the exportation of Russian flax and hemp was almost entirely stopped, and hundreds of thousands of spindles in England and Scotland would have ceased to operate had not the East Indian Jute supplied them with a material, which has since obtained such a hold on the public that now two million hundred weight of Jute fibres are imported yearly for the British flax and hemp mills.

A new and curious application of Jute has recently made its appearance. We refer to its employment as the material for ladies' "coils," "chignons," "waterfalls," and "switches"—a purpose for which the length and lustre of the fibres render it well adapted. The old fashioned prejudice against false hair seems to have passed away, and it is useless to argue the subject against the fashion. In fact, looking at it from the stand point of practical economy, it is better that women should have ready made coiffures, which can be quickly adjusted, than that they should spend hours every day over the toilette; and we do not see why the use of the cheap and clean vegetable fibres of the Jute should not be preferred to the expensive and not always wholesom practice of wearing human hair cut from strangers, living or dead.—[*The Manufacturer and Builder.*

Miscellaneous.

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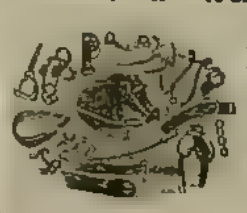

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FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

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Miscellaneous.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent, Oil Cake Meal, 22 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock are not subject to sudden changes of weather or over-driving it is equal

For MILCH COWS particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food, generally mixed with the meal of bran slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and gloss of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($25 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $40 per ton, gold; at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, Klog street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

3218 San Francisco.

WALTER BROWN & CO.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

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WALTER BROWN, HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK.

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

31 22-1y

CAST-STEEL DAIRY KNIVES

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by O. B. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,

"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,

and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

H. S. BURR,

(Successor to TESSMORE MAYES.)

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FRESH AND SALT FISH,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS

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We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

LINFORTH, KELLOG & RAIL,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

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OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS.

Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND BEST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

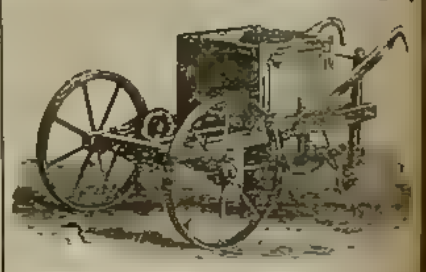
☞ Agents wanted for this Coast. County Rights for sale.

30 6 3m

TRUE'S

IMPROVED

POTATO PLANTER.



This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes structed

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces all the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfect and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a boy plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are few, while he has all summer and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attention to his other spring work, which would otherwise be overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Great Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune right Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office

WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay street, up stairs

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT,

CHEAP,

and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

33 1 Proprietors

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay and the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person who is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, or any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men*.

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

.....AND.....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE,

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all the strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection of BOTANY, ENTOMOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been made to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully represented, and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already large collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open daily from 9 A. M to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M.

Horticulture.

WHEAT AND WINE.

These two important products of our State are now of so much interest as to make everything that effects them important to every class of producers.

Of Breadstuffs Australia has received from us many surprises in the last few years, therefore the following information, which we clip from the *Queenslander*, will be of interest to our grain growers.

BREADSTUFFS—JANUARY 1, 1870.

The flour market remains very inanimate, and generally speaking there is more disposition on the part of holders to force sales than there is on the part of buyers to operate. The tone of the market is decidedly weaker, and quotations are now given at £14 per ton As regards the future, there is little hope of an improvement South Australian new wheat is already in the market, and is offered at 4s, and sold at 4s 4d per bushel, which in the case of the latter, is a decline of about 1s per bushel in the course of a few weeks. On the other hand, it has been stated that the Short Australian average will hardly be reached this season, but then the accounts of the wheat crops in Victoria and New South Wales state that they will be very abundant. The crop in the neighborhood of Warwick and Allora are reported to be large as compared to the acreage, but the amount in the aggregate is too small to have an effect on prices, which will still be ruled by the South Australian markets. The sale of a parcel of Warwick wheat is reported at Toowoomba, at 5s per bushel.

Our *Vinegardists* will find in the following item matter of interest. It will show them that Australia must be a large consumer of wine, and therefore a market for our wine, provided our vintagers will make good and pure, wine, it will show them also the exertions made at the Island of Madeira to secure a large vintage:

Madeira sends good news to all that part of the world—and it is a large part—which thirsts for the time when the wine that takes its name from the island shall again be an attainable luxury for moderate fortunes Years ago the vintage of the Island was again and again so fatally blighted that, in the bacchic sense, Madeira threatened to become a thing of the past. The quantity of the pure wine which now exists in this country is so small that it is a high distinction to have a few dozen bottles. At last, however, words of comfort have been sent to the disconsolate epicureans. Appreciating the value which is set upon their more generous products, the islanders are diminishing the area on which they grow the sugar cane, and are bending all their efforts to the cultivation of the vine. The nature of the soil and its sloping surface particularly fit it for the purpose; and already, it is said, clusters of grapes are waving on places which were cover before turned into vineyards. The coming vintage will, in all probability, be so rich that, a year or two hence, it will once more be practicable for men of moderate incomes to place pure Madeira on their tables.

USE GYPSUM.

Now is the time to use Gypsum on the young Grape Vines, and on the Pear Trees, dust the Gypsum over the Vines and on the Trees with the hand. This will completely destroy the Pear slug and prevent their increase, it is also excellent as a preventive of the mildew on the Grape, while at the same time it greatly invigorates the Vine and aids in retaining the amonia and the moisture in the soil.

Gypsum is also a capital article to improve the beauty of a grass lawn, as it gives vigor to clover or grass, causing it to make a quick and thick growth as also to give it a rich deep green tint. Gypsum is a great fertilizer and should be used freely.

RAIN—RAIN—RAIN.

"It could not come any better if we had ordered it ourselves!" This is the oft-repeated remark of many farmers, who call on us and comment on the season.

Yes, this so. Man could never arrange so well as *He* who giveth "the early and the latter rain."

FRUIT AND DRINK.

P J Quin says in his new work on Pear Culture: "If the time should ever come that one-half the amount now spent for alcoholic decoctions should go for choice fruit, what a difference there would be in the homes of the poorest classes, now rendered almost desolate by the use of intoxicating drinks."

A BUSHEL of ripe tomatoes brought into a family will drive out a box of doctor's pills.

TRUE OPIUM SEED.

JUST RECEIVED—a Small lot of the TRUE OPIUM POPPY SEED, of a Superior Quality.
For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

Herb Seeds.

Complete Collection of all kinds of HERB SEEDS of Superior Qualities.
For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

RAMIE SEED, PURE & FRESH.

We have the GENUINE FRESH RAMIE SEED, in Packages, for sale only in small parcels neatly done up for mailing.

Packages $1, each.

At the FARMER OFFICE.

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*, can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

SUGAR CANE AND SORGHUM MILLS. Evaporators and Horse-Power embodying all the recent improvements, and taking the lead of every kind in market. Manufactured by GEO. L. SQUIER & BRO., Buffalo, N. Y. Either Sugar or Sorgum Manuals for 1870 sent free. 33-12

TREES.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL.
1870.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Orders for large or small quantities promptly filled. Packing performed in the most skillful and thorough manner.

SMALL PARCELS FORWARDED BY MAIL WHEN DESIRED.

Nurserymen and Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent, prepaid, on receipt of stamps, as follows:

No. 1—Fruits, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No 3,—Green-house, 5c. No. 4.—Wholesale Is, Free.

Address—

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1870.

The First Edition of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Copies of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of SEEDS and FLORAL GUIDE, is published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful COLORED PLATE—consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

BOUQUET OF PHLOXES.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

CULTURE OF FLOWERS & VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, or TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,

JAMES VICK,
33 26 Rochester, N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED—GOOD THINGS.

WE have received the following, which are among the good and rare things needed:

Fresh Cranberry Plants
(The Large Bell Variety.)
Ramie Seed, Fresh,
WATERMELON, CANTELOUPE,
AND
MUSKMELLON SEEDS,
EXTRA QUALITIES,)
Flower Seeds, Choice,
MIXED LAWN-GRASS ETC.

For sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

THE GOLDEN QUEEN,
THE GREEN PROLIFIC,
PEABODY'S PROLIFIC,
DR. NICAISE,
EARLY SCARLET,
AGRICULTURIST,
AND JUCUNDA.

For Sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE

New Varieties of Potatoes.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PLANTING!

GOOD, responsible parties, who have experience in raising POTATOES, and who have good land—that which is adapted specially for raising them,—can learn of a favorable opportunity of raising the

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES,

On Shares;—many NEW KINDS not before introduced.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

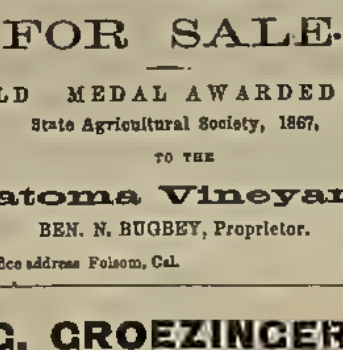
Miscellaneous.

13 FIRST PREMIUMS.

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES.



Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867-8

Silver Medal

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FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

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RAISIN,

And other choice

GRAPE CUTTINGS.

ALSO

WINES AND BRANDIES

Of the choicest variety on hand and

FOR SALE.

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BEN. N. BUGBEY, Proprietor.

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Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

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A DOMESTIC MAGAZINE OF USEFUL INFORMATION AND AMUSEMENT.

The BEST
The MOST Popular,
The Cheapest.

MAPLE LEAVES, is the Largest Circulating Monthly of its class in the World In variety of Practical, Useful, and Entertaining Reading, it has no equal; its ample pages comprising various Departments, including Agriculture, Useful and Scientific Articles; Domestic Economy, with Papers on Social Subjects, etc., etc.

With many Illustrations, Tales, Sketches, Enigmas, Rebuses, etc., etc.

MAPLE LEAVES is a NATIONAL MAGAZINE—read and admired by Men, Women, and Children, in Country, Village and City It is an ably Edited, neatly Printed and well Illustrated AND ADAPTED TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY. The constant aim is to render it unequalled in both Contents and Appearance

Each Number contains Twenty-Four Quarto Pages, Printed on a Superior Paper and Illustrated by the best Artists

TERMS—Only Fifty Cents per Year,

Specimen Copies and Premium List, sent on receipt of Six Cents.

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33-3 No. 102 Nassau St., New York.

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Agricultural Implements,

Seeds, Fertilizers & Plants,

NO. 23, FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

Garden and Flower Seed,

Choice and Reliable,

SENT POSTAGE PAID.

Send for a Priced Catalogue. Farm and Garden Implements of every variety. Guano, Bone Dust and other Fertilizers, Trees, Plants, Etc., all at very low prices.

JOHN VANDERBILT & BROTHERS.
4-33. No. 23, Fulton, Street, New York.

RANDALL'S
GREAT SHEEP BOOK

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express charges paid, $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office,

WARREN & CO.

Miscellaneous.

LAKE
VINEYARD WINE
COMPANY.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co

Corner Sansome and Jackson Streets,
May 1st, 1869. San Francisco.
32-1

Blackberries, Raspberries
STRAWBERRIES.

Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,
WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRIES,
BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES,
DAVISON THORNLESS RASPBERRIES,

—ALSO—

STRAWBERRIES

Of all the choice kinds. For sale by

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

The Salem Grape.

WE entertain no doubt that the SALEM and other members of "Roger Hybrids," will succeed perfectly in California, and ship in splendid condition to the Eastern Markets.

Our stock of the SALEM, is by far the largest and best in the country and warranted genuine.

Strong plants of the SALEM, packed free, at $1,50 each, $9,00 per doz., or $35,00 per hundred.

ROGERS Nos. 4, 15, and 19, $1,00 each, $6,00 per doz and $25,00 per hundred.

MARTHA, RUMELAN, and WALTER, (new and promising varieties,) $2,00 each or $12,00 per doz.

VINES packed with great care in double boxes, Secure from frost or heat, either by Pacific Rail Road or the Isthmus route.

For further particulars, or Illustrated Circular, Address

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CRANBERRY PLANTS,
GRAFTING WAX,
OIL PACKING PAPER.

CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts. per 100—$4 00 per 1,000—postage paid. The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Bell, Large Mottled Bell, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle, Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper. Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runners and bearers; best adapted with the Bell variety for Upland Culture. For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc., enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts. for "Cranberry Culturist."

Grafting Wax

Of Superior Quality, in Small Packages for use.

OIL PACKIN PAPER,

For Mailing and Packing Plants; a heavier article for covering Hot-beds, Manufactured and for Sale by

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33-8. Milford, Conn.

Valuable Patents
FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics' to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same.

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

Something New.

Two Million Copies of the Annual SHAKSPERIAN ALMANAC for 1870, will be given away, and in order that the distributing may be made as rapidly as possible, I should deem it a favor to send, pre-paid, ten or fifteen copies to any person who will judiciously distribute them in his locality. One of its features are he Seven Ages of Man's Life, Illustrated in a masterly manner. Address, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN.
33-7. No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

A FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

A FINE RANCH ON THE SAN ANTONIA ROAD about 12 miles from Oakland On the Ranch is a Frame House, with ten rooms; a large Barn. There are 400 acres of land belonging to the Ranch—one acre of Vineyard—a good one; two acres of Orchard, choice trees, six years old. There are berry vines also.

There has been eighty bushels of wheat raised to the acre on this Ranch, which speaks of the quality of the land. Apply to

E. R. HARRIS,
Or W. S. THOMPSON,
1517 California St., near Cal. Market.

Miscellaneous.

NEW CROP, 1870,

FOR THE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN.

Grass Seeds, Field Seeds, Evergreen Plants, Roses, Dahlias Verbenas, Gladiolus, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, Roots, Early Potatoes, Onion Sets, Books, Implement &c.

DREER'S GARDEN CALENDER containing full descriptive lists of the above, with directions and illustrations will be mailed on receipt of a postage stamp.

DEALERS SUPPLIED on liberal terms. A wholesale catalogue (for Dealers only) will be mailed on application.

Address HENRY A. DREER,
33-1. 714 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOUND VOLUMES FARMER

☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $3 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series o Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and invaluable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

JOHN VANDERBILT & BRO'S.

NO. 23, FULTON STREET,

(NEAR FULTON MARKET. New York.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

AND MACHINES.

Garden, Field, Grass, Bird and Flower Seeds, Guano Bone Dust, and other Fertilizers. Trees, Shrubs Plants, Roots, Etc. 33-4.

Advertising Abroad!

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural men, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTORS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt.

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop'rs.

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

WE have received an Invoice of Italian Chestnuts in Very Superior order fresh and in the best condition for planting

We have them put up in Packages of ONE DOLLAR EACH, MAILED free to purchasers.

WARREN & Co., FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street

GOLDEN EAGLE

HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suite of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
33-1 PROPRIETOR

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING APRIL, 21st, 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half those rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* to our *Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

We present our readers this week with a sermon on *Matrimony*, by the Rev. Dr. Bellen of Boston, which will speak for itself. This sermon and a Letter to Young Men, by Dr. Ware of Boston, we place in connection as important now to our whole country.

When our Government and Political Institutions are in danger how quickly and nobly the people rallied in defence of "Our Country," its "Flag," and our Homes, but of what use will our country or our flag be—if we have no permanent Homes? and what can our country be if the young men of the land are not Physically, Intellectually and Morally sound. These questions induced us to lay before our readers these subjects, for while we are striving to improve the races of our animals, in Heavens name we shall not allow the races of immortal beings to degenerate.

Our European Letter will be found highly important to our agriculturalists, showing them what is going on in Europe for their cause.

The Greeley Essays are as usual full of sound logic and good counsel.

JUTE. Its character, uses, Consumption, &c., should be studied.

We have several important Essays and Letters for our next which came to late for this week.

Reports of May Day and the festivities will be in our next.

Opium. Having many inquiries by letter and otherwise, we have collected all the facts touching its culture, value, &c., and shall give it entire next issue. The article is too long for our space this week. *Fine* opium seed can be had at this Office.

Benecia Colleges. By reason of the length of our European and other letters, we are compelled to lay over the sketch of Benecia College, &c.

Our New York correspondent, M. A. S., will be welcomed by his many friends, his letters are read with more than ordinary interest.

Acknowledgements.

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary card of invitation to the Fourth State Fair of Louisiana, which takes place at New Orleans, and commences April 23d and continues *eight days*.

This exhibition embraces the Mechanical and Agricultural; and in that sunny clime, with the rich productions of that region, must be a very interesting one.

We hope, by-and-by, when our railroad facilities shall be more fully developed over our country, to be enabled to attend a dozen State Fairs annually

We return our acknowledgements to the President and Secretary for their letter and card with courteous invitation. We wish them a complete success.

MUSIC RECEIVED.

We are indebted to M. Gray, Esq., our well known and popular music dealer, on Clay street, for a collection of very choice music, among them are as follows: three songs, composed by Claribel "Hidden Voices," "Weep no more Darling" and "Meet High"—all very beautiful songs, for the words and sentiments are pure and good, and the music sweetly blending makes each song complete in all its parts. Also a collection of "Dancing Music," Waltzes, Redowa's, Gallops, Polkas, &c., all new and choice.

Thanks for this collection, as we always hail new music with welcome *notes*.

THE SEASON, CROPS, &c.

It is not needed for us to recapitulate all the various items we receive from every source to prove that the present will prove a very prosperous year, for it is written on our well cultivated *grain fields*, on our *healthy vineyards*, and our *well pruned orchards*, upon every spot where proper care and attention has been given, there is seen certain prosperity, and we know of no section where due care has been bestowed that is not now prosperous.

We see many persons who report this field and that region where grain is blighted, another place where the north wind has burnt it up, and many reports where the crops *are not* prosperous. All this we admit, but when we go and examine them we find the cause of this *blight* and *loss of crops* easily explained: *shallow plowing, late planting* and *poor soil* explains it all, we do not find this where summer fallow, deep plowing and early planting has been practiced; there is always a *cause* to every effect, and the *effect* of *shiftless* and *unthrifty farming* will always be *bad results*. The tiller of the soil who spends his time at the whisky saloon, the card table and horse races, will generally find his crops run short, his purse grow light, and himself come out at the *little end of the horn*. The use of tobacco, whisky and cards, with time spent at the races will generally eat up a bigger crop than any farm such a person can produce, while temperance, industry and care with a good "Farmer's Library," will secure some thirty, sixty or an hundred fold. The grain crop never gave better promise, or was more free from blight of every kind, we mean always where proper care has been bestowed the grain on all our summer fallowed land, and on all that was early planted gives great promise.

FRUIT COMING.

Strawberries will now come in rapidly, green gooseberries will be in market in two weeks, blackberries will come in June and a heavy crop; raspberries about the same time—cherries are swelling rapidly and will be in our market in a few weeks plenty, they will soon show their rosy cheeks with us from some early corners.

Fruit Vale, that once was so famous for small fruits, where in 1867 there was *eighty acres* in strawberries, no strawberries are grown. There was also a great many growers of this fruit, there is none left now, but cherry currants and gooseberries have superceded them.

Blackberries that were grown but little there, has now some 60 to 80 acres, they have taken the place of strawberries. *Blackberries* do well in Fruit Vale. Mr. Nichols the last year grown *one quarter of an acre*, sold one ton of fine fruit and used a large amount in the family besides. Mr. Nichols believes with well-skilled and proper management a man can make a good living on *two acres* by raising small fruits. Now this will teach the author of that nice little book *Five Acres too Much*, that he must send out a new book "*Two Acres Enough.*"

Our orchards and vineyards never looked better or gave greater promise, every kind and variety of fruit will be abundant. The late frost in some places *nipped off* some of the blossoms, but enough for the tree to bear will remain and be the better for it.

Cherries will be very, *very* abundant, probably we shall have them with us in a few days from the region of Potah or some other warm spot.

Peaches will be of excellent quality this season and abundant. The Alhambra gardens at Martinez will send probably 2000 baskets from a new young orchard of choice kinds, peaches that will make the mouth water.

Apricots will also be abundant and very early. Pears and apples also abundant, and so abundant that some new plan must be devised to find a market for them, probably a petition got up by the Fruit Growers to the Railroad managers that they may ship the fruit East at half price to feed the hungry (charitably) for Eastern folks are hungry for our fruit.

In our next we design to give an illustration of a new Fruit Box for this purpose, one that will be found the best yet made, and offered without a patent right, free for all to make.

Small fruits will be abundant everywhere and cheap. Strawberries are now getting quite plenty, selling lower than usual at this season, (see market report) other small fruits, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries and Blackberries will be abundant and cheap. We annex some items on these fruits.

Our fruit supply must always be good owing to the rapidly increasing cultivation of choice fruits and a better system of doing the work. *Cultivation* has taken the place of *Irrigation*, and the consequence, a richer, sweeter and higher colored fruit, in place of the former pale, watery and flavorless fruit so abundant; besides fruit thus grown will keep better and not be so injurious to eat, for all fruit thus forced and full of watery juices instead of the natural saccharine juice, will produce cholic and dysentary and many other diseases. Experience, careful reading and study, practically applied by labor will always bring rich, luscious, juicy and high colored fruit that will command the *very highest* price.

INSURANCE.

A Circular relative to Insurance, was left at our office, coming from an Eastern Company, which rather seems to assail other Companies as to their management and safety. As we know we have California Insurance Companies as safe and as well conducted as any Eastern concern, we reject such Insinuations, and hope all true Californians will do so likewise, by giving their business exclusively to our California Companies among which none can be safer or better conducted than the

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY

with a large capital and a large surplus of assets.

When Eastern Companies assail Californians they must look out for rebounding shots. The Dry season coming our Farmers should be made safe by Insurance—they can be so with a Policy of the Pacific Insurance Company which is beyond all question safe.

OUR AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Our Agricultural Fairs the present year could be made of great value and importance for the promotion of the cause of emigration, and of the right kind of a population too. If those who are the Managers of our Fairs would but take hold of this work in season, and send out their announcement, with time and place of holding the Fairs, and also send out their Lists of Premiums, so that all those who could become competitors could lay their plans and be at work, so as to make these Fairs extensive and of great interest to our own people, and also show to the many thousands of visitors from abroad who will be with us during the Fair season, what our State can produce.

It is to be regretted that the managers of our State Fair, and all our District Fairs, are so late in sending out the announcements of the plans of our Fairs.

It has been a general complaint among the many who are, and many more who would be contributors to our Fairs, that they had not heard of any Fair until it was too late to make any preparation, and many never hear of them until perhaps a few days previous to the time of their opening.

To make our Exhibition of permanent good, to draw out a proper spirit of enterprize and induce a laudible rivalry and competition, the whole plan of our Fairs should be made known at the opening of each year, or as early as possible after New Years.

There can be but little use to go to the expense of sending out great showy Posters a few weeks before the Fair, containing a long list of Premiums for articles which have never been planted, manufactured, or designed. If Premiums are to be offered they should be known in season for the Farmer to plant the seed and cultivate the crop; the Manufacturer to make and prepare the goods; the Mechanic to build his machines or Implements, and the Artist to complete their Designs. It is too often the case here that our "Halls for Exhibition," are often either partially or poorly filled by reason of this delay on the part of the "Managers of our Fairs."

This neglect should be remeded this year, in fact by immediate action now, it is getting late already. May Day is knocking at the door of time, and not a single announcement of a Fair in our State yet, and only three months to the Fair Season, while in all the Eastern States their Premium List have been scattered far and wide for months, and all their principal plans made—time and place known, and all their committee appointed.

We would earnestly hope and would respectfully suggest to all those who are to control our Fairs the present year, that some immediate action should be had, so that those of our people here who can cooperate, and who would take an interest, may be advised early, with a view to make our Exhibition truly worthy a State so rich in her productions.

No one can for a moment doubt but that we shall have a very large emigration here this coming summer and autumn, and also a very large number of transient visitors who will make the season of our Fruits and our Fair Season the time of their visitation. Therefore it is all important that our Fair Season should be announced by the managers of our State Fair and all our District Fairs, so that the people of other States may lay their plans to be with us then. This will be greatly to the advantage of our State in promoting the spirit of emigration and do more to bring us the best kind of people, than all the Emigrant Aid Societies combined. For it would show what our State can produce and manufacture, and bring us people of means, influence, genious, skill and industry, instead of more ignorant laborers, or the poor from the parish workhouse, or those who merely come to find work. We must first make our State prosperous, then we shall need laborers.

We therefore appeal to the Managers of our Fairs, to them is confided the care for the time being of this all important duty of arousing an interest among the people, and inducing our Farmers, Manufacturers and Mechanics, to do their best the present year so that we can show to the thousands that will visit us, what California can do.

There should be no delay now, for the work is great and the time is short, and the people must be fully informed and instructed in order to make our Fairs more successful than ever before.

SPECIAL NOTICES

We call the attention of our Harvesters to the advertisements of Messrs. Treadwell and Co., for the New and Valuable Machinery offered by them.

Also, to Messrs. Marcus C. Hawley and Co., who advertise Superior Machines and Valuable New Agricultural Implements.

Also the advertisement of Messrs Arthur and Son, for their famous Wagons, and other goods offered by them.

Our Farmers should make their purchases *early*, and thus they can select the Best.

SEND US SAMPLES.

We desire to procure *Samples* of every variety of Grain, Grass, and every Cereal as well as *Samples of New Products*, and for these we shall be ready to reciprocate in any way desired. We will pay for them, or bestow a full equivalent in some *new Seed or Plants* that may be desired.

NATURAL HISTORY.

We desire specimens in Natural History Insects, Flies, Frogs, Toads, Snakes, Turtles, etc., preserved in spirits, or dried, and for these or any curiosity, will make due return. Send by Wells, Fargo and Co., to our Office.

EDEN DALE COMPANY.

This Company has been arranged for the growing of Tropical Fruit on a large scale as set forth in their advertisement in our column this week. The Company is composed of some of our best and most respectable men, and the officers of the association are men that will make the enterprise successful. We refer to the books of the Company which can be had at 344 Montgomery Street.

MAY DAY—ITS FESTIVALS.

"Wake, and call me early mother
For I'm to be Queen of May."

Tens of thousands of little hearts are now revelling in the happy thought of approaching May Day, and what better incense can go up to Heaven for "Spring Time," than the gathering groups of sweet children, with their garlands and baskets of flowers, singing their merry songs. It is indeed a fitting anthem for the season, and the smiles of joy and the happy words, greetings, songs and crownings, will rise as sweet incense to

OUR FATHER IN HEAVEN.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Woodward has with a liberal spirit thrown open his delightful Gardens on Saturday next, to the Teachers and Pupils of all the Schools. The happy sight then and there witnessed, would form a picture which is worthy every Art Gallery in the land. We hope our Photographers will make one of that happy scene.

May Day falling on Sunday, it will be improved on Saturday and Monday as a general rule, but throngs will use Sunday as is the custom of Europe.

All Hail to Glorious "May Day," the Season of Flowers.

ABUNDANCE.

Abundance is written everywhere, on our grainfields, on the trees in our orchards, on the fresh grown vines where large bunches cluster upon the bending, tendrils of our blackberry and raspberry vines, and upon the fields of strawberries that make the earth red with their luscious berries.

Why is it that when the God of nature is thus lavish in its bounties there should not be a corresponding abundance of gratitude in the hearts of those whose harvest fields are written all over with the goodness of Providence.

REARING POULTRY.

Two weeks since we spoke of the poultry grounds of Messrs. Nichols & Willard of Fruit Vale, at Brooklyn, Alameda county. Since then we have collected the following description of their plans and houses, and give them as a guidance for others who design to raise fine breeds of poultry, which are always best as they are sure layers, and their results always more profitable.

The poultry ground covers two acres, and is divided off into suitable departments for the several needed uses. The hennery occupies half an acre, the breeding yards are 10x32, neatly railed in, a grass run, 48x60, always kept clean and fresh; a running yard of 100x100 and several small yards in divisions for the setting hens.

Each breeding house is 4x6, and elevated 2½ feet from the ground. In all these houses the boxes, &c., are removed every day and each house swept clean, the bars taken out, cleaned and left in the sun. This careful attention gives health to the poultry and "*pays.*"

The large roosting house for the general stock is octagon in form, 12 feet in diameter, 7 feet high, the roosting bars are low down 18 to 24 inches from the ground, moveable, all taken out every day and houses cleaned. These roosting houses cost $130, sides slatted, roof compact and conical, all the buildings are neatly made, constantly kept clean with whitewash, grounds neat gravel and pebbles. Fences and building by their white and cleanly look give an orderly and pleasant look, vastly different from many of the unsightly places called poultry yards.

The varieties we examined were Light Brahmas, White Leghorns and Crosses with several other kinds crosses, and the pure breed are kept distinct.

As a proof what good care will do, we give a sample of the laying properties of these Brahmas.

From two Light Brahmas for February and March they gave *one hundred and two eggs.*

From six Pullets shut up for laying, the six have averaged thirty eggs per week from last January. This we call laying a good foundation of character.

Persons interested in poultry will learn something about order and neatness in poultry yards by visiting this place, we refer to their advertisement in our column.

THE PREVOST FUND.

The Committee of the Prevost Fund would respectfully invite all the friends of the late Louis Prevost—the PIONEER OF SERICICULTURE—to forward to them such contributions as they are disposed to make to this Fund; and it is to be hoped that those Journals over this coast that have always spoken so kindly of this most-worthy Pioneer, will present this matter to their readers, and thus enable the Committee to carry out the plans designed for the Widow, and erect a suitable Testimonial to the Memory of Louis Prevost.

Contributions can be sent to the Treasurer—Judge D. S. Payne, San Jose; Heatrch and Berton, Bankers, San Francisco; CALIFORNIA FARMER Office, San Francisco.

At an early day the contributors will be invited to meet and arrange the disposition of the Funds that shall be raised.

THE BRAIN—CURIOUS FACTS IN NATURE.

In the fish, the average proportion of the brain to the spinal cord is only 2 to 1. In the reptile, the ratio is 2½ to 1. In the bird, it is 3 to 1. In the mammalia, it is 4 to 1. But in man, it is 23 to 1. No less remarkable is the foetal progress of the human brain. It first becomes a brain resembling that of a fish; then it grows into the form of that of a reptile; then into that of a bird; then into that of a mammiferious quadruped, and finally it assumes the form of a human brain, "thus comprising in its foetal progress an epitome of geological history, as if man was in himself a compendium of all animated nature, and of kin to every creature that lives.—*Utah Magazine.*]

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BUYING A FARM,—OR LEASING.

The very large class of men in America who are either leaving other pursuits to establish themselves in the country, or who, having been brought up on their fathers' farms, are about starting for themselves, find the question of buying a farm to be, for the time, the all absorbing question of their lives; and it is very natural that it should be so, for the business is, emphatically, one of a lifetime.

Being, unfortunately, the occupier of leased land, which has so much of another man's affection and interest invested in it, that its purchase is impossible, I can speak with very cordial earnestness on this point; and I can all the more strongly urge absolute ownership, as of all things almost desirable, because I daily feel the uncertainty and unsatisfactoriness of a leasehold tenure.

So much of the man himself, so much of his daily sweat of his face, so much of his hope, and of his anxiety, goes to the ground that he tills; so many of the associations of his home, with its joys and sorrows, are entwined around every tree and shrub in his dooryard, that I can conceive to him no more dismal thought in life than that some day, he must pull himself up by the roots, and, further on in his years, must take fresh start with all his interest to cultivate anew. Apart from any question of economy or of interest, I would strongly urge every man, who finds it possible for him to do so, and who means to end his days on a farm, to buy his land. Let the farm be smaller than he could hire, and less convenient, let him go in debt for it if he must, but I deem him to be a happier man who owns a small place, even with a mortgage for his shadow, than is he who, with better facilities for his daily occupations, and better conveniences for his daily life, has hanging before his eyes the fact that some day, when he is older and less able to commence farming again, he must resign his improvements to his landlord, turn the key on his home, and pitch his tents in strange fields.

The question of economy, however, cannot be set aside. There are, I know, many farmers whose aim in life seems to be to see how much money they can screw out of the land to farm on bond and mortgage, and the more often they can move and apply their leeches to fresh ground the more fully they will gratify their lowest ambition. They save at the spigot of improvement, and are unconscious of the open bung of exhaustion; in their way they are happy. But every man who means to take a broader view of farming, and recognizes the fact that the most substantial part of the returns of his labor, and of his estate, consists in better buildings, better soil, and better stock, will see a sufficient reason for wishing to become the owner of the fee of his farm. In other transactions of life, where the principle holds good that any thing is worth what it will fetch in the market, business men invest money with a view to the chances of its return at such time when they choose to sell. In farming, this principle does not hold good—at least not with regard to the farm itself.

It is better that the question of selling be not at all considered, for a valuable farm is always a very difficult thing to sell, and very rarely brings as much as it is worth. There are persons who speculate in farms, who buy worn out lands at low price, and, after improving it, sell it at a high price. They often make money by the operation, and they generally do good. They are a useful class of enterprising men, but they are not the kind of men that I have in my mind now—men who intend to "follow" farming as a permanent occupation, who have made up their minds that it is the thing to do, and who regard it not as a mere an enterprise as a living.

To such, I say, buy your farm judiciously, and of course, as cheaply as you can. Make up your mind whether it will suit you, before you buy it, and having bought it, don't entertain the idea of selling it, nor consider the money you invest in improvements in the light of the selling value they will add to the farm, so much as with reference to the annual return they will bring in economy, economy, or fertility. In short, consider your farm as a part of yourself, and let it "grow with" your growth, and strengthen with your strength—you will find your yearly advantage in so doing.

Under all circumstances, make the purchase of a farm a matter of the most careful study. Probably it is the only farm that you will ever buy, and it will have very much to do with your prosperity and your happiness throughout your whole life. If you have been bred a farmer you will be able to decide what you want, and to form an opinion that will be more satisfactory to yourself at least) than any that you will get from books or from men.

If you have passed your previous life in some occupation, and now mean to make your living by farming, the best advice that any one can give you would be to go and pass a whole year with the best farmer you know. Become a regular "farm hand," with an understanding that you are to be allowed to learn to do all kinds of farm work. "Work away for dear life at the farm, and make him tell you all he knows. Take it is your money instead of his that buys every ton of manure he expends." After such experience, and with the aid of what you can learn from books, you will probably be able to judge for yourself, better than any one else can for you, what sort of farm you want.

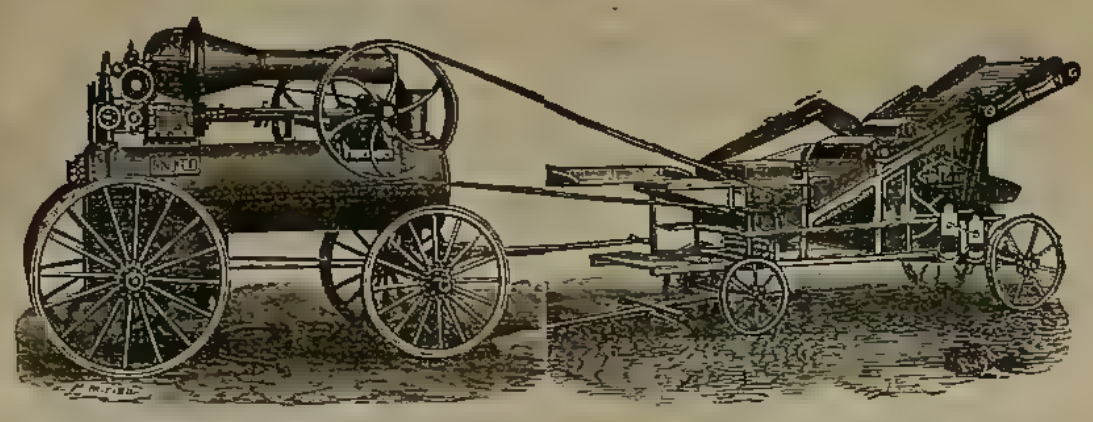
* Talpa.

LEGAL DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States for causes from any State or Country, legal everywhere, desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.

Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
No 78 Nassau Street, New York City.

"HOADLEY" "RUSSELL!"



HOADLEY'S IMPROVED THRESHING ENGINES!!

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED SEPARATORS!!

CONSTITUTING PERFECTION IN THRESHING GRAIN!!!

THESE MACHINES are now so completely constructed as to render them the very "NE PLUS ULTRA" of ENGINES and SEPARATORS for the farming community of California.

THE ATTENTION of the FARMING community and the public generally is called to the GREAT IMPROVEMENTS on the above make of Engines and Separators, which are surpassed by none for threshing grain, and are specially adapted to the use of Farmers.

Improvements on Russell's Separator.

THE SEPARATOR has been increased six inches in width, the sieves being much enlarged, to correspond; the 33 inch Cylinder now having a 40 inch Sieve, being six inches larger than the old style; and the 36 inch Cylinder Sieve has been increased six inches, and is now 48 inches, which greatly enhances the capacity of the Machines.

HAINES' HEADERS

With Doane's Adjustable Reel.

IN OFFERING these SUPERIOR HEADERS to the Farming Community of California, we can safely say that we have now brought the HEADING MACHINE to as near perfection as is possible.

THE MOST USEFUL IMPROVEMENT YET MADE.

WHICH is a simple arrangement for Raising and Lowering the Reel some 18 inches, so as to enable the REEL to reach lodged grain, different lengths of stalks, and to be used in windy weather without stopping the Machine, and the consequent loss of time and labor in adjusting the old style Stationary Reel, which took some FIFTEEN MINUTES. The belts are always of the right length, and you can adjust the Reel to any grain with the greatest ease,

AND WITHOUT LOSING A MINUTE'S TIME!

THE GREAT point in our New Headers will commend itself to all purchasers, and no other Headers will be used when the great merits of this improvement are known.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are Cautioned not to infringe upon our Patent Adjustable Reel Headers, as they will be prosecuted.

FOR SALE BY OWNER OF PATENT AND MANUFACTURER.

WOODS Improved Prize Mower—Folding Bar: As now made, this is the best and Cheapest MOWER used on the Pacific Coast.
KIRBY SELF RAKE REAPER, is unsurpassable in its work.
KIRBY MOWERS—two Sizes, Greatly Improved.
HEADER WAGONS—Thimble Skein, with and without fifth wheel, do., do., with Screw Hubs,—Mill Machinery, Engines, and Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Pipe and Nails.

33-8. TREADWELL & CO., San Francisco, Marysville, and Sacramento, Cal.

M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 Front St.,
San Francisco.

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Aylesbury Ducks---Bronz urkeys.

These Ducks and Turkeys are New Varieties of great excellence. The Turkeys are said to weigh 29 or 30 pounds each.

We have perfected arrangements abroad, so that we can supply any breed of Fowls, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Pigs, etc., or any kind of small Stock to be procured in the old States or Europe, and supply them at lowest terms.

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GRAY BRAHMAS, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock (Fowls of enormous size—10 to 14 pounds), and the French Table and Egg Fowls—Creve Coeur and Houdan. Sent safe by railroad.

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A Splendid lot of these,

Best of all Early Potatoes,

And raised here in California, can be had at the

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We invite all Potatoe growers to call and see them at our office, where we can show them a sufficient number of testimonials as to their Quality and Productiveness to convince all that the EARLY ROSE is the very

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Those who want Pure Seed of California growth, and at New York rates or what it would cost to bring them here, can have larger, fairer and fresher Seed than any that can be imported.

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THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

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Should send in their orders early this year. Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early: Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

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Home Miscellany.

A SONG.

'Tis not the murmuring voice of Spring
That stirs my heart and makes me sing;
'Tis not the blue skies, bubbling o'er
With sunshine spilled along earth's floor;
Nor yet the flush of bursting rose,
Nor bloom of any flower that grows.

It is that long, long years ago,
When all the world was blushing so—
It is that then my cheek blushed too,
My heart beat fast for love and you:
There was a music in the air
I fail to find now any where.

And so, when Spring comes wandering by,
I lose the thread of misery;
Trusting the promise of her days,
I tune my voice to sing her praise,
And cheat myself with the sweet pain
That in the spring Love blooms again.

HOLY MATRIMONY.

This is the fifth and final discourse of the series delivered by Rev. James A. Bolles, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Advent, at that church, on successive Sunday evenings. This one was delivered on the evening of February 6th.

"This is a great mystery; but I speak concerning Christ, and the Church." Ep. v: 32.

Not long ago, a distinguished clergyman of the church was on board an ocean steamer, with a party of New England men who had become demoralised on the subject of marriage, either from their residence in China, or as the natural result of principles imbibed before they left their homes for that distant country. These men not only referred often to their own happy freedom from such bonds, but really seemed to think that Holy Matrimony was one of the blunders of the world, from which in time mankind would be emancipated.—On one occasion the conversation was very earnest, and inasmuch as they were well educated and well read, the arguments with which they assailed the marriage relation, became apparently very cogent and forcible. At length one of the gentlemen observing a smile upon the face of the clergyman, turned to him and said, "Well sir, what have you to say to this doctrine?" "Nothing," was the reply, "except that it is the most fortunate thing for you that your father and mother held views entirely the opposite of yours.—Pray, sir, tell me, on your principles what would your mother have been? and what chance would you have had of knowing your own father? and what kind of a home would you now look back upon? This whole discussion apart from its wickedness is simply absurd. You owe the good name you have, one of the best in New England, and, the good blood that flows in your veins, and your present high position in the world, as a man of intelligence and wealth, entirely to the principles which you deride."

All this was said without excitement, but in a tone of cool contempt. The effect was amazing; these gentlemen felt and frankly admitted the absurdity of their arguments against the sanctity of an institution, in behalf of which they were themselves the living witnesses.

But what an illustration of the state of society among a large number of persons here in Boston, who would be nobody and nothing, if their fathers and mothers had thought as they do upon the subject of marriage, and had acted upon their principles? What an evidence of degeneracy in these unworthy sons and daughters of New England, the highest glory of which has been the maintenance by our forefathers of the institution of marriage, and of the sanctity of family and home. Of all the redeeming features in Puritanism, and which have been of more influence than all other causes combined to perpetuate its peculiarities, and make them illustrious, not any can be mentioned or thought of as at all to be compared with the old New England homes, transplanted to this soil from the Church of England, out of which our Fathers came, and to which they were indebted for this signal mercy and glory.—How it is possible for any New England man or woman to lift up hand or voice, for the desecration of marriage or the family, without the crimson blush of shame, or the deeper dye of remorse of conscience, is more than I am able to comprehend, except upon the old heathen maxim, "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."—But how horrible, not to say senseless and irreverent are the ideas of these people as to the objects of marriage, family, society, government and law. All they seem to think of is the present temporal, social, sensual, or as they choose to call it, intellectual improvement and enjoyment of individuals, as though individuality and not fraternity should be the basis of all. They seem to have no idea of the generations which have gone before us, nor of the generations which are to come after us; no idea of father and of grandfather, and the blessings of a glorious ancestry; none of children and of grandchildren, and an ever living progeny going on to the very end of time, and extending into eternity, for the unity and brotherhood of which all society exists. But so far as I am able to understand their incoherent ravings, they seem to think that all human institutions and especially Holy Matrimony, are but civil and temporary arrangements, for the mutual pleasure of the parties concerned, and in the latter case that men and women may cohabit with less of law and even of instinct, than "the brutes that perish." But in opposition to all such wild, insane and mad projects of reform, we proclaim as the voice of nature, combined with the voice of universal Christendom, that the foundation of the family is Holy Matrimony, the foundation of society is the family, and the moment you divest these institutions of their sanctity and their divinity, that moment you divest all law, and all government of their binding obligation upon man as a being accountable to God; nor can you degrade them to the mere level of human, social and temporary regulations without such an act of Atheism as would exclude the great and eternal God from the heart and thoughts of His creatures, in matters the most important and momentous to their welfare and happiness, in this world and that which is to come.

My subject to night is the true christian family and home. "France needs a Washington," said Lamartine—"France needs a People," was the reply of one of her orators—"France needs mothers," was the yet more profound remark of Madam Campan to Napoleon. May we not add, as the great need of our day, and even of Republican America—fathers and mothers and sacred homes. Fathers—not merely the sires of a progeny, who recognise in marriage only a civil contract, and nothing but the legalized union of the sexes, but fathers whose hearts respond to the fact that holy matrimony is a divine institution, the ordinance of Heaven, the blessing of Paradise before the fall, an emblem of the love of Christ to his church, and who therefore, recognise in the depth of its meaning and designs a sacred and unfathomable mystery, making them the representatives, to each one of their children, of the great and eternal Father of us all. Mother—not merely those who have no higher, or purer, or better affection for their young than that which the animal instincts afford, but mothers who understand that "the church is in Christ as Eve was in Adam," to use the language of the judicious Hooker, and who, therefore, recognise in themselves a type of this relation, to whom God has spoken, as by the daughter of Pharaoh He spake to the mother of Moses—"Take this child and nurse it for me."—Homes—not a mere collection of individuals, bound together by no other tie than those of mutual interest or consanguinity, in which the members are mere lodgers until such time as they can provide better for themselves, or so long as the law requires: but homes that are all the Almighty designed our homes to be—God's household, God's church, God's family, and a blessed type on earth of the family in heaven—God's Temple, in which the husband and wife are "the Priests of God," declaring to one another and to the world, by their union, the mysterious power and the mysterious wisdom of the Almighty, and manifesting forth the glorious fact that there is upon earth holiness, reverence, worship and affection, altogether independent of self.

In such a home the father rises up to the dignity of his position, as the Priest of God in his own house, and he shrinks not from the discharge of its sacred duties in offering up the daily sacrifice of prayer and praise. In such a home the mother cannot be contemplated apart from the father, for they are both one in office to the family and both essential to its perfect discharge. What is lacking in one is made up by the other. The father speaks by authority, the mother is the softening medium to divest that authority of terror, and make it effectual. "The father instructs, the mother instills; the father commands the reason, the mother moves and influences the instinct; the father may finish, the mother must begin; the dominion of the father is over the head; the empire of the mother is over the heart."

In such a home there must be a responsive Liturgy, having its confession of sin, its petitions for mercy, its thanksgivings for blessings received, its acknowledgments of providential guidance and love, its recognitions of the unity and brotherhood of the church; its prayers for the penitent, the prodigal and the outcast; its supplications for all sorts and conditions of men. And at the same time, the language of this responsive Liturgy must be so plain, earnest and familiar as to be adapted to the capacities of all; and yet so dignified, impressive, elevated and solemn, as to command the reverence of the wisest and the affections of the best.

In such a home, it would be a great blessing to have an oratory—a consecrated place of prayer—having its family altar, its family Bible and Record, its book of Common Prayer and domestic liturgy, its select library, its Christian emblems and memorials, its recorded texts of Holy Scripture meeting the eye, and its evidences of sacredness and consecration to the purposes of devotion. And most extraordinary is it, that our Christian men of wealth, when they are designing and building their palaces, so seldom think of the oratory—the place of prayer. They provide in their houses for every convenience and every luxury; they know the importance of having "a place for everything and everything in its place," and yet they too often forget the God whom they profess to adore; they provide no special place in their houses for His worship, to which their best affection may cling where the family altar may be raised, and on which the daily sacrifice of prayer and praise may be offered; all this they leave to accident and chance, and thinking that God may be worshipped anywhere and in any place, they adopt a course, the result of which is, that He is scarcely worshipped at all in the family and in the closet. Let no one misunderstand these remarks. Such an oratory as is here contemplated is not an absolute necessity, so that the not having one is any excuse for the omission of prayer. For God can be as truly worshipped in the hovel as in the palace, in the crowded street or upon the field, as in the most magnificent cathedral. But we are local beings, and are much influenced by local circumstances and associations. Hence the importance of having some consecrated place of prayer, not only for the public worship of the church, but for the social worship of the family, and to which any member of the family may at any time resort for purposes of devotion. Our Saviour evidently had some such place in His mind, when He said, "when thou prayest enter into thy closet," for the word here translated closet, does not mean, as is generally supposed, a small, private apartment, but it means that very place for social and secret prayer which every Jew had in his house, and which was so located, like the chamber of Daniel, that the hands could be raised and the face turned toward the holy temple. And then we have the example of our blessed Lord Himself, who had not only His consecrated time, but His consecrated place of prayer.

In such a home, there must be its festivals and fasts, its days of rejoicing and its days of sorrow; its birthdays of nature, its birthdays of grace and its birthdays of glory, and also its catalogue of departed saints, whose affectionate words and names will ever be cherished in the memory; and perchance its catalogue of martyrs, too, in those who have suffered and died in defence of the household; and possibly its heretics and schismatics in those who have presumed to divide and to rend asunder; and its returning prodigals in those who have found out at last that "there is no place like home," and who have been received and welcomed back with kisses and open arms and tears of joy.

Such a home can never die. It is as indestructible as the heavens; and though its members one after another may disappear from the eye of flesh, yet they all live, and must be eventually garnered up in the everlasting home of the skies. Can it be otherwise? Is not such a home a type of heaven? Have not the members a bond of union stronger than death; and having been one in spirit and in communion with God, in the church militant on earth, must they not forever be one in spirit and communion with God, in the church triumphant in heaven. Oh! we wonder not that the author of the "Rectory of Valehead," where the true Christian home is more particularly and beautifully described, should exclaim, "Merciful God! what a sanctuary hast thou ordained in the Christian home!"

(Concluded next week.)

TO GIVE IS TO RECEIVE.

We must bless if we would receive a blessing. We must pour the water from the cup if we would have it filled again. Life is an exchange of bounties, a transfer from one to another. Earth gives her portion to the flowers, they send their fragrance unto man, and man gathers them, decks the path of friendship, and makes hearts sweeter with their rich fragrance.

The sky is mellower for the passing clouds that lowers beneath it. The clouds receives its glory from the orb of day.

All things are tributary to each other. The glow-worm lights the traveler's path; the pebble turns the tide.

Rills fill the river; rivers send their vapors forth to fill again the rills. If love flows from our soul into our neighbor's, something must be dislodged within his breast. It may be envy, pride, or hate—what matters it? or it may be sweetest strains of gratitude that will gladden some ear, though not our own. We are but workers; but not, like earthly laborers, waiting for our pay. It comes in God's time, and always at the needed moment. Keep the waves in motion. Roll the ball of love heavenward. It will strike many hearts, and gather accelerated speed. Pass the cup around. Bid the thirsty drink, for dust and mould will gather on the cup that stands unmoved; and the water it holds will become unfit for our own or another's use.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

For a Bruise or Blow.

Apply hot water a long time with wet cloths. Beef brine is an excellent lotion for both sprains and bruises. A veteran among horses claims that it will almost set a joint or heal a fracture. Wormwood or tansy lotions are also good.

If your flat irons are rough rub them with fine salt and it will make them perfectly smooth.

Wood ashes and common salt wet with water will prevent the cracking of a stove.

Strong lye put in water will make it soft as rain water.

Half a cranberry, it is said, bound on a corn will soon kill it.

A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of a door will prevent its creaking.

A bit of glue dissolved in skim milk will restore crape.

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A well-known modern philosopher thus sustains the mission of the Drawer:

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New Advertisements.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL

BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY cuts in those parts needing such illustration, so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

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It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds, Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

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Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST 31-13

STATEMENT

OF THE

CONDITION

OF THE

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay Losses and Dividends $690,854 80.

Loans on first Mortgages		$562,486 80
Estimated value premises Mortgaged	$1,620,250	
Buildings on premises insured for	325,600	
Loans on collateral		494,509 00
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is	$803,977	
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000		150,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank		41,572 96
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued		145,920 73
State and Federal stamps on hand		4 297 13
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets		145,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1,695,554 80

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	381,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	331,013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 12
Amount received from rents	10,967 00
Total	$1,164,223 54

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,227 35
Amount paid for marine losses	341,374 57
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,619 95
Paid for commissions to agents	109,765 59
State and Federal taxes	42,045 63
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payments	117,550 79
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000 00
	$1,039,584 08

Net amount fire risks written during the year	$53,750,752 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year	33,423,228 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869	$46,232,301 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st, 1869	2,971,957 00

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 3-4

Preserve Your Sight!

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES'

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Mounted in fine gold, Steel and Shell Frames, accurately adapted to the various conditions of sight. Those in need of Spectacles will find my assortment the most extensive, and receive the attention of one skilled in his profession.

C. MULLER, Optician,
7-1 No 305 Montgomery street, San Francisco

Agents Wanted.

We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the VALUE OF OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to

EDITOR FARMER.

Miscellany.

THE REAL GOOD TIME COMING.

[The following excellent and really wise counsel and commendatory notice we find in the Mobile *Register* of April 16th.

This is the right spirit for all the South to develope, for it will do more to harmonize the sectional and political ill-will than all the wars and talking and preaching in the world.

Had the South long years since awakened the spirit of enterprise, and given their personal energies and capital to the development of their own resources, there never would have been a war—but their short sightedness and sloth awoke the spirit of evil, but an "All-seeing Providence" turned the evil into *good*—FREEDOM came, and with it new life, newly awakened aspirations for *Independence* and *Prosperity*—let this spirit be cherished, for it will eventually kill out the spirit of sloth and all unkind political or sectional differences, and our whole Union be the *Richer, Better* and *Happier* for its *Baptismal of Blood*.—ED. F.]

One of the signs of an awakening sense of the people of the South to their own best interests is seen in the extensive factories that are springing up in different portions of this section. In South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and even in remote Texas, the economy of home manufacture having presented, as a mere theory, such an invaluable aggregation of results, is resolving itself into a thing of practice. There is no divine right in Lowell or Manchester to the exclusive manufacture of fabrics from the fibre we produce. If water power is essential to compete with Lowell, there is an abundance of it in Northern Alabama, speaking for this State alone, and steam will accomplish just as much in Mobile as in Manchester. Shall the man who raises the corn be absolutely dependent on his neighbor for bread. Shall we, with all the elements of physical strength around us, give to far off States the fine flour and be content to subsist on the husks ourselves? Every manufacturing institution established in the South is a rock in the wall of her defence. Every dollar spent in developing and expanding home enterprise is a seed sown that will have its fruition in the full ear. It seems that there was this one good effect resulting to the South from the war. It has taught us that a people cannot make themselves invulnerable by agriculture alone; that contingencies may arise when foreign industries can avail us nothing, or but little, and it has, as a consequence, turned the Southern mind towards a full development of its inherent strength, and the building up of a physical constitution that will make it as far as may be desirable, independent of external supports.

MANUFACTURES OF PAPER.

We gather the following very interesting as well as important facts from the "*Paper trade Reports*," relative to the kind of goods now made from paper, which if as reported will work an entire revolution in many kinds of our manufactures. This report will be interesting to Housekeepers and our Lady friends, as it will decrease the cost of crinoline.

The Japanese paper handkerchiefs are assuredly coming, if a cotemporary be right. The paper collar manufacture now has been extended to less prominent but more important garments of great strength and flexibility, which can be sewed with a machine, giving seams almost as strong as a woven fabric. The inventor has particularly applied it to the production of petticoats, which are either printed in imitation to the fashionable skirts of the day, or stamped out with open work of such beauty and delicacy as no amount of labor with scissors and needle could imitate. The marvel is that these really beautiful productions can be sold at retail at fifteen cents each! Imitation cretonnes and chintz for bed furniture are also made, a set costing at retail about $1,50. The felted material is so flexible that a curtain may be twisted into a rope and shaken out again, showing as little creasing as chintz similarly treated. There are also table cloths embossed with signs of great beauty. This felted paper may in the end have a serious influence on the production of the woven fabrics it is intended to displace. Imitation leather, impermeable to water, is likewise made of it, and produces a cheap and useful covering for furniture, and even serves for shoes.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PLEIADES

Our fellow-citizen, Mr. Rutherford, has recently obtained some admirable photographs of the constellation of the Pleiades; and, by means of a very delicate micrometer, has been able to measure the arcs which separate the stars of this group. Compared with the results obtained by Bessel some years ago, an almost absolute coincidence was found, but an illustration of the triumphs of modern science is shown in the fact, that what required eleven years for the eminent German astronomer to ascertain was determined by an American in the course of the observations of a single night. From the fact that the relative distances of the stars of the constellation have not changed in the slightest degree during the last quarter of a century, it is inferred—as has already been insisted upon—that this group constitutes the centre around which our solar system revolves —*Harper's Monthly.*

HEAVY RAILROAD DAMAGES.

In the spring of 1865, a man named Jacobs was killed while crossing the track of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, near the line of Hardin county, Ky. Suit was brought by his father in the Hardin county court claiming $800,000 damages. An affidavit being filed that full justice could not be done, a change of venue was granted to Lawrence county. The case has just been concluded after occupying several days. The jury, after much deliberation, rendered a verdict for plaintiff giving the amount of damages at $150,000. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE PUBLIC!!!

THE

SAN FRANCISCO

PACKAGE EXPRESS

COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

IS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYing Passengers, Baggage, Packages, and Parcels from the different Railroad and Steamboat Lines, and delivering the same to any part of the City.

To our friends from the Country this system presents itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc. to our Messengers on the Cars and Boats and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Hackmen or Job Wagons.

The Street Cars run from all Depots to the different Hotels.

Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care will be promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid

Mark Care of

"S. F. Package Express Company,"

Commissions for the purchase of goods in this City especially solicited, and articles forwarded as directed.

This Company commends itself to the General Public. The same system has been long in operation in Eastern Cities with great success

GENERAL OFFICE:
313 Montgomery St.

D. V. B. HENARIE, Pres.,
T. A. MUDGE, Secy. and Treas.,
H. B. MURRAY, Supt.

31-19

Jackson Michigan
WAGONS.

The subscribers are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of the above WAGONS.

ONE HUNDRED

IRON AXLE, size 1¾-2-2¼-2½-
SHELL SKEIN, " 3½-3¾-4-inch.

The JACKSON WAGONS have been sold by us for years, and with increased reputation

The MANUFACTORY being one of the LARGEST in the United States—are enabled to keep a stock of TIMBER seasoning for years, the low cost of which, makes it no inducement to work and any imperfect material.

These WAGONS are the best and cheapest FARM and TEAM Wagons ever sold in this Market—can be used as HEADER WAGONS.

We will guarantee them to stand in any climate.

ALSO—FOR SALE

The SEYMOUR and MORGAN, or NEW YORK REAPER, which has stood the test for twelve years—the Strongest and Best Reaper in use.

—ALSO—

PLOWS of all kinds. CULTIVATORS—HOES RAKES—HARROWS, Etc., Etc., all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents.

33-3. Cor. California & Davis Sts.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

NEW SEEDS.

THE early Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers, extra Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for successive planting.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

Large Elm and Mulberry Trees

Those who desire to secure Superior Sized SHADE TREES of either the ELM or ASH, should call and look at the samples we have on sale.

The MULBERRY also will grow to a large tree, and is a fine Summer shade tree, with its large spreading foliage.

For either of these kinds, apply at the

FARMER OFFICE
320 Clay street.

3384

Miscellaneous.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE,

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

IMPORTANT

—TO—

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $300 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO ISSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,

37 and 39 SECOND STREET,

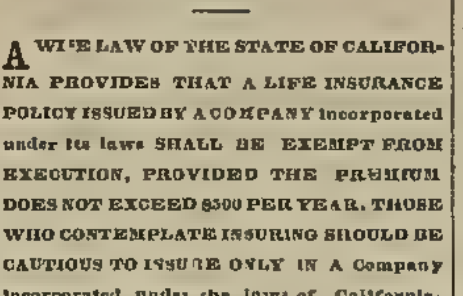
SACRAMENTO.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.
JOS. CRACKBON, Secretary.
J. M. GREY, M. D., Physician-in-Chief.
SCHREIBER & HOWELL, General Agents.

AITKEN & CO.,

PREMIUM PIONEER

MARBLE WORKS,



177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings, Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

A. AITKEN. ISRAEL LUCE,

32-7

STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR STATE and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merit of the H. & L. AXLE GREASE over all imitators, have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their Premium, their article having stood the test for over fifteen years. They are now prepared to sell their well known Axle Grease at as low a price as any other in the market, New York and Chicago not excepted.

P. S.—To consumers—Don't trust to the red cover; ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE.

Manufactory, No. 144 Natoma street. Depot No. 320 Jackson street.

32 18,

Miscellaneous

PACIFIC
INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street,

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st.....363,862 92

CASH ASSETS.....$1,113,862 92

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE
OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston,
A. L. Tubbs,
Wm. Alvord,
Jonathan Hunt,
A. B. Forbes,
A. G. Stiles,
A. Seligman,
L. B. Benchley,
Wm. Sherman,
L. Sachs.
Jas. De Fremery
J. G. Gray,
David Stern,
D. O. Mills,
I. Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H. M. Newhall,
G. T. Lawton.
Myles D. Sweeny,
Chas. Mayne,
E. L. Goldstein,
J. O. Earl,
Lloyd Tevis,
Thos. H. Selby,
Adam Grant,
Alpheus Bull,
S. M. Wilson,
D. J. Oliver,
W. Schollo,
Thos. Brown,
Chas. Main,
Chas. R. Peters,
Oliver Eldridge,
J. B. Roberts,
J. C. Wilmerding,
P. L. Weaver,
Wm. Hooper,
J. D. Fry,
A. Hayward,
T. L. Barker,
Alex. Wolff,
Chas. Meyer,
Chas. E. McLane,
H. Rosenbaum
A. J. Ralston,
T. Lemmon Meyer,
Geo. C. Hickox.
NEW YORK:
Louis McLane,
Frederick Billings,
James Lees,
J. G. Kellogg.
Wm. T. Coleman
Moses Ellis,
SACRAMENTO
Edgar Mills,
G. W. Mowe,
C. T. Wheeler.
MARYSVILLE:
J. H. Jewett.
SAN JOSE:
E. McLaughlin.
PORTLAND, OREGON:
W. S. Ladd,
Jacob Kamm.
VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
Wm. Sharon

Officers:
JONATHAN HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary,
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.
T. C. GRANT, J. E. BRIGHAM, } Local Agents. 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.
AXLE-GREASE

H&L

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H&L

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

145 Natoma street San Francisco

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers

PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of Paper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street

30-6

Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. his three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.]

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

San Francisco, April 22.

The Grain Market has been without much variation now for some length of time, now and then a little demand for export, but there is always grain enough to meet any demand that comes, and will be, to treble the amount that will possibly be demanded for it, will be seen by the arrivals, that many of our fertile grain regions are sending it in by the hundreds of tuns at a time.

There is yet a large amount of grain still on hand in the country, and in many places they hold in hopes of a turn in the weather here, or in Europe, or some event that will give a speculative start. But we think the day has gone by for any material rise—enough to pay for the "hold on" principle.

It will be noticed by our grain growers how readily every event is seized by "croakers"—the recent norther that has been blowing for many days, has been caught at to show a great loss by blasting our grain.—There is no doubt but what the cold north wind has affected some grain fields, but we beleive if a careful examination is made, there cannot be found a single grain field in our State that has been materially injured or checked in its growth, that was in a proper and healthy state.

Observation will show that the cold wind has affected grain that was back and spindling, planted on shallow soil, planted late and already beginning to dry up, and the wind has affected that grain, the same as a cold blast affects a poor sickly mortal whose life blood runs sluggishly, this is the reason the north wind affects some fields and not others—the one is healthy the other sickly, and careful observation will show this to be the case always.

Let any grain grower take a ride in the cars through Livermore Valley and they will see the poorest specimen of plowing and grain planting ever looked upon' and there the crops look bad. Such samples of farming are a disgrace to the name of farming.

The market for Barley and Oats is dull, little or no demand and prices nominal.

Potatoes have declined considerably, the amount coming in large.

Hay plenty, prices firm by reason of good market demand.

All other articles of produce comes in plentifully and a fair market.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs	$1 25	@	1 35
do Extra	1 40	@	1 50
Barley, ₩ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 15
Barley, old, for brewing	1 75	@	2 00
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 25
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 25
Flour, Superfine, ₩ bbl	4 75	@	5 50
do Extra	5 00	@	5 50
Extra Family Flour	4 00	@	4 25
Oregon Superfine	4 25	@	5 25
do Extra for shipping	1 25	@	1 50
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 50
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lbs	14 00	@	16 00
Bran ₩ ton	22 50	@	27 50
Middlings ₩ ton		@	25 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton	2 00	@	2 50
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 30
Potatoes Humboldt	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes, Bodegas	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes New	1 75	@	2 00
do sweet	7 00	@	7 50
Onions	16 00	@	17 00
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	10 00	@	12 00
Hay, ₩ ton, ordinary	8 00	@	12 00
Straw, ₩ bale		@	

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit Market has not yet put on her "go to meeting dress" we are between days. Apples and Pears nearly done, Apples however will be with us all the year round. But of new fruits we have only Strawberries, and the late cold spell has kept them little back.

As we are near rain that will give them a start, then the warm sun will bring us abundance, and we can all revel on Strawberries and cream, and soon all other small fruits will be in abundance.

Strawberries come in plenty to day even, and some fine ones were sent to New York.

Apples, ₩ box	1 25	@	4 50
Apples, ₩ lb	4	@	15
Pears, green, ₩ lb	10	@	15
Plums, ₩ lb	—	@	—
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₩ lb	15	@	25
do Dried	—	@	—
Nectarines, ₩ lb		@	—
Apricots, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Cherries, ₩ lb		@	
Muscat Grapes, ₩ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Native Grapes, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ lb	30	@	25
Melons, green flesh	15	@	25
Watermelons	30	@	50
Quinces, ₩ box	1 50	@	2 00
Figs, dried, ₩ lb	15	@	25
do Fresh, Malaga now, dry ₩ lb		@	25
Strawberries, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Rasberries, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Blackberries, wild ₩ lb		@	—
Gooseberries ₩ lb	—	@	—
Currants, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	0 00
Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	1 00
Limes, ₩ doz	25	@	50
California Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
do Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Pine Apples, per doz	2 50	@	9 00
Bananas, per bunch		@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb		@	35
California Almonds, green	8	@	15
Cal. do dried		@	25

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Our Vegetable Market is now, and always will be well and abundantly supplied for our Market Gardners are a real working class, they work night and day. Our Market Gardners, nearly all who raise Garden stuff are the French, German, Italian, or Chinese who are indefatigable in their business, as these gardners will show to all who will go to the outside of our City and neighborhood and see. Their industry should shame many of our American farmers who never have a good article of Vegetables on their own tables.

A fine lot of Celery and Cauliflowers were sent to Sacramento, being superior to any raised in that region. They were shipped by Balleite and Co., of the Pacific Market.

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	8	@	12
do green	10	@	15
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₩ doz	37	@	50
Brussell's sprouts, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Beets, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₩ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Cauliflower, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Cabbage, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Carots, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₩ bunch	10	@	15
Cress, ₩ doz. bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Cranberries, ₩ gall		@	50
new eastern, ₩ gal	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₩ lb new	4	@	6
Green Corn, ₩ doz ears		@	
Dried Corn, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Sugar Peas	25	@	37
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	10½	@	75
Mushrooms, open grown, ₩ lb	1 00	@	00
do cultivated		@	
Onions, ₩ lb	10	@	15
Horseradish	12	@	20
Okra, dried, ₩ lb	37	@	50
do green, ₩ lb	—	@	
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	1 50	@	2 00
do do new ₩ lb	3	@	6
do Sweet	5	@	6
Pumpkins	12	@	25
Parsnips, ₩ doz bunches	1	@	25
Parsley	1	@	25
Pickles in jars, each	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₩ lb	1	@	25
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	1	@	25
do yellow	25	@	25
do black, ₩ bunch		@	25
Green Peppers	15	@	20
do Red	4	@	6
Squash, Summer		@	
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard	10	@	12
Beans, String		@	25
Green Lima, shelled	25	@	30
Spinage, ₩ basket	10	@	15
Salsify, ₩ bunch	20	@	25
Turnips, ₩ doz	25	@	35
Tomatoes, fresh, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Garlic		@	
Eschalot		@	

FISH.

[H. S. Burr.]

Our Fish Market will always be a grand feature in our Markets, the great variety always to be had of both fresh and salt water fish, and added to these our Shell Fish, our Crabs and Craw Fish, aye and our Oysters too, give to our market of these articles a show that cannot be excelled.

Is it not so Mr. Burr? We know your stand however in the California Market will prove our words.

Salmon is now coming down from Sacramento, in large quantities and in splendid order, fit for any epicurian. Large lots are now being sent abroad, of our famed Salmon.

Salmon, ₩ lb	8	@	10
do smoked, new	15	@	
do pickled, ₩ b	—	@	8
Salmon Trout		@	10
smelts		@	6
Perch		@	10
Rockfish		@	12½
Codfish, dry		@	15
Herring, fresh		@	
do smoked ₩ 100		@	1 00
Tomcod	—	@	25
Sardines, fresh	—	@	10
Soleifish	—	@	37
Crabs large ₩ doz	—	@	1
do small		@	
do soft		@	38
Terrapin, ₩ doz	3 00	@	4 00
Mackerel, pickled, each	20	@	25
do fresh	—	@	1 00
Shrimps, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass	25	@	
Halibut, rare		@	75
turgeon	—	@	5
Oysters, ₩	100	@	
Lobsters, ₩ lb Eastern	—	@	37
Turbot	—	@	50
Pompono	—	@	1 50
Eels		@	
King Fish		@	25

Meats.

The solid Meats are still held at too high rates.—Beef is less, Mutton and Veal are a little lower, Pork firm. At the present rates our market stock men, should grow rich for with cattle at $50 to $125, per head and calves at $3 and $10 when young, and mutton sheep at $5 to $6, Stock raising and fatting is a good and profitable business.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ lb	16	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	18	@	25
do corned	12	@	15
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ lb	12	@	15
do chops	15	@	20
Veal, ₩ lb	—	@	25
do cutlet	15	@	20
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	15
do leg	15	@	20
Lamb, ₩ lb	75	@	100
Beef tongues, each	—	@	15
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@	15
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	—	@	
do smoked	18	@	20
Hams, California and Oregon	—	@	32
Cross' Sugar Cured	—	@	30
Choice Hams Duffield			

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry is very plenty, Spring chickens are nice and at prices reasonable. All the varieties of Poultry are now in good order and at fair rates. Game is lawfully shut out of the market, but we have enough of everything else that is good.

Ducks, wild ₩ pair	2 00	@	2 50
do tame		@	
do Mallard		@	
do Teal, ₩ doz		@	
Geese wild, ₩ each	2 50	@	3 50
do tame	87	@	1 00
Chickens, Young, each	30	@	35
Turkeys, ₩ lb	87	@	1 25
Hens, each		@	
Snipe, ₩ doz		@	
do English		@	
Venison, ₩ lb		@	
Quails, ₩ doz		@	3 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	1 50	@	
do wild	40	@	50
Hares, each	50	@	1 00
Rabbits, tame	—	@	2 00
do wild, per doz	25	@	50
Squirrel, ₩ pair		@	

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₩ doz	3 00	@	3 50
Spring Chickens	5 00	@	7 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	25	@	33
Ducks, tame, per doz	9 00	@	9 50
do wild		@	
do Mallard		@	
English Snipe		@	
Goose, tame, per pair	4 00	@	4 50
do wild ₩ doz		@	2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
do wild		@	
Quail, ₩ doz		@	
Venison		@	
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

The Dairy Market may be said to be rather quiet, prices are now lower for Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, than it has been for the year. As this Journal has said all this year, prices would never again reach the old rates, so now we have the evidence before us of the very low rate of Butter and Cheese and the abundance offered even at these low rates.

Our Dairymen must now adopt a better system of Dairying. By selling their cows, making more butter with less labor and cost and thus economize, and bring about better results, for competition from abroad, and at home, will be greater and more of it as prices recede.

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	30	@	40
do do packed	—	@	
do Oregon packed	—	@	
do Eastern		@	
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	—	@	35
Duck-eggs	—	@	35
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	—
Cheese, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Lard, Eastern	16	@	20
do Oregon	19	@	20
Honey, new	20	@	25
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb	—	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₩ lb	25	@	30
do do packed		@	—
do Eastern (new)		@	
Cheese, California	12	@	16
Eggs, ₩ doz	30	@	32
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	—
Lard, ₩ lb	14	@	15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₩ lb	4	@	6
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₩ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	2	@	13
do. Imported	20	@	25
Mustard Seed	4½	@	5
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Brown Corn	6	@	8
Bees Wax	20	@	25

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The Wool Market can be said to be brisk, the clip comes in freely, in good order, and excellent in quality showing a better character of sheep in our flocks, the demand from abroad takes our clip away as fast as it is ready, the sales of the week being nearly three quarters of a million pounds, the combination of our Woolen Mills here, and the erection of several new manufactories this year, will soon make a greater "Home" demand.

Wool	14	@	17
do extra	18	@	25
Medium	10	@	12
do burry	8	@	10
Wool sacks, new	60	@	90
do second hand	40	@	50
Dry hides, ₩ lb	18	@	18
Green salted, ₩ lb	7½	@	8
Deer Skins	20	@	25
Sheep skins, wool on	30	@	50
do do plain	15	@	25
Goat skins, each	3	@	50
Refined Tallow	20	@	25

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERING PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality,	0	@	12c ₩ lb
do. 2d do.	7	@	9c. "
do. 3d do.	5	@	8c. "
Mutton—	6	@	7½ "
Lamb—	8	@	10c. "
Pork—undressed,	6	@	7½c "
" dressed,	8	@	10½ "
Veal—	8	@	12c "

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time, Schedule, January 12, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Wed'sy	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	L	8.00 a m	9.00 a m	4.00 p m
Oakland	"	9.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	9.45 "		4.50 "
Stockton	"	12.15 "		8.35 "
Sacramento	Ar	2.00 p m		10.30 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2.20 "	2.20 p m	4.30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6.05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		10.30 "
Colfax	Lv	5.55 "		11.45 "
Cisco	"	9.16 "		4.30 p m
Reno	"	1.45 a m	1.45 a m	12.15 a m
	"	3.35 "		6.15 p m
	"	10.35 "		7.15 a m
Argenta	"	2.20 p m		1.20 "
Carlin	"	5.10 "		7.15 p m
Elko	"	6.25 "		9.20 "
Ogden	Ar	8.30 a m	8.30 a m	1.00 "

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Saturday	Emigrant and Frt Daily.
Ogden	Lv	6.00 p m	9.00 p m	6.05 p m
Elko	"	9.00 a m		6.20 "
Carlin	"	1.10 p m		9.10 "
Argenta	"	4.50 "		12.10 a m
Winnemucca	"	12.00 a m		7.45 "
Wadsworth	"	2.05 "	2.05 a m	8.15 p m
Reno	"	6.45 "		11.45 "
Cisco	"	9.20 "		7.55 a m
Colfax	"	10.40 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	12.15 p m		1.00 p m
Junction	"	1.10 "		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar			5.45 "
				Mail.
Sacramento	Lv	1.30 "	1.30 p m	6.30 a m
Stockton	"	3.20 "		8.25 "
San Jose	Ar	6.50 "		12.40 p m
Oakland	"	7.00 "		12.10 "
San Francisco	"	7.30 "	7.30 "	12.40 "

Local Trains.

FROM

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
6.50 A. M.	5.40 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
8 00*	6.55	6.45 "
9.00	8 00	7 50 "
10.00*	9 00	
11 00 "	10 00 "	9 50 "
12 00* M.	11 00 "	
2 00 P. M.	12 05 P. M.	11 55
3 00* "	2 00 "	
4 00 "	3 00 "	2 50 P. M
5 15 "	4 00 "	
6 50 "	5 10 "	5 00 "
11 30 P. M.	6 50 P. M.	6 40 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
7 15† A. M.	5 36 A. M.	4 45† A. M.
9 00† "	7 30 "	6 60† "
9 30‡ "	9 02† "	8 15 "
11 30† "	9 42 "	9 00‡ "
1 30 P. M.	11 45† "	11 00† "
4 00 "	1 41 P. M	1 00 P. M.
5 15 "	4 11 "	3 30 "

*To Oakland only. †Sundays only. ‡Sundays excepted.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. 32-20.

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3d. Every such person is *benefitted* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

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6th. The *California Farmer* has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for sixteen years steadily and is the *only Agricultural Journal in California.*

7th. The *California Farmer* contains the most important information relative to these interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The *California Farmer* contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The *California Farmer* contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Agriculture.

10th. The *California Farmer* is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of there interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all engaged in industrial pursuits, and of all good men.

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Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

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We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR
PERMANENT PASTURES.
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS
FINEST MIXED GRASSES
FOR MEADOW-LAND.
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
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And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

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50 Packets choicest and best			$10 00
25	do	do	5 00
12	do	do	3 00
50 Packets Good Selected			6 00
25	do	do	3 00
12	do	do	1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

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Of the best kinds.

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AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

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We shall add others with our next issue.

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Apply to Editor of Farmer. 33-4

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33 5. J. M. STAPLES & SONS, Proprietors

CAREFUL DIRECTIONS.

We would most particularly desire our correspondents to be very careful in sending their Letters, Orders and Remittance to us, as there are several firms of Warren & Co., and unless the address is very plainly marked, mistakes will arise.

All Letters, Orders, Parcels, &c., intended for this office should be addressed WARREN & CO., California Farmer Office.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1870. NUMBER 16.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—*No 220 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery*

SAN FRANCISCO.

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San Francisco, Cal.

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W. B. BANCROFT, Bookseller, New San Diego.

OPIUM RAISING.

The first point to be considered in regard to this, as with all other crops is—will it pay? Mr B says: "It will pay, and pay well, if attended to rightly. I know that I can take an acre of land and get more money from it than from three acres in any other crop I ever saw. It is not an exhausting crop, but a good one to precede wheat. At $10 or even $8 a pound, it will pay better than corn or wheat. I am not afraid that many will raise poppies or that too much opium will be made. It is too small business to suit the mass of farmers. It is worse than a dairying requiring close attention to business. The man of small means, with a little land, and who is close, careful and plucky, will make it pay. A good boy or girl can attend to a quarter of an acre, and have over half a day to spare. The labor of weeding and hoeing is no more than for carrots or onions. It is 'small business,'—*i. e.*, full of minor details, the proper observance of which are necessary to success. Good, rich land is required, which should be pulverized and leveled as for an onion bed."

The above we clip from the New York *Agriculturist*, and herewith give from the highest authorities the history, culture, preparation and uses of opium. Many of these facts we have before published, but at the special request of many of our subscribers we have given the sketch again and more *in extenso*:

Papaver. Said by De Theis to have been so called from the Celtic pepe, which signifies pap, or the soft food given to children, in which the seeds were formerly boiled to make the infants sleep. Opium is derived from the Greek, juice; it is supposed to have been the Nepenthes of Homer. Rheas, the name of one of the species, is from the Greek, to flow or fall, in allusion to the quickly perishable nature of the flowers. The poppy produces a great quantity of milk, for which reason Cybele, the mother of the gods, is represented crowned with poppy heads as a symbol of fecundity.

The species of this genus are all showy, with large, brilliant but ephemeral flowers. They are all easy of culture in almost any soil and one species affords, that singular medicine, opium. *P. Rheas* is one of the commonest weeds among corn on gravelly soils; but in its double and semi-double cultivated varieties, it is also one of the handsomest of garden annuals. The capsules, as in *P. somniferum*, contain a milky juice of a narcotic quality: an extract from them has been successfully employed as a sedative; and some foreign practitioners are said to prefer this extract of opium.

P. somniferum, although it is found growing wild in the southern parts of Europe, and even in England, yet there is every reason for thinking that its seed must have been carried in those parts from Asia. It was very early cultivated in Greece, perhaps at first solely for the sake of its seed, which was used as food. It is extensively cultivated in most of the states of Europe in the present age, not only on account of the opium for which it is reared in Turkey, Persia, and India, but also on account of the capsules, and of the bland oil contained in the seeds. All the parts of the poppy contain a white, opaque, narcotic juice, but it abounds more in the capsules; hence these are the only official parts of the past, and for them chiefly is the plant cultivated in this country. They are gathered as they ripen, and as this happens at different times, there are usually three or four gatherings. They are brought to market in bags, each containing about 3000 capsules, and sold to the druggists. The London market is chiefly supplied from Mitcham in Surrey.

The milky juice of the poppy, in its more perfect state, which is the case in warm countries only, is extracted by incisions made to the capsules, and inspissated; and in this state, to use the phrase of commerce. The mode of obtaining it appears to have been nearly the same in the time of Dioscorides as it is at this day adopted. The plants, during their growth, are carefully watered and manured the watering being more profuse as the period of flowering approaches, and until the capsules are half grown, when it is discontinued, and the collection of the opium commences.

At sunset, longitudinal incisions are made upon each half-ripe capsule, passing from below upwards, and not penetrating to the internal cavity. The night dews favor the exudation of the juice, which is collected in the morning by women and children, who scrape it from off the wounds with a small iron scoop, and deposit the whole in an earthern pot, where it is worked by wooden spatules in the sunshine, until it attains a considerable degree of thickness. It is then formed by the hand into cakes, which are laid in east ern basins to be further exsiccated, when it is covered over with poppy or tobacco leaves. Such is the mode followed in India, and according to Kæmpfer's account, nearly the same is practised in Persia; and where the juice is drawn in a similar manner in this country and inspissated, it has all the characters of pure opium.

Opium is brought to this country in chests from Turkey and India. The Turkey opium is in flat pieces, covered with leaves. East Indian opium is in round masses, covered with the petals of the poppy in successive layers, to the thickness nearly of one-fourth of an inch. Mr. Kerr relates, that at Bahar, it is frequently adulterated with cow-dung, the extract of the poppy procured by boiling, and various other substances. In Malwa it is mixed with oil of sesamum, which is often one-half of the mass; ashes and the dried leaves of the plant are also used. It is also adulterated with the aqueous extracts of the capsules, the extract of *Chelidonium glaucum*, *Lactuca virosa*; and *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, and sometimes with gum arabic, tragacanth, aloes, and many other articles.

Poppy heads or capsules possess anodyne properties; they are chiefly employed, boiled in water, as fomentations to inflamed and ulcerated surfaces; and a syrup, prepared with the inspissated decoction, is used as an anodyne for children, and to allay the tickling cough in chronic catarrh and phthisis.

Opium operates as a powerful and very diffusible stimulus, but its primary operation is followed by narcotic and sedative effects in a degree much greater than could be expected from the previous excitement it induces. It acts directly on the nervous system, and when taken into the stomach destroys irritability, and allays pain in the most distant parts of the body, independent of the circulation, and without inducing any change on the composition of the blood. As the principle, therefore, on which opium acts is the same over all the body, the topical application of it is capable of producing similar effects, only in a diminished degree, to those resulting from it when it is taken into the stomach.

In moderate doses, opium increases the fulness the force, and the frequency of the pulse, augments the heat of the body, quickens respiration, and invigorates both the corporeal and mental functions, exhilarating even to intoxication; but by degrees these effects are succeeded by languor, by lassitude, and sleep; and in many instances headache, sickness, tremors, and other symptoms of debility such as follow the excessive use of ardent spirits, supervene. In very large doses the primary excitement is scarcely apparent, but the pulse seems to be at once diminished. Drowsiness and stupor immediately come on, and are followed by delirium, sighing, deep and stertorous breathing, cold sweats, convulsions, apoplexy, and death. The appearances on dissection are those which indicate the previous existence of violent inflammation of the stomach and bowels; but notwithstanding the symptoms of apoplexy which an overdose, when it proves fatal, occasions, no particular appearances of an inflammatory state or fulness of the vessels of the brain are perceived.

The Turks call opium *afioni*; and in the *teriakhane*, or opium shops of Constantinople, they take it in gradated doses from ten grains to one hundred grains in a day. It is mixed with rich syrup and the inspissated juices of fruit, to render it more palatable and less intoxicating; and is taken with a spoon, or made up into small lozenges stamped with the word, Mash Allah, literally, "The work of God." The Tartar couriers, who travel great distances, and with astonishing rapidity, take nothing else to support them during their journeys (*Dallaway's Constantinople*, quarto, 18.) There is, however, some reason for supposing that the Mash Allah, or Mastach of the Turks, contains other narcotics, as those of hemp and of tobacco, as well as opium.

The use of opium for the purpose of exhilarating the spirits has long been known in Turkey, Syria, and China; and of late years it has been unfortunately adopted by many, particularly females in this country. Russel says, that in Syria, when combined with spices and aromatics, he has known it taken to the amount of three drachms in twenty-four hours. Its habitual use cannot be too much reprobated. It impairs the digestive organs, consequently the vigor of the whole body, and destroys also gradually the mental energies. The effects of opium on those addicted to its use, says Russell, are at first obstinate costiveness, succeeded by distress and flatulence, with the loss of appetite and a sottish appearance. The memories of those who take it soon fail, they become prematurely old, and then sink into the grave, objects of scorn and pity. Mustapha Bhatsor, an opium eater in Smyrna, took daily three drachms of crude opium. The visible effect at the time, were the sparkling of his eyes, and great exhilaration of spirits. He found the desire of increasing his dose upon him. He seemed twenty years older than he really was; his complexion was very sallow, his legs small, his gums eaten away, and the teeth laid bare to their sockets. He could not rise without first swallowing half a drachm of opium. (*Phil. Trans.* xix. 299.)

When opium has been taken in an overdose, the first thing to be done for counteracting its bad effect, is the exhibition of a powerful emetic; and for this purpose sulphate of zinc, or sulphate of copper dissolved in water, should be immediately swallowed, and the vomiting kept up for a considerable time, and urged by irritation of the fauces. Large draughts of vinegar and water, or other acidulated fluids, should afterwards be frequently taken; and the powers of the habit supported by brandy, coffee, and cordials. The sufferer should be kept awake, and, if possible, in continued gentle motion. Currie recommends the effusion of warm water at 100 degrees or 103 degrees for removing the drowsiness. (*London Dispensatory*. 416.)

Medical men have of late sought to discover the sedative principle of opium, and have found it in the extractive, from which a crystallized salt called morphia is obtained. Some foreign physicians, and Mr Thomson, the author of the London Dispensatory, have found that a quarter of a grain of the acetate of morphia produces the most beneficial effects that can be expected from an anodyne, allaying pain, and procuring sleep without in any degree affecting the central functions. (*London Dispensatory*, 420.

A variety of *P. somniferum*, known as the black poppy, from the color of its seed, is cultivated for these to some extent; they are called maw seed, and generally stained of a light blue color.

P. Rhœas (*silletic, Fr.*) and also *somniferum* are cultivated in Flanders and Germany for their seeds, which are bruised for an oil used in cookery as a substitute for that of lives. In Poland and in some parts of Russia, the seeds are used as a seasoning to soups, gruels, and porrige.

Professor Martyn, in his editon of Miller's Dictionary, has collected a body of facts, which clearly prove that opium may be produced to any extent in Britain, and of equal quality to that produced from abroad; the value of labor in this country, however, does not admit of such a thing. We have seen samples of opium made in the south of England quite equal to that of foreign growth, but we understood that the labor of collecting it was greater than could be afforded for its market price.

EVER-BEARING STRAWBERRIES.

The Bush Alpines have always borne a succession of crops during the season, when planted in the northern shade of a fence, and well taken care of, watered, mulched, &c.

Some three or four years ago, the New Orleans *Picayune* announced that Mr. Henry Lawrence, a gentleman of that city, had succeeded in obtaining a seedling, called the "*Crescent Seedling*," which bore an abundance of large fruit for a continuous period of six or eight months or more, from March to December. We wrote to Mr. Lawrence, and his answer confirmed all the paper had stated; and he sent us in succession four or five different importations of plants of the Crescent Seedling, by the steamer and otherwise, until at last we succeeded in causing them to grow, and awaited their bearing season, when, alas! they only bore a moderate crop, and ceased bearing as early as any other variety on our ground; thus proving a failure, as far as perpetual bearing was concerned, under our *ordinary mode* of cultivation. The plant has extraordinary vigor, a rampant staminate, exceeding all varieties we have ever seen in multiplying its runners. The experiment convinced us that it was not the variety, so much as the cultivation, and soil and climate, which gave it its continual bearing properties. Some experiments since made with this variety, in soil so reduced as to be little else than course sand, favor this idea. Mr. Lawrence wrote me at the first, that he reduced his soil by three-fourths of pure river sand; and, although I reduced my garden-soil considerably, yet it remained still very much too rich for the Crescent Seedling to develop its perpetual properties. The various experiments, however, were by no means lost.

About this time, it was announced by the press that Charles A. Peabody, Esq., the horticultural editor of the *Soil of the South*, near Columbus, Georgia, had succeeded, by reducing the soil, and with plenty of water, in making two well-known northern varieties—the Large Early Scarlet, and Hovey's Seedling—develop perpetual bearing qualities under the hot summer's sun in Georgia, furnishing fruit in qualities, from March till January. If this was the case in Georgia and New Orleans, could we not hope, by similar means, to extend our strawberry season north, during the months of July, and August, into September? In October last, in an interview with Mr. Peabody, he gave it as his deliberate opinion that, by the process he detailed and pursued, we could easily have an abundance of fruit from our strawberry vines until frost came.

On the 20th December last, Mr Peabody took up a few plants in fruit from his garden, and placed them, with the soil attached, in a basket, and sent them by express to Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co., 15 John street, New York. On their arrival, on Christmas Day, they were well loaded with large, ripe, Hovey's and Early Scarlets, together with a large variety of green fruit, of all sizes, from that of a pea upwards to full grown berries. They remained on exhibition in their windows some two weeks, when they were politely handed to us, and we had them potted in a greenhouse, with soil composed mostly of sand. The plants all grew finely; in March they came into blossom, and in May into ripe fruit. The foliage was very small, but healthy. They continued in blossom and bearing during the months of May, June, and July, without sending out a single runner, and some of the plants at the present time (the 14th of August) are in blossom, and have not started a runner. On one of the pots which had no runners started, we placed a very little rich soil, and in a week the plants threw up vigorous runners, caused by the slight addition to the richness of the soil.

The inference we draw from all this is, that no variety is ever-bearing under our usual manner of treatment, but that most kinds may be so trained, that, with a soil reduced largely enough with sand, and only vegetable manures applied, and plenty of water, and mulching when needed, they will continue to produce fruit until the approach of frost. The whole tendency of our experiments in strawberries is in this direction. Professor Page has, in Washington City, it is stated, induced the Alice Maude to adopt the ever-bearing habit. E. P. Brooks, Esq., of Elmira, N. Y., had the Hautboys in bearing in the open garden in September and even in December, 1855.

Amateurs and others will do well to try the experiment on a small scale, until they perfectly succeed; and then the large price of a dollar or more per quart, which the markets of New York, Boston, Philadelphia will pay for such fruits in August, will amply repay for the production on a large scale. Learn well, by observation, all the habits and tendencies of the strawberry in this regard, and we think the thing can be easily accomplished.

Home Correspondence,

A FARMER'S LETTER

Minerva Glen, April 28th, 1870.

COL. WARREN—DEAR SIR:

When a fellow performs twelve hours hard work, and does the "chores" besides, his cramped hands are ilfy fitted for the delicate pen, and his fatigued body will hardly stimulate sufficient activity of brain to give lucidity and strength to his ideas, but then mental as well as physical action is necessary to keep us all in good tune and so if I should neglect other minor things the FARMER and its readers must not be forgotten. At present I shall exercise my mental proclivities on a letter to you about *wine*.

CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL SHOULD WRITE.

Before I proceed let me say to your readers, that if any information herein given has been published before I am ignorant of the fact, and should this letter be beneficial to any one, the only reward I ask for my trouble is, that if any important knowledge of general utility to all who cultivat the soil, should be in their possession, that they will not selfishly hoard it in secret, but will give it freely through the columns of the FARMER, for I know it's worthy Editor will grant them liberal space for any useful hints that may in any way contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the State. Let cultivators throughout the State write out the results of their experiments in al that relates to agriculture and horticulture, and send them to Col. Warren for publication, and thus resolve themselves into a grand Farmer's Club, associate our ideas, and thus reduce our calling to a science in this State like the farmers of the East. Oh, you will say, how shall we who never wrote for a newspaper know how to do such a thing? Never you mind, say I, scratch your ideas down rough, and see how quick the magic pen of the editor will transform them into nice readable articles which no one need be ashamed of. What say you? readers of the FARMER?

WINE MAKING.

Now about the wine. That which I have lately tasted was made from that variety of grape known as the *Grey Duchis*. The grapes were grown and the wine was made on the top of a mountain 1300 feet above the level of the sea, (if I have been correctly informed of the altitude). If Longfellow had tasted that wine, he never could have said of the catawba grape.

"There grows no vine by the haunted Rhine,
By Danube or Guadalquiver,
On Island or Cape that bears such a grape
As grows by the beautiful river."

It is absolutely delicious. I have tasted most of the wines of the State, and in my opinion, and in the opinion of everybody else, who have tasted it, it excells them all. This wine was made last fall, in the ordinary way, but two things may throw some light on the cause of its surpassing excellance.

WINE CASKS AND WINE CELLARS.

The barrels are all redwood; the wood is prepared in the following manner: First, a tank is made with a capacity for 400 gallons, this is the "steaming tank." It is constructed with head and bottom. A hole is now cut in the centre of the top large enough to admit a man. The staves for barrels are now split from good timber, and the tank is filled chuck full of them, (standing up), the hole at the top is now closed, and a head of steam turned on through a small appertura at the bottom. They are steamed in this way for 24 hours; then they are taken out and made into barrels, when again the steam is let through the bung hole, and the barrels are vaporized until every particle of resin and color is driven out, and they are now ready for use.

The moment a barrel becomes empty when the wine is "racked off" or used, it is at once put through the steaming process, until every vintage of wine is gone out of it.

The cellar is an excavation in the mountain side, and I do not think the temperature will ever reach higher than 40°, it is so much like an ice house.

I believe that much injury has been done to the reputation of California wines by the custom of putting them in old whisky and brandy barrels, I think there will always be more or less alcohol in the pores and cracks, and these old barrels perhaps has an affinity for the spirits naturally in wine, and they unite, and thus the best wine in the world may be spoilt and the cause unsuspected. To make good wine, 1st, the grapes must be thoroughly ripe; 2d, the barrels new, well steamed and sweet; 3d, and the store-house should never be warmer than 50°, (this is for California.)

In my next I will speak of the desseases of the grape, here. Yours, A. K.

POTATOES mashed fine and mixed while hot with an equal bulk of corn meal is the best of all puddings for fattening chickens fast

INGRATITUDE.

EDITOR FARMER:

What baser quality in man than ingratitude, and what more common? How often have we read of those who have periled fortune and life itself to serve a friend who in turn had not the manliness to acknowledge the obligation. On the contrary they would seem to ignore and renounce their benefactor for no other reason than pure selfishness and an entire disregard to honor and justice. "I had a friend I gave him money and I lost him,' I had an enemy I gave him money and won him "somewhat mastely but true." Friendship is sometimes sold very cheap, but then like other low priced commodities, it is not worth much, we have known some whose friendship was scarcely worth a dollar, and others who would cheat the purchaser that gave them a kind thought. Yet we are buying and selling friends every day. A *true friend* cannot be *too dear*, but how are we to winnow the "wheat from the chaff?" If we loan a friend a dollar and he pays it, is the obligation cancelled? He borrows again and again, finally he increases the obligation and never pays. Is the sum lent his true value? So he seems to think, but we think it too much, perhaps we are well rid of such or he might have gotten more, thereby increasing his value in his own estimation, growing still more worthless in ours. Such men shun those to whom they are beholden as they would a pestilence, when it becomes necessary to pay or even to acknowledge a debt.

Every day of our lives we are compelled to turn away those who ask assistance not as charity, they would scorn to do that, but as a loan, an accommodation as they say for a short time, but we know it to be permanently invested when it goes into their hands, such people purchase goods and promise prompt payment but *never* do as they agree. We may distress ourselves for years to accommodate them and finally make them mortal enemies by insisting on our own. After goods are sold on express conditions that they are to be paid for promptly at date agreed upon, months roll on and sometimes years, until patience ceases to be a virtue, and we demand our rights to receive defiant curses, and possibly if so fortunate get in return for our gold and accommodation a depreciated currency and bitter enemies. Such cases are of daily occurrence, and one man's face is scarcely more fair than another that he should be trusted to the exclusion of all others; especially as all make the same promises, not one in ten of which keep them. Small accounts are allowed to run on by those, even that are abundantly able to pay, by and by the amount looks formidable, and they grumble and refuse to pay, until the tradesman afraid of losing a customer, is forced to compromise for what he can get, often with the loss of the customer as well as a loss on the bill. Such are some of the respectable men of society who have means and if compelled by law will pay what they owe, but who know the merchant would sooner lose a small account than go to such extremes.

The above are among the causes of hard times and general depression. Such little things assume great proportions, a single dollar set in motion will pay many debts and make many happy. But as long as such a general reticence is manifest so long will we complain of hard times, and the holding on to our dollar because some one else clings to his does not help the matter. Let a new order of things be started, pay as we go, pay promptly, and when Saturday night comes we shall know pretty nearly what we are worth, and often we shall, as a consequence, save where otherwise we might too easily part with what might prove to be our last dollar or possibly with that, that already belongs to some one else. Pay up, buy what you can pay for, and be as independent as a lord. Let us try it, what say you, Mr. Editor.

PHILMORE

[REPLY]

In Heaven's Dictionary the definition of *Ingratitude* is, "*The blackest of all crimes.*"

Our kind correspondent, "Philmore," it will be remembered wrote for our journal a short time ago two articles under the head of "Going round in a Wagon." We now surmise that he has been going round in the country among the storekeepers that so often complain of long-winded farmers, who hold on to their grain and keep many bills unpaid. Besides Philmore knows the city trade and business, and talks as if he knew some keen truths. We wonder if he was ever an Editor and Publisher of a newspaper, or looked over the long list of subscribers, if he has, he would find lots of *ungrateful* beings there, at least there are cases where the *tiniest bit of gratitude* would send in the dues to the publisher from a thousand sources, and this would make *better times*.

If our farmers, one and all, would adopt the "Pay as You go System" they would buy their goods 25 per cent. cheaper, and be much happier, where the prompt sale of their produce would enable them to do this easily, then how much more independent would that farmer be if he was out of debt. Even if he had a few head of stock less, a few hundred sacks of grain less on hand, or a smaller farm—all his work would be better and quicker done, and at less expence.

Pay as you go, would fill his heart with gratitude to God for his many blessings; fill his treasury with gold; make his family cheerful and happy, and leave him ample means to "Pay the Printer," who generally with the Minister, and Doctor, are the last and poorest paid—well Philmore, that's what we say!

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER SIXTEEN

My little, hilly, rocky farm teaches lessons of thoroughness which I would gladly impart to the boys of to-day who are destined to be the farmers of the last quarter of this century. I am sure they will find profit in farming better than their grandfathers did, and especially in putting their land into the best possible condition for effective tillage. There were stones in my fields varying in size from that of a brass kettle up to that of a hay cock—some of them raising their heads above the surface, others burrowing just below it—which had been plowed around and over perhaps a hundred times, till I went at them with team and bar, or (where necessary) with drill and blast, turned or blew them out, and hauled them away, so that they will interfere with cultivation nevermore. I insist that this is a profitable operation—that a field which will not pay for such clearing should be planted with trees and thrown out of cultivation conclusively. Dodging and skulking from rock to rock is hard upon team, plow, and plowman, and it can rarely pay. Land ribbed and spotted with fast rocks will pay if judiciously planted with Timber—possibly if well set in Fruit—but tilling it from year to year is a thankless task, and its owner may better work by the day for his neighbors than try to make his bread by such tillage.

So with fields soaked by springs or sodden with stagnant water. If you say you cannot afford to drain your wet land, I respond that you can still less afford to till it without draining. If your really cannot afford to fit it for cultivation, your next best course is to let it severely alone.

A poor man who has a rough, rugged, sterile farm, which he is unable to bring to its best possible condition at once, yet which he clings to and must live from, should resolve that, if life and health be spared him, he will reclaim one field each year until all that is not devoted to timber shall have been brought into high condition.—When his Summer harvest is over, and his Fall crops have received their last cultivation, there will generally be from one to two Autumn months which he can devote mainly to this work. Let him take hold of it with resolute purpose to improve every available hour, not by running over the largest possible area, but by dealing with one field so thoroughly that it will need no more during a long lifetime. If it has stone that the plow will reach, dig them out; if it needs draining, drain it so thoroughly that it may hereafter be plowed in Spring as soon as the frost leaves it; and now let soil and subsoil be so loosened and pulverized that roots may freely penetrate them to a depth of fifteen to twenty inches, finding nourishment all the way, with incitement to go further if ever failing moisture shall render this necessary. Drouth habitually shortens our Fall crops from ten to fifty per cent; it is sure to injure us more gravely as our forests are swept away by ax and fire; and, while much may be done to mitigate its ravages by enriching the soil so as to give your crops an early start, and a rank, luxuriant growth, the farmer's chief reliance must still be a depth of soil adequate to withstand weeks of the fiercest sunshine.

I have considered what is urged as to the choice of roots to run just beneath the surface, and it does not signify. Roots seek at once heat and moisture; if the moisture awaits them close to the surface, of course they mainly run there, because the heat is there greatest. If moisture fails there, they must descend to seek it, even at the cost of finding the heat inadequate—though heat increases and descends under the fervid suns which rob the surface of moisture. Make the soil rich and mellow ever so far down, and you need not fear that the roots will descend an inch lower than they should. They understand their businesses: it is your sagacity that may possibly prove deficient.

I suspect that the average farmer does far too little plowing—by which I mean, not that he plows too few acres, for he often plows too many, but that he should plow oftener as well as deeper and more thoroughly. I spent three or four of my boyish Summers planting and tilling Corn and Potatoes on fields broken up just before they were planted, never cross-plowed, and of course tough and intractable throughout the season. The yield of Corn was middling, considering the season; that of Potatoes more than middling; yet, if those fields had been well plowed in the previous Autumn, cross-plowed early in the Spring, and thoroughly harrowed just before planting time, I am confident that the yield would have been far greater, and the labor (save in harvesting) rather less—the cost of the Fall plowing being over balanced by the saving of half the time necessarily given to the planting and hoeing.

Fall Plowing has this recommendation—it lightens labor at the busier season, by transferring it to one of comparitive dullness. I may have said that I consider him a good farmer who knows how to make a rainy day equally effective with one that is dry and fair; and, in the same spirit, I count him my master in this art who can make a day's work in Autumn or Winter save a day's work in Spring or Summer. Show me a farmer who has no land plowed when May opens, and is just waking up to a consciousness that his fences need mending and his trees want trimming, and I will guess that the sheriff will be after him before May comes 'round again.

There is no superstition in the belief that land is (or may be) enriched by Fall Plowing. The Autumn gales are freighted with the more volatile elements of decaying vegetation. These, taken up wherever they are given off in excess, are wafted to and deposited in the soils best fitted for their reception. Regarded simply as a method of fertilizing, I do not say that Fall Plowing is the cheapest; I do say that any poor field, if well plowed in the Fall, will be in better heart the next Spring, for what wind and rain will meantime have deposited thereon. Frost, too, in any region where the ground freezes, and especially where it freezes and thaws repeatedly, plays an important and beneficent part in aerating and pulverizing a freshly plowed soil, especially one thrown up into ridges, so as to be most thoroughly exposed to the addition of the more volatile elements. The farmer who has a good team may profitably keep the plow running in Autumn until every rood that he means to till next season has been thoroughly pulverized.

In this section, our minute chequer-work of fences operates to instruct and impede Plowing.—Our predecessors wished to clear their fields, at least superficially, of the loose, troublesome bowlders of granite wherewith they were so thickly sown; they mistakenly fancied that they could lighten their own toil by sending their cattle to graze, browse and gnaw, wherever a crop was not actually on the ground; so they fenced their farms into patches of two or ten acres, and thought they had thereby increased their value! That was a sad miscalculation. Weeds, briars and bushes were sheltered and nourished by these walls; weasels, rats, and other destructive animals, found protection and impunity therein; a wide belt on either side was made useless or worse; while Plowing was rendered laborious, difficult and inefficient, by the necessity of turning after every few hundred steps. We are growing slowly wiser, and burying a part of these walls, or building them into concrete barns or other useful structures; but they are still far too plentiful and need to be dealt with more sternly. O squatter on a wide prairie, on the bleak Plains, or in a broad Pacific valley, where wood must be hauled for miles and loose stone are rarely visible, thank God for the benignant dispensation which has precluded you from half spoiling your farm by a multiplicity of obstructing, deforming fences, and so left its soil free and open to be everywhere permeated, by the renovating Plow!

APIARY FOR APRIL.

Light swarms should be fed regularly every evening in small quantities. Close inspection will be necessary to ascertain their precise condition. Be not deceived by the industry of the bees; many may be carrying pollen only—no honey. Look out for robbing on warm days. A little fighting does no harm, indeed it is a good sign when robbers are about. Contract the entrance and let them stand. The danger comes when the bees cease to defend themselves. Then is the time to help them. An easy way for a beginner is to move a hive that is in danger, a mile or two and leave it for several days, and then return it. Or it may be put in a dark cellar for the same time and fed. This month is as good a time as any to make arrangements for introducing Italian queens. Moveable combs are almost indispensable for the purpose. If syrup or strained honey is used for feeding, put it in a shallow dish, with cut straw or shavings, to keep bees from drowning, and put the dish on the top of the hive, and cover closely. Feeding steadily and freely, will pay, although the hive may have enough. Yet it will take much more honey to do so, as it will stimulate breeding. To stop after once commencing, increases the risk of starving. Avoid filling the combs that ought to contain brood instead of honey. Fruit blossoms often furnish a plentiful supply of honey, and quite often fail. We do not expect a full, continued supply until clover appears. We want (at the 10th of June in this section), the strongest possible force in every colony. The foundation for this must be established this month. Bee-keepers, in this State, never had a greater interest in promoting this than now. We wish to regain, what was lost the last season. If it is done, it will be with much labor. What are the means? 1st. Work. We cannot expect that folded hands will produce better results in bee-keeping, than in cultivating potatoes or corn.

A small colony of bees in July, with a good queen, will increase much more rapidly than in April. Because the bees can protect with animal heat much more brood, and increase nearly as fast as a large colony. If we can give the same temperature, in April, and feed, we shall have the same results. It has been recommended to provide a dark room, warmed artificially, and set the weaker stocks in every night, and every cold or rainy day, and feed them.—*Bee Journal for April.*

[In California our temperature in April is equal to the Eastern States in July, and we are so warm in winter that we do not need to carry hives into any building—we are always safe.—ED. F.]

A NEW WRINKLE FOR HORSE MEN.

It is said that after a horse is nine years old a wrinkle comes on the eyelid at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year after he has a well-defined wrinkle in each year. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get it.

Will our horse men please try this *wrinkle* and report? If true, our horse dentist's occupation is gone.

Salmon has been in the market for some time and the cry goes up, "Let us have peas."

Miscellaneous.

STATEMENT
— OF THE —
CONDITION
— OF THE —
PACIFIC
INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends $690,854 80.

Loans on first Mortgages ..... Estimated value premises Mortgaged $1,620,250		$562,486 51
Buildings on premises insured for.....$325,600		494,509 00
Loans on collateral		
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is $393,977		
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000.....		150,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank.....		41,872 90
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York.....		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued.....		145,920 73
State and Federal stamps on hand.....		14,297 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets		146,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1,696,854 80

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	331,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,.....	331,013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 52
Amount received from rents.....	10,967 00
Total.....	$1,134,223 54

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$333,237 26
Amount paid for marine losses.....	141,374 87
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,619 96
Paid for commissions to agents.....	109,765.67
State and Federal taxes.....	42,046 63
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payments	117,550 79
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000 00
	$1,039,594 08
Net amount fire risks written during the year.....	$53,759,721 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year	23,428,223 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869.....	$46,232,301 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st	2,971,937 00

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 33-4.

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE

LARGEST STOCK

—AND—

Best Assortment

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost. 33-24

Harness. Saddles.
MAIN & WINCHESTER

Manufacturers AND Importers of

HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles
WHIPS, COLLARS
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

Miscellaneous.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 14 per cent, Oil Cake Meal, 21 @ 30 per cent. For increasing and fattening properties to all stock are not to sudden changes of weather or over-driving it has no equal

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and improving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the chaff of bran, chop, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It is important to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase it bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other food and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and smoothness and glossiness of the hair

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($25 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold; at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on the coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,
NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,
33 1y San Francisco.

WALTER BROWN & CO.

WOOL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
26 and 28 Park Place,
21 and 23 Barclay Street,
WALTER BROWN. HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK.

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dumpster & Co.
31-22-1y

CAST-STEEL DAIRY KNIVES

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,
"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,

and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

H. S. BURR,
(Successor to TESSMORE MAYES,)
DEALER IN
FRESH AND SALT FISH,
—101 & 102—
CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

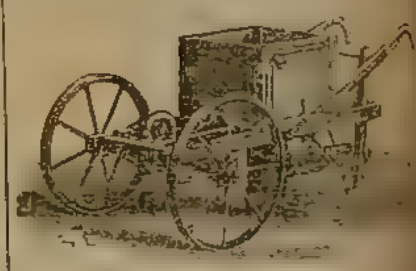
Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

LINFORTH, KELLOG & RAIL,
(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. KNOWLES & CO.)
No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,
SAN FRANCISCO,
IMPORTERS
—AND—
JOBBERS
OF
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Agricultural and Mining Tools,
ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the
GERRISH
Submerged and Double Acting
FORCE PUMPS.
Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.
THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD
☞ Agents wanted for this Great County Rights for sale.
30 6 3m

TRUE'S
IMPROVED
POTATO PLANTER.



This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over ground that can be plowed

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that such an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value—because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all autumn and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attention to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs

POSTERS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
PROMPT, CHEAP, and GOOD,
At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the
COMMERCIAL
STEAM
MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,
No. 517 Clay Street,
FRANCIS & VALENTINE, Proprietors
33-1

EARLY ROSE POTATOE
Best in the World

EARLY ROSE POTATOE
Most Productive Known

EARLY ROSE POTATOE
Best Eating Potatoe Grown

EARLY ROSE POTATOE
Earliest Potatoe Grown

IMPROVED STOCK.
Premium Chester White Swine.
Pure Breed Poultry, Etc.,
BEST IN THE COUNTRY.
Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular.
THOMAS B. SMITH & Co, Plantsville Conn.

ORANGE SEED
THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR THE *ORANGE PLANTATION,*
Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the FARMER OFFICE.

Horticulture.

SPLENDID FLOWERING PLANTS.

We take from the "*Queenslander*," a most excellent and very large newspaper, published at Brisbane, Australia, the following sketch of choice plants flowering there January 1st.

As we have successfully grown in California many plants from Australia, so all these very beautiful ones named can be as well grown as the others, who will take the pains to cultivate them in open ground? The *Poinciana regia* we saw in bloom at the Garden of the Female Seminary of Benecia, named in another column, and all the others can be well and beautifully grown here. The following is the sketch alluded to:

The *Poinciana regia* is now in flower in the Botanical Gardens, and to see this alone is worth a long walk. It is the handsomest tree in the gardens. Close to it is the talipot palm, also in flower. This plant is about fourteen years old, and when full grown, it is said, that a regiment of soldiers might stand under its foliage. The Jaca tree is also in this neighborhood. It is loaded with young fruit, as are also the mangoes. The *Lagerstræmia regina*, a tree of large growth, is just coming into bloom. The flower is a very delicate color, sometimes approaching the peach blossom, and in a short time it will look very beautiful. The white *Lagerstræmia indica* is also a sweetly pretty flower. It is at the corner of the walk near the river, and that which runs at right angles to the drinking fountain. The *Tecoma radicans*, is by the side of the river walk. The new *Bunias*, some of which are in fruit, is much admired by visitors. The *cycas* plants are very fine, and the Creeper *Clerodendron Thomsonii*, is very handsome. It is situated near Mr. Hill's residence, and is now a mass of bloom. The Strous plants and indigo are thriving well. The *Acacia lobeck*, near the aviary, is also in flower. It is a beautiful tree for shade, and the blossom has a very sweet perfume. The tea and coffee beds look very healthy, and a tree of the latter may occasionally be seen in blossom. The Indian Laburnum, yellow and white, are also in bloom and are particularly handsome. There are three varieties of *Allamanda* in flower, all of which are remarkable for their beauty. All the fountains are kept continually playing, and the purple and white water lilies are coming into flower. The Dahlias, Calladiums, and Gardenias look very handsome, and the small plots contain beautiful varieties of flowers. We would recommend visitors to Brisbane during the holidays not to forget to take a stroll through the gardens, and the enjoyment will be greatly enhanced if it can be done in the morning.

ADZE FOR FRUIT TREES.

"We have known quite a number of instances—indeed, so often as to make it quite a rule—that old orchards apparently dying out have been brought back again to fruitfulness by the liberal use of wood-ashes, also stirring the soil. Potash is the most important element in the successful growth of all kinds of trees. An old gentleman told a club not long ago, that he had known a man make and preserve an orchard of apple trees in a flourishing and productive condition, originally placed on very poor ground, by sprinkling every year around each tree to the circumference to the extent of its branches, half a bushel of ashes. We consider this a very important item."

The editor of the *Horticulturalist* tells this to his readers now. This has been long practiced to our knowledge. It is, as the editor says, a good practice, and the readers of the FARMER knows that we have for years urged this also. The washing fruit trees with Potash water destroys insects and gives the bark a lively and healthy look and action.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC., BY MAIL.

The following are the rates by Law:

For all parcels of *four ounces*.....	2 cts.
" " *eight ounces*.....	4 "
" *one pound parcels*.....	8 "
" *four pound* "	32 "

No parcels to be above *four pounds*.

All parcels should be carefully done up and sealed.

TRUE OPIUM SEED.

FOR SALE—a Small lot of the TRUE OPIUM POPPY, of a Superior Quality.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

Herb Seeds.

Complete Collection of all kinds of HERB SEEDS of Superior Qualities

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE

RAMIE SEED, PURE & FRESH.

We have the GENUINE FRESH RAMIE SEED, in Packages, for sale only in small parcels neatly done up for mailing.

Packages $1, each.

At the FARMER OFFICE.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASSES, OR SORGHUM, in Two Hours, without using drugs. For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

SUGAR CANE AND SORGHUM MILLS. Evaporators and Horse-Power embodying all the recent improvements, and taking the lead of every kind in market. Manufactured by GEO. L. SQUIER & BRO., Buffalo, N. Y. Either Sugar or Sorgum Manuals for 1870 sent free. 33 12

TREES.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL.

1870.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Orders for large or small quantities promptly filled. Packing performed in the most skillful and thorough manner.

SMALL PARCELS FORWARDED BY MAIL WHEN DESIRED.

Nurserymen and Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent, prepaid, on receipt of stamps, as follows:

No. 1—Fruits, 10c. No 2.—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No 3.—Green-house, 5c. No. 4.—Wholesale, FREE.

Address—

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1870.

The First Edition of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Copies of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND FLORAL GUIDE, is published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful COLORED PLATE—consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

BOUQUET OF PHLOXES,

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

CULTURE OF FLOWERS & VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, or TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,

JAMES VICK,

32 20 Rochester, N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED—GOOD THINGS.

WE have received the following, which are among the good and rare things needed:

Fresh Cranberry Plants

(The Large Bell Variety,)

Ramie Seed, Fresh,

WATERMELON. CANTELOUPE,

AND

MUSKMELLON SEEDS,

EXTRA QUALITIES,)

Flower Seeds, Choice,

MIXED LAWN-GRASS ETC.

For sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

THE GOLDEN QUEEN,
THE GREEN PROLIFIC,
PEABODY'S PROLIFIC,
DR. NICAISE,
EARLY SCARLET,
AGRICULTURIST,
AND JUCUNDA.

For Sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE

New Varieties of Potatoes.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PLANTING!

GOOD, responsible parties, who have experience in raising POTATOES, and who have good land—that which is adapted specially for raising them,—can learn of a favorable opportunity of raising the

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES,

On Shares;—many NEW KINDS not before introduced.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

13 FIRST PREMIUMS.

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES.

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867-8

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868,

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

RAISIN,

And other choice

GRAPE CUTTINGS.

ALSO

WINES AND BRANDIES

Of the choicest variety on hand and

FOR SALE.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY State Agricultural Society, 1867,

TO THE

Natoma Vineyards

BEN. N. BUGBEY, Proprietor.

Postoffice address Folsom, Cal.

C. CROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

MAPLE LEAVES.

A DOMESTIC MAGAZINE OF USEFUL INFORMATION AND AMUSEMENT.

The BEST

The MOST Popular,

The Cheapest.

MAPLE LEAVES, is the Largest Circulating Monthly of its class in the World In variety of Practical, Useful, and Entertaining Reading, it has no equal; its ample pages comprising various Departments, including Agriculture, Useful and Scientific Articles; Domestic Economy, with Papers on Social Subjects, etc, etc.

With many Illustrations, Tales, Sketches, Enigmas, Rebuses, etc., etc.

MAPLE LEAVES is a NATIONAL MAGAZINE—read and admired by Men, Women, and Children, in Country, Village and City. It is ably Edited, neatly Printed and well Illustrated AND ADAPTED TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY. The constant aim is to render it unequalled in both Contents and Appearance.

Each Number contains Twenty-Four Quarto Pages, Printed on a Superior Paper and Illustrated by the best Artists

TERMS—Only Fifty Cents per Year.

Specimen Copies and Premium List, sent on receipt of Six Cents.

O. A. ROORBACH, Publisher.

33-3 No. 102 Nassau St., New York.

JOHN VANDERBILT & BRO'S.

Agricultural Implements,

Seeds, Fertilizers & Plants,

NO 23, FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

Garden and Flower Seed,

Choice and Reliable,

SENT POSTAGE PAID.

Send for a Priced Catalogue. Farm and Garden Implements of every variety. Guano, Bone Dust and other Fertilizers, Trees, Plants, Etc., all at very low prices.

JOHN VANDERBILT & BROTHERS.

4-33. No. 23, Fulton, Street, New York.

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express charges paid, $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office,

WARREN & CO.

Miscellaneous.

LAKE VINEYARD WINE COMPANY.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world.

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co

Corner Sansome and Jackson Streets,

May 1st, 1869 San Francisco.

32-1

Blackberries, Raspberries

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,

WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRIES,

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES,

DAVISON THORNLESS RASPBERRIES,

—ALSO—

STRAWBERRIES

Of all the choice kinds. For sale by

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office.

The Salem Grape.

WE entertain no doubt that the SALEM and other members of "Roger Hybrids," will succeed perfectly in California, and ship in splendid condition to the Eastern Markets.

Our stock of the SALEM, is by far the largest and best in the country and warranted genuine.

Strong plants of the SALEM, packed free, at $1,50 each, $9,00 per doz., or $35,00 per hundred.

ROGERS Nos. 4, 15, and 19, $1,00 each, $6,00 per doz and $25,00 per hundred.

MARTHA, RUMELAN, and WALTER, (new and promising varieties,) $2,00 each or $12,00 per doz.

VINES packed with great care in double boxes. Secure from frost or heat, either by Pacific Rail Road or the Isthmus route.

For further particulars, or Illustrated Circular, Address

I. H. BABCOCK & Co.

5-33. Lockport, New York

CRANBERRY PLANTS, CRAFTING WAX, OIL PACKING PAPER.

CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts per 100—$4 00 per 1,000—postage paid. The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Bell, Large Mottled Bell, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle, Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runners and bearers; best adapted with the Bell variety for Upland Culture.

For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc, enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts. for "Cranberry Culturist."

Grafting Wax

Of Superior Quality, in Small Packages for use.

OIL PACKIN PAPER,

For Mailing and Packing Plants; a heavier article for covering Hot-beds, Manufactured and for Sale by

F. TROWBRIDGE,

33-8. Milford, Conn.

Valuable Patents FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same.

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from

WARREN & CO.

Something New.

Two Million Copies of the Annual SHAKSPERIAN ALMANAC for 1870, will be given away, and in order that the distributing may be made as rapidly as possible, I should deem it a favor to send, pre-paid, ten or fifteen copies to any person who will judiciously distribute them in his locality. One of its features are he Seven Ages of Man's Life, Illustrated in a masterly manner. Address, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN.

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Grass Seeds, Field Seeds, Evergreen Plants, Roses, Dahlias Verbenas, Gladiolus, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, Roots, Early Potatoes, Onion Sets, Books, Implement. &c.

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Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $8 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco, Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and invaluable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and those cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office.

JOHN VANDERBILT & BRO'S.

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WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural men, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WHILE

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTORS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt.

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop'rs.

FRESH ALFALFA.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year. Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street, (up-stairs)

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

WE have received an Invoice of Italian Chestnuts in Very Superior order fresh and in the best condition for planting

We have them put up in Packages of ONE DOLLAR EACH, MAILED free to purchasers.

WARREN & Co., FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street

Agents Wanted.

We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the VALUE OF OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to

EDITOR FARMER.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING MAY, 5th., 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Farm, lies of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of three rooms, Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are open file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair.

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* to our Journal, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.

All who love Home and its endearing associations should carefully read the most valuable sermon of Rev. Dr. Bolles of Boston, which we complete this week; it commenced in the last number—read it all. Those who love *Mother* and revere her memory will read with true feeling thy *one answer* in Home Department.

Vashti's Message, in Poet's Corner, will find response in many a loving heart. There are voices who will say with "Vashti" "I am his *slave*, my *life*, made all a splendid irony, for *wife*."

Our wine men should read the letter from "Minerva Glen," good ideas, a good plan, and good wine. We like the idea of Farmers writing to us, it is just what we should like; we will do our part and be grateful.

We hope our strawberry growers will carefully note the good experiment of growing strawberries on sandy soil, and carefully *try it*, also the system of mulching. It is really worthy a careful trial. We take it from Porden's Strawberry Book.

Farmers will find the "Greeley Essay" of this week of great practical importance to them.

New Books, Magazines, &c., notice in our next.

Acknowledgements.

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

MUSIC.

We have a copy of new music, The Saturday's Matinee, composed word and music, by T. G. Evans, Esq. Music Dictator, and dedicated to Miss Alice Zavitowsky. The cover has a very striking likeness of this beautiful lady, a "Card de Visite" is attached to it. Thanks for the copy *kindly sent us*.

PACIFIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

The May number of this excellent journal comes this month improved and full of valuable matter. One article alone is worth five year's subscription to any family "*Mendacious Quacks*" has been so ably handled by the surgical knife of the Doctor, that blood flows freely, and the number of patients will be decreased speedily, for quackery will cease under such faithful handling. Good for the Doctor.

FRUIT GROWER'S CONVENTION.

A convention of Fruit Growers will assemble in our city at the District Court House on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consult together upon the subject of the Fruit Interest of our State, and devise the best plans for the collection of choice fruits and its shipment to the Eastern States.

If there could possibly be a true union of the fruit men, so that all the growers, large and small should be benefitted *pro rata*, it would be a good thing; but it is too often the case that the *larger* consume the *smaller*, or some shrewd and sharp dealer has an "axe to grind," and the "cat is let out of the bag" somebody wants to *establish a business*—or by a combination or a society somebody wants a *Secretaryship*, and the good thing should have been done, is lost.

It is intended at this meeting to get up a petition to the Railroad Directors to see if the freights cannot be reduced, &c.

Concentration of interest, exchange of ideas will do no harm, but union of labor and effort and a generous and true union of interest, and a confidential co-operation can only accomplish any permanent good results.

THE SEASONS, CROPS ETC.

THE SEASONS.

These, as they change, Almighty Father, these,
Are but the Varied God. The rolling year
Is full of Thee. Forth in the pleasing Spring
Thy beauteous walks. Thy tenderness and love.
Wide flush the fields; the softening air is balm;
Echo the mountains round; the forest smiles;
And every Scene and every heart is joy.

What more beautiful, more truthful, and perfect picture could be painted of this season and of the glorious surroundings that meet us on every hand in this our favored State. And how every heart should leap forth with deep gratitude to God, as the words of the Heaven gifted Author of the Seasons thus speaks in his Hymn, at the close of that Series.

California is and will be fully appreciated now, by the thousands of highly gifted and intellectual travellers that are now with us, and those that will come to our State from other parts of our "Glorious Union," and also the great number that will come from Europe to visit, explore and enjoy the many natural beauties of our scenery, our Mountains, our Waterfalls, our Forests, etc.

CALIFORNIA WILL BE APPRECIATED.

The great blessing of this season is the abundance of our harvest. The glorious climate we live in has been so common a blessing to our masses that it is not fully appreciated by Californians, but new comers, those from the Ice and Snowy Winters of half a year, will appreciate California, and they by their descriptions of scenery, climate and crops, will be the Emigration Agents, that will build up our State, not by urging poor laborers and destitute families to come, but by teaching the great masses that this is no place for poor shiftless idlers to come. In fact it is the worst place in our Union for such, but they will show that Capital, Genious Talent, and Enterprise will all be duly appreciated, and that it is these combined with intelligent Families that are wanted.

Our Seasons, our Crops, and our Climate, is the prime motive power that will build up our State. With the rapidity with which citizens of our Union can now pass from State to State, it will not be two years before our State will have its population more than doubled.

The Seasons are now in their rapid strides to maturity, and however prosperous they are we shall always have the croakers crying out, Drought, North winds, scorching sun, or some cloud, but fortunately the cloud they see has a silver lining for others, and our Harvests are safe.

Haying has commenced in earnest, as we passed to Stockton on the Western Railway route, we enjoyed the fragrance of "New mown Hay," and was glad to see nearly all the Farmers curing their hay green, and not bleaching it, as has been too often the case. In this connection we would remind our readers that they can see at our office, the famous "Hay lifter" advertised in our columns it has been well tried here and certificates of its worth can be read at our office, where the implement will be shown.

Now is the time to save those crops of grain that were planted on shallow soil, now, cut them for hay, better than to let them dry out—we noticed several places where this was being done.

The contrast between deep and shallow tillage can be clearly proved by a trip over the Western Rail Road, by noticing the crops about San Leandro and that region, and further on at the passes through the Livermore Valley.

We noticed a fine field of Flax, of some 50 acres or more on that route and fields of Barley just heading, of superior quality.

SUMMER PRUNING.

Now is the time to go over the fruit trees and vines, and check the expenditure of strength by nipping of branches that are making too great and rapid growth. This will throw the strength of the tree or vine into the fruit, making the fruit richer and better, at the same time gives a firm growth to the bearing branches of tree or vine.

Thumb Pruning can now be easily done, a good eye will detect what branch of a fruit tree to check, and the grape vine should be stopped beyond its second or third cluster, while all superfluous young growth on the vine should be removed altogether. All the tendrils and useless branches that only take the sap, must be nipped off, the work will always pay well, by a largely increased crop.

Blackbery and Raspbery vines should be checked after the fruit is set and weak branches cut away to throw the strength to the bearing branches to secure a better crop and better fruit.

NEW FRUIT BOXES.

The new "Fruit Box" known as the "Fisher Fruit Crate" is certainly a great improvement upon all others. Those that desire to see this Crate can do so by calling at our office.

S. B. Davis, Esq., of Chicago, a gentlemen of large experience in the packing, shipping and sale of fruit, called on us and gave us all the points of this Crate, its use, &c. Mr. Davis will ship fruit in this crate and in several others. The object of Mr. D. will be to test them all and adopt the crate that is best

We are pleased with the business ideas and plans of Mr. Davis, and we commend him to our *Fruit Growers* as a *genuine* man of business to whom they can consign their fruit for sale in Chicago. Being a man of experience and responsibility too, so much superior to those who go into the business totally ignorant and inexperienced in the vicissitudes of this trade.

AUCTION BUSINESS.

We call attention to the card of Messrs. Somoer & Co., of Vallejo. They will promptly attend to the wants of the citizens of Solano County, in the auction business

BENECIA, HER COLLEGES ETC.

Benecia once upon a time was the Capital of California, and by some capital manœuvres the Capital was removed, and this we esteem the best thing that could have happened, for instead of its being the head quarters of Politicians, it has become the Head Quarters of Learning, and may now properly be styled the Athens of California. By the unfortunately slow progress made by the authorities of our State and the Regents of the University of California, it may be five years before that all important Institution will be in working order, and thus Oakland, that claims to be the Head Quarters, by reason of its nearness to San Francisco must at least for a season, yeild the palm to Benecia.

Benecia has three Colleges in full operation, with full classes. The Collegiate Institute for Young Men, formerly under C. J. Platt, Esq., but now under Rev. M. Breck, is in a prosperous condition, with a good corps of Teachers, and indeed doing well. The College Buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved—all testifying that it is in a very prosperous condition.

The St Catherine's College has also had large additions to its buildings, and spacious Gardens and grounds, adding much to its pleasant appearance. The number of Pupils is large, the College full, the Sisters are efficient and devoted to the cause of Education, making their College also very prosperous.

The Young Ladies College, the original College of the place, known as the Benecia Seminary for Young Ladies, for many years under the able management of Miss. Atkins, is now under the Proprietorship of Rev. C. T. Mills and Lady, and can be said to be one of the most prosperous Colleges for young Ladies, in our State.

Mr. Mills and Lady are truly devoted to their work, the Buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved, covering now an entire square, with spacious Gardens well filled with rare plants and flowers, all in most excellent order without. While the College rooms and Parlors always show a refined taste within, by the tastefully arranged flowers and Paintings over the buildings.

The Pupils at this College number 150, all but 30 are boarders, and a healthier, happier, or more intelligent and beautiful group could not be found in our Golden State. They are a richer treasure for our State than all her Gold and Silver Mines, for the Daughters of our State, well and truly educated are the true Pillars of the State.

This College employs fourteen Teachers, combining all the important branches of Education taught in the first class Colleges, embracing a complete English Education, the Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroideries etc., etc.—The Teachers love their Pupils, and the Pupils love their Teachers, and the glorious work of Education works like a charm, harmoniously and well.

We have seen the plan of the new College designed and in progress by Mr. Mills in Alameda County near San Leandro, it will be a noble as well as beautiful Institution. Of this we shall speak hereafter, the time we spent at this prosperous College with the Teachers and Pupils, is with us still, like a bright picture hung up in the chambers of memory, to remain forever bright.

THE PEAR TREE SLUG.

It will be remembered that last week we urged the attention of orchardist to their Pear Trees and Grape Vines, as it was about the time for the appearance of the "Pear Slug" on the trees, and the "Thrip" on the vines.

It will be seen by the annexed letter from one of our largest orchards and vineyards, that these enemies of both kinds, are at work. We annex the letter on the Pear Slug. A few days previous in a letter from the Doctor he writes:

"Do you know of any tried means to drive away the pestiferous White Grape Fly?"

ALHAMBRA, May 5, 1870.

COL. WARREN:

It may be interesting to some of your readers, so I give the following plan to destroy the Pear Grubs:

The season appears with an abundance of all noxious insects and vermin. Within a few days I found some of my pear trees infested with an army of caterpillars, of a kind not often observed before—they were hard at work munching the tender leaves, so I concluded to watch them, and succeeded by digging a narrow trench, six to eight inches deep within ten to twelve inches of the stem, using a part of the earth to form a cove around it; this I have covered with a couple of handfulls of fresh lime slacked with salt water, shaking each limb thoroughly I brought the enemy to the ground effectually. I soon found that the worms in trying to regain their position, found the trench "their last ditch," a few reaching the foot of the lime covered cave without being able to pass it. I hope by repeating the operation of shaking the trees for a few days morning and evening, the great majority will be cheaply and effectually destroyed.

Supposing that other orchards may be thus infested I will hasten to inform you of my proceedings, *pro bono publico*.

Yours, J. STRENZEL.

[REPLY.]

We can only repeat what we said last week—we use the *Gypsum* as there described for the "slug" and have faith also in Gypsum for the white fly (the "thrip.") In former years we always removed the thrip in "Graperies" and on the "trellis" by syringing with clean water. This we cannot do here on large vineyards except when the *hose* from water works are handy, this will drive them away—but we urge the Gypsum to be thrown on the foliage at early morn while moisture is on the leaves. It will always do good

Tax soon to be removed—tacks in carpets about moving day.

MEXICAN TROUBLES AND MEXICAN CLAIMS.

We recently met a Gentleman from the City of Mexico who has been a resident there for six years as a Merchant, but formerly a Californian—He gave us a sketch of the deplorable condition of things there, and says business is at a stand still, a constant warefare and trouble, that the whole country is split up into factions. Nothing seems safe, no business sure and marauding parties constantly trying the doctrine that "might makes Right."

This Gentleman comes from Mexico to attempt to secure claims, but being of French descent is obliged to send to France to get papers so as to identify and establish his right. We learn from him that many of the intelegent people of Mexico desire the protection of the United States, and he with others all feel that it is very certain that the mission of Mr. Seward to the City of Mexico, was ostensibly to see the condition of things, and thus be prepared for what is now inevitable, the annexation of Lower California to this State, and bring it under the dominion of the "Stars and Stripes"

The amount of claims now held against Mexico by the Citizens of the United States, is about $50,000,000. This probably will be the amount paid by our Government for the new Territory—a *swap* for that amount, and our Government to adjudicate all claims that our citizens have against Mexico.

A Commission is already at work to settle these amounts at Washington, they meet in June when all American Citizens must forward their claims, with proof that they are Americans, either born Citizens, or naturalized.

Mexicans have some claims against the United States, for spoliations during the war, and otherwise. These claims will then and there be adjusted also.

The following has been sent from the Department of State.

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 29, 1870.

The Joint Commission of the United States and Mexico, under convention of July 4, 1868, for the adjustment of claims, adjourned on the 31st day of January last until the first day of June next, and on the day of its adjournment made the following order, to wit:

"That the Secretaries are directed to receive all claims presented to this Commission during the adjournment, by either Government, noting the time of offering the same in each case; such claims to be held subject to the further order by the Commissioners, the question of extending the time for filing such claims being held under advisement, and not disposed of."

Under these circumstances this Department gives notice that it will continue to refer all claims against Mexico which may be received by it prior to the first of June next, to the Secretaries of said Commission, with the understanding that all claims received and so referred from the first day of April to the 31st of May, 1870, inclusive, will be held subject to the further order of the Commissioners under the discretionary power conferred on them by the third article of the aforesaid convention to extend the time for presenting claims beyond eight months from their first meeting.

In cases of claims presented after the 31st inst., to the Department of State to be thus referred to the said Secretaries of Commission, the Claimant should furnish affidavits or other proofs, showing adequate reasons for delay.

HAMILTON FISH, Sec. of State.

Now is the time to attend to this, and we learn also that it is not necessary for our citizens to go to Washington to do this, but to prepare these papers and call on C. A. McNulty Esq., in United States Court Block, opposite the Post Office, where all this can be done.

Mr. McNulty has more experience than any other party here in these matters, and with an able partner at Washington, this matter for our Citizens can be well and truly adjusted, and for the best interest of all who hold claims against Mexico.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

STOCKTON.

From this rich Section, there comes about one-hundred tons of wheat daily, and the cry is "a little more left."

Large shipments of wool comes from Stockton also, to our City.

Some of the Best Flour sent abroad bears the brand of "City Mills, Stockton."

The Citizens are alive to the importance of Rail Road communication with the interior, and lately voted almost unanimously to make large grants of their Bonds to build the Road, which will speedily be put in operation.

Emigrants are coming to settle in the great San Joaquin Valley, in large numbers.

The City of Stockton is rapidly improving by the erection of Stores, Warehouses, and fine private Residences. Business is improving, money accumulating in their Savings Bank, which is a guarantee of better times. The streets, even to the suburbs, are all being graded and greately improved.

Stockton too, will have a Century Plant in bloom shortly, in the Court House Square—this will be worth a trip up there on the Western Rail Road to within its beauties.

The "Rip Van Winkle" sleep of Stockton is broken, and the sleepers now find that Stockton is indeed a live place.

The new Hotel, the "Yosemite," is a very fine Hotel, and will be well patronized.

A trip to this live place to-day gave us some items of importance for our next number.

Success to Stockton, say we.

"The shadow upon the wall"—Revels (the black Congressman) in the White House.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

At the present time when so much is said and written on this subject—when "Woman Suffrage," "Polygamy," "Free Divorce," "Spiritualism" and "Free Love" has so many advocates for all these theories, it is all important for the salvation of our institutions that all the good doctrine that can be found should be scattered broadcast over the earth that it may grow and prosper.

To this end we published in our Home Department, last week, a portion of a most excellent sermon by Rev. Dr. Bolles of Boston, on "HOLY MATRIMONY," the conclusion we give this week.

We also here annex a most excellent article upon the "Claims of Female Labor," which was written by Elizabeth Peabody for "*Harper's Magazine for May*," on Industrial Schools for Women. We commend both these articles to our readers:

What are the duties and claims of women who are coming forward to fill their places in family and social life; and what are the institutions we want, to prepare them to do their duties; especially, what is the place among them for Industrial schools? For, certainly, the general reformation of industrial life in our day must also change home life, whose accustomed industry is of an antiquated type, machinery and manufactories having lifted the work of spinning and weaving from its pressure on single-handed strength. Even the ordinary laundry and needle-work is transferred to large public establishments; and in proportion, female labor *en masse* is not deemed as a commercial value in the market. It is not uncommon to see in our daily papers advertisements of our cities calling for a hundred or five hundred female laborers; calls answered all too quickly from the country by girls who know not to what they come. We all know how sadly this demand for female labor is influencing the working-woman's question every where by the many advertisements of work wanted, and the sad contrast of work and wages. Miss Marwedel says that a London dry goods merchant, wanting some thirty working women, was obliged to send away, not without the help of the police, seven hundred women who gathered around his door at 7 o'clock in the morning of a rainy November day! And the average number of governesses in London who apply for places every day is more than two thousand! It is mentioned in the London *Times* that a gentleman wanting a governess received five hundred and ten applications. Governesses in the work-houses of England are not uncommon. There is also ten times more governesses that pass their examinations in Prussia than are wanted. Yet there is another fact which, in this connection, it may seem hard to believe: In the very same places there is an unfulfilled demand for thoroughly skilled laborers of very many kinds. In undertaking to show why and how this is, Miss Marwedel says: "It used to be said in Germany that a girl leaving school at fourteen could support herself." But the influence of the home and school education is dependent on its keeping pace with the wants of the time; and the German schools, though they have adoped some improvements, have not done so. At the time the above-mentioned proverb arose all situations for girls of fourteen were supposed to be inside of families. But now, when girls are thrown into factories and shops, unguarded, on their own responsibility, the case is different. Physically feeble and half-developed, not fitted to act and think independently, unsupported by the requisite preliminary knowledge, they pass from the constraint of schoolrules to a personal freedom they do not know how to use. The necessary consequences are—all the moral evils to which our poor factory-girls and domestic servants are exposed; and which, we are too apt to say, are "the characteristic faults of our time," forgetting that we are responsible, by reason of our more commanding positions, for these same characteristics.

We are proud of our hospitals and alms-houses, of our reformatories and work-houses, of our asylums and regulated prisons, of our life insurances for the sick and for burial expenses. But all these things are for the middle and end of spoiled and and infirm lives. What a blessed change in our moral and social circumstances it would be if society and the state should take equally generous care to invigorate and preserve the accountanated healthy limbs of our youth, especially of our female youth, and to give moral ripeness to their characters! We are proud of our schools as models for other nations; but we take our children out of them when they have received less than nothing for the conduct of practical life, and most need examples and moral protection, neither strengthened in inner capacity nor outside practical ability, even when they have, what the majority never do have, a year of regular apprenticeship. What, necessarily, must be the lot of the working-women of to-day? Without any systematic instruction, in the majority of cases instead of being skilled in labor, in a hopeless mediocrity, their lot is the sorrowful one of working for any wages; and this is not all, for the better working power is drawn down by the iron law of demand and supply to the same starvation prices. This is not only true in Germany; the working-women of France, England, and America are suffering in the same way.

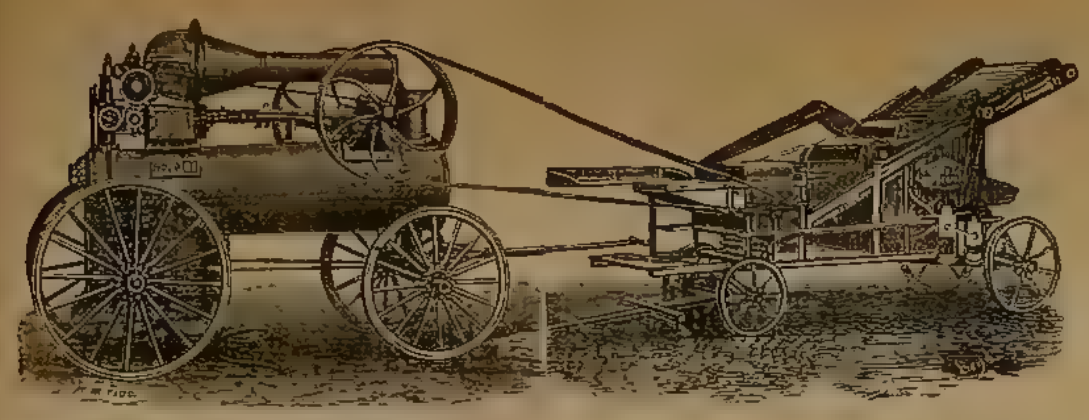
FEMALE FIENDS.

Father Buchard, the eminent Catholic lecturer says that our Woman Suffrage lecturers are "female Fiends;" that they should be shut up in Lunatic Asylums, and that the principles they advocate are destructive of our form of Government. Here is matter for the expounderess of Dashaway Hall to shriek at in good earnest.—*Exchange.*

If Father Buchard was so unwise as that to speak, we would most respectfully ask him if he will call the "Maggies" and "Bridgets" *fiends* when they are called on to vote?

The female prisoners in Iowa are enjoying woman's *right*. They have *left off breaking hearts* and taking to breaking stone.

"HOADLEY" "RUSSELL!"



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RUSSELL'S IMPROVED SEPARATORS!!

CONSTITUTING PERFECTION IN THRESHING GRAIN!!!

THESE MACHINES are now so completely constructed as to render them the very "NE PLUS ULTRA" of ENGINES and SEPARATORS for the Farming community of California.

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Home Miscellany.

ONE ANSWER.

BY EDWARD A. BARNES.

What is ever pure and bright,
Filling home with happy light,
And which only death can blight?
A mother's love.

What is like a jewel rare,
Lovely, with a tender care,
And which you so freely share?
A mother's love.

What is ever deep and true,
Changeless as the other blue,
Giving all its wealth to you?
A mother's love.

What is that which speaketh cheer,
When your childish griefs appear,
Soothes your heart and checks your tear?
A mother's love.

Children, heed me, when I say,
And this mandate, too, obey,
Cherish sweetly while you may,
A mother's love.

While, 'mid earthly scenes you live,
Never by your actions grieve
That which only God can give,
A mother's love.

VASHTI'S MESSAGE.

"But the Queen Vashti refused to come at the King's commandment by his chamberlains."—Book of Esther, 1: 12.

Say to the King: I will not come, his Queen
That am not, and that never yet have been.

Say to the King: I will not stand again
A bauteous lie, among his princely men.

Say to the King: Cold pomp, and regal state,
And glittering servitude but mock my fate.

Say to the King: I am his slave, my life
Made all a splendid irony for wife.

Yet, say ye to the King: 'Twere sweet to wear
A sackcloth-gown, and kneel before him there.

Unscandaled, mean, amid that rich-robed throng,
Braving its wonder when I passed along.

So he would raise me with one true, pure kiss:
This were my wifehood, and my queenhood this!

[*Overland Monthly.*

GRANDCHILDREN.

Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., writes for *Harper's Magazine* thus eloquently and tenderly upon *Grandchildren*. All who are blessed with loving hearts will appreciate it fully:

Gather together, you great and goodly company, who are interested, in the grandchild in your own house, and let us help each to a better understanding of the meaning and the richness of this relation. We will not begin with the creation or the deluge, nor undertake to give a history of grandfathers and grandchildren since the days of Enoch; nor will we go into the philosophy of the parental love, that is the key to the whole matter. We know that we love our children, first of all, from a certain instinct, because they are ours; and we know that while with the lower animals this love ceases with the dependence of the young animal upon the parent for almost, with the human being the love deepens as the relation of parent and child is ripened and strengthened by growing sympathy and mutual service. Now this very affection that we have for our children does not rest in them alone, as they grow in years and knowledge and rise into youth and maturity. We still yearn for a little child to love, and there is a void in the house where there is none. Good Providence has benignly met this need of our nature by ordaining that when our children grow up their places shall be supplied, or rather truly filled, by children of theirs, and so the child is not set aside, but rather restored in the grandchild.

I do not exactly know how to analyze the kind of affection that is so ready to cling to a grandchild. We love that little fellow at once, without waiting for moralist or theologian to define the feeling or argue the duty. He is blood to our blood and bone to our bone, and in the form that most expresses dependence and wins protection. He is the child of our child, and we love him for our sake, for his mother's or father's sake, as well as for his own sake. We see in him not only himself, but the whole world of affection with which he is related. In that boy or girl in our daughter's arms we see as in a mirror the face of our daughter when she was in her mother's arms; and that mother's face smiles upon us with new grace, whether from the earthly home or from the heavenly mansion.

Then this child is nearer our hearts from being an interpreter of the plan of God for our human life. He shows to us how it is that God is ever educating us for himself, and calling us to live in flesh and undying affection by ever setting, like Jesus, a little child in the midst of us. If we have only our own children to love, the time will come when they will grow up and be full of new interest and cares that may come between them and our hearts. When these children of ours have children, their affections are softened, and their hearts are quickened towards us and ours towards them by this new attraction, that sends a child into the family not to be the rival of any, but the friend of all.

HOLY MATRIMONY.

This is the fifth and final discourse of the series delivered by Rev. James A. Bolles, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Advent, at that church, on successive Sunday evenings. This one was delivered on the evening of February 6th.

"This is a great mystery; but I speak concerning Christ, and the Church." Ep. v: 32.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.)

Who can doubt that the possession of such a home is one of the greatest of all blessings? I am sure, there is no father, having the thoughts and feelings and affections of who must not desire it for himself and his children. There is no mother, having a mother's undying love, who must not long for such a home that she and all that she holds dear may be sheltered in it and feel themselves secure. There is no son or daughter, or living man or woman, in whose heart the sentiments of the father and of the mother do not find a joyous response, and who have not all their lives long been yearning and panting for some such type of heaven and fountain of bliss.

But what is the foundation of such a home, underlying all others and without which it cannot be fully and perfectly realized? And what are the elements at work in our present social state for the destruction of all such homes? To these two questions let me direct your thoughts for a moment. I know not how it is possible for any human being to deny that husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister, are the dearest, tenderest, the most sacred and the most important of all the relations of life. All other human ties may be weakened or trifled with, or even severed without any material injury to the welfare and happiness of man; but these cannot be rudely touched, much less broken without the most disastrous results, and results as lasting as the soul. But what are we doing? We are encouraging and countenancing an utter, an entire alienation from that only truth which can heal and soften and subdue and knit and bind our families together.—We think it no sin for the husband to be of one faith and the wife another; and the different members of the same family, instead of thinking and acting as the members of one body, to be thinking and acting as members of various bodies; as though Christ was divided and the church an apple of discord instead of a bond of union. Such is the actual state of society, fostered, encouraged and even justified by professing Christians. Such is an illustration of the horrible evils of sectism, as exhibited around us, rending first the church, then the family, and then sorely felt in all the departments and relations of life. Can this be right? Plainly not; for under the Old Testament dispensation, religion was hereditary and transmissive—the covenant of God included in its promises both parents and children, the family ties were bound together by the bonds of this religious covenant, and from that time to the present the Jews remain an eternal monument of that strengthening and cementing influence which their religious unity exerted upon all the domestic relations of life.—And so under the dispensation of the Gospel, I see not how it can be doubted that the Church of God as one body, and yet Catholic, was intended to act as a bond of union between families, and between different members of the same family, uniting them more closely together, making them more affectionate, more sympathetic and more happy in each other, and thus destroying those feuds and animosities which different religious sects and parties are calculated to produce. No matter what might be their various dispositions and temperaments and mental habits, yet in this "grand concern," the most momentous and the most lasting, the Almighty manifestly intended that they should have one common bond of union, sympathy, and love, never to be broken—"One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism."

Such was undoubtedly the design, and such must eventually be the result when all the various inventions and experiments of human reason shall be fully tried, and man shall come back from his wanderings, and God shall "turn the hearts of parents to their children and of children to their parents." Let us not be unwilling, then, to open our eyes to the actual condition of society, as existing around us and among ourselves, nor to confess our own sins as partakers of the guilt. Let us remember it is not in sectism, not in rending asunder, but in the Church of God, rightly understood that the blessings of a true Christian home can alone be secured. For it is only in the Church of God, and as members of the body of Christ, that parents and children can be the recipients of one and the same baptism, that they can be worshippers of one and the same Lord, that they can be confessors of one and the same faith—the same which was from the beginning, is now, and ever shall be,—that they can have their minds and hearts imbued with the same devotional thoughts, feelings, sentiments, and affections that they can have their souls changed into the same divine image, from glory to glory, and so a bond of union be established which no earthly disasters can possibly destroy, and which shall carry the line of religious identity from generation to generation. In the church, and as her faithful members, the father can live in his son, can leave one behind him that is like himself a member of the same indestructible body and endowed with the same indestructible virtues of truth, honor, duty and religion, and so fulfilling the words of the wise man, in describing the dutiful son, "Though his father die, yet he is as though he were not dead, for he hath left one behind him that is like himself; whilst he lived he rejoiced in him, and when he died he was not sorrowed."

"Bright as his manly sire, the son shall be,
In form and soul. But ah! more blest than he."

But there must be parental fidelity as well as filial obedience, and the one cannot be expected without the other. For if the father breaks the bond of union, then will it also be broken by the child; and if the father despises the church and her worship and sacraments, as a bond of union, then will they also be despised by the child, and thus the breaking of God's covenant will be sure to be followed sooner or later by the breaking of the covenant of man; and they who are not one with God in His household cannot long expect to be one with each other in the household of man.

Finally, to have a true Christian home, every father of a family must come to the resolution of Joshua, not as a mere resolution to be made to-day and broken to-morrow, but as an abiding principle of action—"As for me and my house we will serve the Lord."

You observe that Joshua does not meanly and cruelly divorce himself from his family and dependents, but like a man and a father, knowing and understanding his position and feeling its responsibilities, he goes before, sets an example, takes the lead, and nobly, bravely, and magnanimously says, "As for me and my house." But, you observe also, that he speaks not only for himself but for every member of his household, as one with them in an indissoluble union, and as feeling that in the worship of the only living and true God there must be no division, no separation, no divorce. But how is this? Has the father a right thus to speak, not only for himself but also for his children? Manifestly he has not only the right, but it is his bounden duty thus to speak, as realizing the solemn truth that they are one with himself—one tree expanded into several branches—one body of which he is the head and they are the members—and therefore as in human law he is responsible for them, much more must he be responsible in that law which is divine. Their destiny is in his hands. Awful power! Tremendous responsibility! No wonder that some parents deny it, and strive to banish it from their minds. But the effort is suicidal. God will hold them to it, and as well might they attempt to sunder themselves from their own consciousness of thought and action.

But what does this resolution mean—"As for me and my house we will serve the Lord"? All its meaning would require volumes to unfold.—Does it mean that he intended to use brute force to compel them to serve the Lord? Surely not, for that would fail, and drive them farther from Him. Does it mean that he intended to be cruel and morose, and supercilious, and fault-finding, and censorious? Surely not, for such conduct on the part of Christian parents has brought even the Christian household into contempt. Does it mean that he intended to abandon them to choose for themselves whether they would serve God or no? Impossible; for as well might he abandon them to choose their own father among men, as to choose their own God among gods. But in this resolution Joshua speaks as a father, as a friend, as a guide, as an instructor, as an exemplar, as the Priest in his own house, as knowing that his family are one with him, that he has already their sympathies, affections and hearts, and therefore that what he does, they will do cheerfully and gladly; and then he has faith in God, who has promised to bless the faithful use of all the means of grace. As, for instance, what does the husbandman mean when he says of yonder field that it shall be a field of wheat. He means to say that he will sow wheat, and though he depends upon the dew, the rain, and the sunshine of God's blessing, yet he knows that the seed sown decides the character of the harvest, and so the father knows the character of the harvest which he himself has sown or shall sow in the minds and hearts of his offspring.

I have now concluded the course of sermons which I proposed to deliver during the season of Epiphany, on the subject of Holy Matrimony. It was not my intention originally to make much reference to the strange vagaries which have been developed in the writings of some of our modern innovators, and especially in their recent movements in this city, all of which are alarming enough, and yet the food on which they live is controversy and excitement. I have not intended to give them much if any of that kind of food.—My object I hope has been a thousand times higher and more important.

As a Church clergyman I have long wanted for circulation some brief manual of instruction for Holy Matrimony, embracing the teachings of the Church and of her best divines, and containing those principles of eternal and unchangeable truth which must always live and flourish, in spite of all the oppositions and apostacies of poor, weak, fallen and deluded man. It has been my main object, therefore, as stated in my first sermon, to proclaim the voice of the Catholic Church in all ages. In the publication as a manual I can give names and references, and authorities, which it has been impossible for me to do in this place.

I thank you for the kind attention with which you have listened to me. I am very grateful for the many responses of sympathy which I have received, especially from the clergy in all parts of our country.

In conclusion I beg to implore you, with all imaginable earnestness and sincerity, as Christian men and women, never to abandon or surrender the citadel which alone can protect and defend your civilization from sinking into barbarism, and your liberty from the unbridled rage of lust and licentiousness. That citadel, that fortress, that last wall or rampart is the divine institution of marriage and the sanctity of family and of home, upon which all refined human society and all elevated human governments are found. The deluded and infatuated, and I must say in reference to some, the infernal underminers of these Divine institutions, may talk of freedom and equality, but there is no such thing as genuine freedom in violation of the commands of God, nothing but the veriest slavery, nor is there any such thing as equality without subordination to each other, in all the sacred relations of life, as we proclaim even in the Godhead "the glory equal, the majesty co-eternal," though there is not inferiority but subordination.

The unity of individualism and the liberality of sensualism and sentimentalism are only equalled in absurdity by the wildest ravings of bedlam. I beg you not be deceived by any of their multiplied artifices, even though they sometimes be clothed "as angels of light." As you would

"Strike—for your altars and your fires,
Strike for the green graves of your sires;
God, and your native land!"

so now I would implore you, in this age of rebuke and blasphemy, to "strike" for your fathers and mothers, your brothers and sisters, your sons and daughters, family and home. All are threatened, and all are in peril. The present movement, veiled under the different names of "moral reform," and "social reform," and "woman's rights"—all aim a deadly blow at Holy Matrimony, as ordained of God in Holy Scripture; nor can I imagine any movement, not excepting even the French revolution of A. D. 1793, which should awaken so deep a feeling of anxiety for the family and the home. But the triumph of infidel fanaticism in that eventful period in the history of the world, did not last long. An infamous courtesan in the garb of Liberty could not then be endured, even in France. There was too much of the solid substratum of Christianity to make it tolerable.—Much more must it be so now, and especially in New England; nor can there be any doubt as to the overwhelming tide of scorn and indignation, so soon as it shall be perceived that the object of our modern innovators is to destroy the Family and the Home.

God be praised!

"Around each pure domestic shrine
Bright flowers of Eden bloom and twine;
Our hearths are altars all;
The prayers of hungry saints and poor,
Like armed angels at the door,
Our unseen foes appal."

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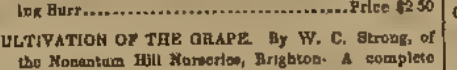
STEAMER

THE FOLLOWING

Flint on Milch Cows—New Edition.....$2 50
Flint on Grasses—New Edition.....$2 50
Harris on Garden Insects—Superb Edition.....$5 00
Book of Fruits—by Baker.....$1 50

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works, or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.
For Sale at the FARMER Office.

WARREN & CO.

Preserve Your Sight!

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Mounted in fine Gold, Steel and Shell Frames, accurately adapted to the various conditions of sight. Those in need of Spectacles will find my assortment the most extensive, and receive the attention of one skilled in his profession.

C. MULLER, Optician,
7-1 No. 205 Montgomery street, San Francisco

New Advertisements.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO
PIONEER
FURNITURE
AND
Upholstery Warerooms
MANUFACTURERS
AND
IMPORTERS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST 11-tf

NEW
Russian, Turkish & Roman BATH HOUSE.

No 524 TO 528 PACIFIC STREET,

DR. ZEILE INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT his New Bath House is now open for the accommodation of patrons. Neither pains nor expense has been spared to make this the best and most commodious establishment of the kind, either in Europe or America.

Convenient and separate apartments are afforded in the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air, and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. 31 tf

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
....AND....
GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE
Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORRILLA which recently exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending a notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men*.

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS.

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have a fine collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds. In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2 50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

Miscellany.

RIGHT.

We clip from the *Carter's Real Estate Circular* the following articles which are sound doctrine:

JUSTICE TO MARRIED WOMEN.

We have more than once called attention to the injustice of the laws affecting the rights of married women. The last Legislature did itself credit by passing a law which does away with the worst features of past injustice on this subject. The new law exempts the earnings of the wife from the debts of her husband. Previously, when a woman was compelled to separate from a worthless husband, without bringing upon herself the discredit of a divorce, the husband could at any time subsequently sell or take possession of any property the wife might have acquired by her own exertions. This outrageous injustice is now done away with. Even where the husband did not attempt to interfere with the property of his wife, after their separation, the old law placed a most unjust restraint upon her, by refusing to recognize the validity of her deed to property, entirely acquired by her own exertions, unless the husband joined in signing it. The new law permits the wife to sell without the consent of her husband, after the hearing of the circumstances before a county judge. These are the kind of women's rights that we heartily approve of.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND ITS DEBTS.

The efforts made to free the Mercantile Library of debt have been most vigorous, but the belief is general that the load is too heavy to be removed. We think the managers of the Library ought to sell the property on Bush street, and with the proceeds clear off the debt, and purchase a half fifty-vara on Sutter, Post, Geary or O'Farrell streets, between Dupont and Powell streets. Land can be purchased in that locality for $300 to $400 per front foot—or $20,000 to $27,000 per half fifty-vara. The ground which the Library occupies is worth about $1,250 per front foot. The only difficulty would be in disposing of such a costly building, which is unfitted for business purposes. Still, if the property were offered for sale, we believe that buyers at a remunerative price could be found. The present location of the Library is even now not so central or desirable as the locality we have described.

[Most assuredly this should be done and at once. The great public supposed the "Uno Festival" would clear the debt and set the Library free. They, however, little dreamed that it was near $200,000, while the festival netted only some $20,000. Better sell at once and try and be free of debt.—Ed. F.]

ARTIFICIAL EBONY.

This substance is now being manufactured on a tolerably extensive scale. It is prepared, says a cotemporary, by taking sixty parts of sea-weed charcoal, obtained by treating the sea-weed for two hours in diluted sulphuric acid; then drying and grinding it and adding to it ten parts of liquid glue, five parts of gutta-percha, and two and a half parts of India rubber, the last two dissolved in naphtha; then adding ten parts of coal tar, five parts pulverized sulphur, two parts pulverized alum, and five parts of powdered rosin, and heating the mixture to about 300 deg. Fahrenheit.

We thus obtain, after the mass has become cold, a material which in color, hardness, and capability of taking a polish, is equal in every respect to ebony, and much cheaper.

Now, while this composition is in a fluid state, why not mould it into various forms for fine ornamental work, and thus save the labor of carving for furniture and other fancy work. Should this be done, however, probable the carvers might rise, and do as the *shrine-makers* of Ephesus did, cry out against this innovation.

GOOD JOKE.

While up the river a few days ago, says Harry Moss, in his *Mississippi Democrat*, we heard a rich one on some poor fellow whose name has escaped us. He was paddling to Vicksburg in a *dugout*, and had been informed of a certain locality called Ricks' Bend, which is eighteen miles around, and in one place about a hundred yards across. He was advised to land at the narrow point, and drag his craft over, but he passed the spot going down without observing it, and paddled on eighteen miles around, till he struck it on the other side. Landing at once, he dragged his boat across, and went gliding on down with a light heart, till he came to within a few paces of the same spot where he had dragged across before. Thinking it was a new cut-off, he went ashore and tugged his canoe over again. When he got back to the river a second time, he sauntered around a little to stretch himself, and soon discovered an old newspaper, out of which he had taken his breakfast soon that morning. It was now about sundown, and as he had paddled thirty-six miles without any very flattering progress, he scuttled his dugout with a hatchet, built a camp, and waited till next day for a steamboat.

Here's a lesson for many persons who never use their eyes. They always work to disadvantage through life.

A little girl in a Western town, after studying for some time a picture of the Magdalen reclining on her face and weeping, suddenly turned to her mother and exclaimed: "Mamma, I know why Mrs. Magdalen is crying. It is because Mr. Magdalen does not buy her clothes enough."

Mrs. Woodhull, one of the New York female lecturers announces herself a candidate for the next Presidency. Poob, poob! Madam; *wood-hulls* are out of date; it's an age of iron, (and *steel*.)

Charge for the better—specie payments.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE PUBLIC!!!

THE

SAN FRANCISCO

PACKAGE EXPRESS COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

IS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYing Passengers, Baggage, Packages, and Parcels from the different Railroad and Steamboat Lines, and delivering the same to any part of the City.

To our friends from the Country this system presents itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc. to our Messengers on the Cars and Boats and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Hackmen or Job Wagons.

The Street Cars run from all Depots to the different Hotels.

Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care will be promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid.

Mark Care of

"S. F. Package Express Company,"

Commissions for the purchase of goods in this City especially solicited, and articles forwarded as directed.

This Company commends itself to the General Public. The same system has been long in operation in Eastern Cities with great success.

GENERAL OFFICE:
313 Montgomery St.

D. V. B HENARIE, Pres.,
T. A. MUDGE, Secy. and Treas.,
H. B. MURRAY, Supt.

31-19

Jackson Michigan WAGONS.

The subscribers are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of the above WAGONS.

ONE HUNDRED
Iron Axel, size 1⅜-2-2⅛-2½-
Shell Skein, " 3-3½-4-inch.

The JACKSON WAGONS have been sold by us for years, and with increased reputation

The MANUFACTORY being one of the LARGEST in the United States—are enabeled to keep a stock of TIMBER seasoning for years, the low cost of which, makes it no inducement to work and any imperfect material.

These WAGONS are the best and cheapest FARM and TEAM Wagons ever sold in this Market—can be used as HEADER WAGONS.

We will guarantee them to stand in any climate.

ALSO—FOR SALE

The SEYMOUR and MORGAN, or NEW YORK REAPER, which has stood the test for twelve years—the Strongest and Best Reaper in use.

—ALSO—

PLOWS of all kinds. CULTIVATORS—HOES RAKES—HARROWS, Etc., Etc., all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Sole Agents.
33-3. Cor. California & Davis Sts.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT,

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS remewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

NEW SEEDS.

THE early Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers, extra Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for successive planting.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

Large Elm and Mulberry Trees

Those who desire to secure Superior Sized SHADE TREES of either the ELM or ASH, should call and look at the samples we have on sale.

The MULBERRY also will grow to a large tree, and is a fine Summer shade tree, with its large spreading foliage.

For either of these kinds, apply at the

FARMER OFFICE
32-21 320 Clay street.

Miscellaneous.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE,

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

IMPORTANT

—TO—

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,
37 and 39 SECOND STREET,
SACRAMENTO.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.
JOS. CRACKBON, Secretary.
J. M. GREY, M. D., Physician-in-Chief.
SCHREIBER & HOWELL, General Agents.

AITKEN & CO.,

PREMIUM PIONEER

MARBLE WORKS,

177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh,
SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

A. AITKEN. ISRAEL LOCK.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR STATE and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merit of the H. & L AXLE GREASE over all Imitators, have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their Premium, their article having stood the test for over fifteen years. They are now prepared to sell their well known Axle Grease at as low a price as any other in the market, New York and Chicago not excepted.

P. S.—To consumers—Don't trust to the red cover; ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE Manufactory, No. 144 Natoma street. Depot No. 320 Jackson street.

Miscellaneous

PACIFIC INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL..... $750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st..... 363,862 82
CASH ASSETS..... .....$1,113,862 82

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE
OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. B. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston,
A. L. Tubbs,
Wm. Alvord,
Jonathan Hunt,
A. B. Forbes,
A. G. Soule,
A. Seligman,
L. B. Benchley,
Wm. Sherman,
L. Sachs,
Jas. De Fremery
J. G. Bray,
David Stern,
D. O. Mills,
I. Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H. M. Newhall,
G. T. Lawton,
Myles D. Sweeny,
Chas. Mayne,
E. L. Goldstein,
J. O. Earl,
Lloyd Tevis,
Thos. H. Selby,
Adam Grant,
Alpheus Bull,
S. M. Wilson,
D. J. Oliver,
W. Scholle,
Thos. Brown,
Chas. Main,
Chas. R. Peters,
Oliver Eldridge,
J. B. Roberts,
J. C. Wilmerding,
P. L. Weaver,
Wm. Hooper,
J. D. Fry,
A. Hayward,
T. L. Barker,
Alex Weil,
Chas. Meyer,
Chas. E. McLane,
M. Rosenbaum
A. J. Ralston,
T. Lemmon Mayer,
Geo. C. Hickox.
NEW YORK:
Louis McLane,
Frederick Billings,
James Lees,
J. G. Kellogg,
Wm. T. Coleman
Moses Ellis,
SACRAMENTO
Edgar Mills,
G. W. Mowe,
C. T. Wheeler.
MARYSVILLE:
J. H. Jewett.
SAN JOSE:
E. McLaughlin.
PORTLAND, OREGON:
W. S. Ladd,
Jacob Kamm.
VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
Wm. Sharon

Officers:
JONATHAN HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.
T. C. GRANT, J. E. BIGELOW, } Local Agents. 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L. AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the package.

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
146 Natoma street, San Francisco

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers
PAPER BAGS, TWINE,
Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of Paper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street

Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. His three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed.

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Edwin Farmer.]

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

San Francisco, May 5.

Our Grain Market shows a little animation, and some little advance in the price of choice parcels of Wheat. A little demand and shipment to Liverpool, has stimulated the Chinese demand, whence considerable Flour has been sent.

The advance in Liverpool for the past week has been 4d., but even this is more of a speculative than a permanent thing. It is indeed fortunate for holders here to have this demand, for it will help take away the surplus we have just on the end of our season when a very large harvest is beginning to manifest itself.

There can be no doubt of a very large harvest this year in spite of all the croakers of the land, for we shall have croakers always, the same as we have Fleas and Musquitoes, but their bite is not deadly.

The weather approaches the hot days when well cultivated grain fields will show well, and poorly plowed fields, and late sowed grain will burn up, for as the Scripture says, "when the Sun was up it withered away, because it had not much depth of earth." So with poorly cultivated grain fields.

Barley and Oats also are in demand, and sell freely.

Potatoes have declined largely—a large supply has touched the pockets of those who speculate in a perishable things.

Other produce comes in freely and finds ready market.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs	$1 30	@ 1 45
do Extra	1 50	@ 1 70
Barley, ₩ 100 lbs	1 05	@ 1 10
Barley, old, for brewing	1 20	@ 1 25
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	1 75	@ 2 00
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 35	@ 1 60
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	1 10	@ 1 25
Flour, Superfine, ₩ bbl	4 60	@ 4 25
do Extra	4 75	@ 5 50
Extra Family Flour	5 10	@ 5 50
Oregon Superfine	4 10	@ 4 25
do Extra for shipping	4 25	@ 5 25
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	1 25	@ 1 50
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lbs	4 00	@ 4 50
Bran ₩ ton	14 00	@16 00
Middlings ₩ ton	23 50	@27 50
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton		@25 00
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	4 00	@ 2 50
Potatoes Humboldt	1 00	@ 1 25
Potatoes, Rodgers	80	@ 1 00
Potatoes New	2 00	@ 2 25
do sweet	1 75	@ 2 00
Onions	4 50	@ 5 50
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	16 00	@20 00
Hay, ₩ ton, ordinary	10 00	@12 00
Straw ₩ ton	8 00	@12 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit Market begins to show the coming of a great Season for small fruits. Strawberries will be abundant and cheap, Blackberies and Raspberies will also be with us.

Cherries made their debut this week, and their red cheeks found ready buyers.

The warm weather now coming will give us rich and sweet Fruit.

Apples, ₩ box	1 25	@ 4 50
Apples, ₩ lb	4	@ 15
Pears, green, ₩ lb	10	@ 12
Plums, ₩ lb	—	@ —
do Large	—	@ —
Peaches, ₩ lb	15	@ 25
do Dried	—	@ —
Nectarines, ₩ lb	—	@ —
Apricots, ₩ lb	10	@ 75
Cherries, ₩ lb		@
Muscat Grapes, ₩ lb		@
Black foreign Grapes		@
Native Grapes, ₩ lb	—	@ —
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ lb	—	@ —
Melons, green flesh	15	@ 25
Watermelons	30	@ 50
Quinces, ₩ box	1 50	@ 2 00
Figs, dried, ₩ lb	15	@ 25
do Fresh, Malaga new, dry ₩ lb		@ 35
Strawberries, ₩ lb	20	@ 25
Gooseberries, ₩ lb	—	@ —
Blackberries, wild ₩ lb	—	@ 25
Gooseberries ₩ lb	—	@ —
Currants, ₩ lb	75	@ 1 00
Lemons, ₩ doz	50	@ 1 00
Oranges, ₩ doz	25	@ 50
Limes, ₩ doz	75	@ 1 00
California Lemons, ₩ doz	50	@ 75
do Oranges, ₩ doz		@
Fine Apples, per doz	5 00	@ 9 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@ 5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb		@ 25
California Almonds, green	8	@ 15
Cal. do dried		@ 25

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Vegetable Market is always good and abundantly supplied, and a little money will buy a grand Vegetable dinner, and this is better than to go hungry.—Vegetables and Fruit are best in hot weather.

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	8	@ 12
do green	15	@ 15
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₩ doz	37	@ 50
Brussell sprouts, ₩ lb	5	@ 8
Beets, ₩ doz	—	@ 25
Broccoli, ₩ doz	1 50	@ 1 75
Cauliflower, ₩ doz	1 00	@ 1 50
Cabbage, ₩ doz	1 50	@ 2 00
Carots, ₩ doz	—	@ 25
Celery, ₩ bunch	10	@ 15
Cress, ₩ doz bunches		@ 25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	1 50	@ 2 00
Cranberries, ₩ gal		@ 00
new eastern, ₩ gal	1 00	@ 1 25
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	25	@ 50
Egg Plant	10	@ 15
Garlics, new	15	@ 20
Green Peas, ₩ lb new	4	@ 4
Green Corn, ₩ doz ears		@
Sugar Peas	5	@ 6
Lemons, ₩ doz bunches	25	@ 37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₩ lb	12½	@ 25
do cultivated	100	@ 00
Onions, ₩ lb		@ 10
Horseradish	12	@ 20
Okra, dried ₩ lb	37	@ 50
do green ₩ lb		@
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	1 50	@ 2 00
do do new ₩ lb	3	@ 4
do Sweet	3	@ 5
Pumpkins	12	@ 25
Parsnips, ₩ doz bunches	—	@ 25
Parsley	—	@ 25
Pickles in jar, each	50	@ 75
Rhubarb ₩ lb	6	@ 8
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	—	@ 25
do yellow	—	@ 25
do black, ₩ bunch	25	@ 25
Green Peppers		@
do Red	15	@ 20
Squash, Summer	4	@ 6
do Marrowfat		@
do Hubbard		@
Beans, String		@ 25
Green Lima, shelled	—	@ 25
Spinage, ₩ basket	25	@ 50
Salady, ₩ bunch	10	@ 15
Turnips, ₩ doz	20	@ 25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₩ lb	20	@ 25
do		@ 25
Eschalot		@ 25

FISH.

[H. S. Burr.]

The Fish Market is very well supplied, and with the best. Our Market will always be so.

Salmon, ₩ lb	8	@ 10
do smoked, new	15	@
do pickled, ₩ lb		@ 8
Salmon Trout	—	@ 30
Smelts		@ 8
Perch		@ 12
Rockfish		@ 12½
Codfish, dry		@ 15
Herring, fresh		@
do smoked ₩ 100		@ 1 00
Tomcod	—	@ 12½
Sardines, fresh	—	@ 10
Soleish	—	@ 37
Crabs large ₩ doz	—	@ 1
do small	—	@
do soft	3	@
Terrapin, ₩ doz		@
Mackerel, pickled, each		@ 1
do fresh	10	@ 12½
Shrimps, ₩ lb	12½	@ 25
Flounders		@
Sea Bass		@
Halibut, rare	12½	@ 25
turgeon	100	@
Oysters, ₩		@
Lobsters, ₩ lb Eastern		@ 50
Turbot		@ 1 50
Pompano		@
Eels		@ 25
King Fish		

MEATS.

Very little solid Meats will be sold when sweet fruit comes in freely. Fruit is better than Meats in hot weather—Meats however remain about the same.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ lb	18	@ 25
do sirloin and rib pieces	12	@ 15
do corned	15	@ 18
do smoked	12	@ 15
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ lb	12	@ 15
do chops	15	@ 20
Veal, ₩ lb	—	@ 25
do cutlet	16	@ 20
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@ 15
do leg	15	@ 20
Lamb, ₩ lb	75	@ 100
Beef tongues, each	—	@ 15
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@ 18
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	18	@ 20
do Oregon	—	@ —
do smoked	18	@ 20
Hams, California and Oregon	—	@ 22
Cures' Sugar Cured	—	@ 30
Choice Hams Dunfield		@

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry plenty and cheap—our Poultry raisers are doing a large business, and doing it better.

Ducks, wild ₩ pair	2 00	@ 2 50
do tame "		@
do Mallard "		@
do Teal, ₩ doz		@
Geese wild, ₩ each	2 00	@ 3 50
do tame	87	@ 1 00
Chickens, Young, each	50	@ 35
Turkeys, ₩ lb	87	@ 1 25
Hens, each		@
Snipe, ₩ doz		@
do English		@
Venison, ₩ lb		@
Quails, ₩ doz		@ 3 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	1 50	@ —
do wild	40	@ 50
Hares, each	50	@ 1 00
Rabbits, tame	—	@ 2 00
do wild, per doz	25	@ 50
Squirrel, ₩ pair		

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₩ doz	9 50	@ 10 00
Spring Chickens	5 00	@ 7 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	25	@ 28
Ducks, tame, per doz	9 00	@ 9 50
do wild		@
do Mallard		@
English Snipe		@
Geese, tame, per pair	4 00	@ 4 50
do wild ₩ doz		@ 2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	75	@ 1 00
do wild		@
Quail ₩ doz		@
Venison		@
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@ 3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

The Dairy Markets may be said to be *soft*. Butter is low, and will be lower—Cheese abundant and low.—Largely increasing Dairies and competitors from abroad by Railway brings down the price here rapidly, we shall have no more high prices here—that day has past.

Eggs very plenty and cheap.

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	30	@ 40
do do packed	—	@
do Oregon packed	—	@
do Eastern		@
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	—	@ 45
Ducks-eggs	—	@ 35
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	20	@ 25
Cheese, ₩ lb	16	@ 20
Lard, Eastern	19	@ 20
do Oregon	20	@ 25
Honey, new	—	@ 30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₩ lb	22	@ 30
do do packed		@ —
do Eastern (new)		@
Cheese, California	12	@ 16
Eggs, ₩ doz	30	@ 32
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@ —
Lard, ₩ lb	14	@ 15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₩ lb	4	@ 6
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	8	@ 10
Castor Beans ₩ lb	4	@ 4½
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	2 00	@ 2 50
Hops, California	8	@ 13
do. Imported	20	@ 25
Mustard Seed	4½	@ 5
Canary Seed	8	@ 10
Broom Corn	6	@ 8
Bees Wax	20	@ 25

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The Wool Market has been very active—large arrivals and large sales have speedily sent abroad the largest portion of our Spring Clip, the balance that remains will bring fair prices, as it will be all wanted for "Home" use.

Wool	16@18
do extra	18@25
Medium	10@12
do burry	8@10
Wool-sacks, new	50@60
do second hand	20@40
Dry hides ₩ lb	16@18
Potatoes Gunny Bags	18@20
Green salted, ₩ lb	7@8
Deer Skins	20@25
sheep skins, wool on	30@50
do do plain	15@25
Goat skins, each	20@50
Tallow	10@10 1-2

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality,	9	@	12c ₩ lb
do. 2d do.	7	@	9c. "
do. 3d do.	5	@	8c. "
Mutton—	6	@	7½ "
Lamb—	5	@	10c. "
Pork—undressed,	6	@	7½ "
" dressed,	8	@	10½ "
Veal—	7	@	11c "

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will alway be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suite of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

3 PROPRIETOR

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time Schedule, January 12, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Wed'sy	Mail, Sunday excepted.
San Francisco	Lv	8.0 a m	8 00 a m	4 00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	8 45 "		4.50 "
Stockton	"	12 15 "		8 35 "
Sacramento	Ar	2.00 p m		10.30 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2 20 "	2 20 p m	4 30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6 05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		10 30 "
Colfax	Lv	5.55 "		11.45 "
Cisco	"	9 15 "		4 30 p m
Reno	"	1 45 a m	1.45 a m	12.15 a m
	"	3.35 "		6 15 p m
	"	10 35 "		7 15 a m
	"	2.20 p m		1.20 "
Argenta	"	5 10 "		7 15 p m
Carlin	"	6.25 "		9 50 "
Elko	"	6 30 a m	6 30 a m	1 00 "
Ogden	Ar			

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily.	Hotel every Saturday	Emigrant and Frt Daily
Ogden	Lv	6 00 p m	6.00 p m	6 05 p m
Elko	"	9 00 a m		6 20 "
Carlin	"	10.25 "		9 10 "
Argenta	"	1.10 p m		12 10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4 50 "		7 45 "
Wadsworth	"	12 00 a m		8 15 p m
Reno	"	2.05 "	2.05 a m	11 46 "
Cisco	"	6 45 "		7 55 a m
Colfax	"	9 20 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	10 40 "		1 00 p m
Junction	"	12 15 p m		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.10 "		5 45 "
				Mail.
Sacramento	Lv	1 30 "	1.30 p m	6 30 a m
Stockton	"	3.20 "		8 45 "
San Jose	Ar	6 40 "		12.40 p m
Oakland	"	7.00 "		12 10 "
San Francisco	"	7.30 "	7.30 "	12 40 "

Local Trains.

FROM

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
6:50 A. M.	5:40 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
8 00*	6:55	6:45 "
9 00	8 10	7 50 "
10.00*	9 00	
11 00 "	10 00 "	9 50 "
12 00* M.	11 00 "	
2 00 P. M.	12 05 P. M.	11 55
3 00* "	2 00 "	
4 00 "	3 10 "	2 10 P. M
5 15 "	4 00 "	
6 30 "	5 10 "	5 00 "
11 30 P. M.	5 50 P. M.	6 40 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO.	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
7 15† A. M.	5 36 A. M.	4 45† A. M.
9 00† "	7 30 "	6 50† "
9 30‡ "	9 02† "	8 15 "
11 30† "	9 42 "	9 00‡ "
1 30 P. M.	11 45† "	11 00† "
4 00 "	1 31 P. M	1 00 P. M.
5 15 "	4 11 "	3 30 "

*To Oakland only. †Sundays only. ‡Sundays excepted.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. 32-20.

REASONS WHY EVERY FARMER AND STOCK-RAISER SHOULD TAKE THE "CALIFORNIA FARMER"

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefitted* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and the Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by constant access to a "Home Journal."

6th. The *California Farmer* has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for sixteen years steadily and is the *only Agricultural Journal in California*

7th. The *California Farmer* contains the most important information relative to these interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The *California Farmer* contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The *California Farmer* contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Agriculture.

10th. The *California Farmer* is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all engaged in industrial pursuits, and of all good men.

SEND US SAMPLES.

We desire to procure *Samples* of every variety of Grain, Grass, and every Cereal as well as *Samples of New Products*, and for these we shall be ready to reciprocate in any way desired. We will, pay for them, or bestow a full equivalent in some *new Seed or Plants* that may be desired.

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We desire specimens in Natural History Insects, Flies, Frogs, Toads, Snakes, Turtles, etc., preserved in spirits, or dried, and for these or any curiosity, will make due return. Send by Wells, Fargo and Co., to our Office.

TYPE FOR SALE.

The Type which now prints the FARMER will be offered for sale, as we intend to print on NEW CALIFORNIA TYPE.

The quality of the Type can be seen by reading the FARMER. Any one wishing a good bargain can have one by calling at once at our office, or addressing EDITOR FARMER.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM —AND— Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent per the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall with that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgements we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE.

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR
PERMANENT PASTURES.

FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS
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FOR MEADOW-LAND.

PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

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FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

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COTTON SEED,
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TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December.

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates:

50 Packets choicest and best			$10 00
25	do	do do	5 00
12	do	do do	3 00
50 Packets Good Selected			5 00
25	do	do do	3 00
12	do	do do	1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

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Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops,
Very Choice Gladioli,

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards

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ORNAMENTAL TREES.

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Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best system of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

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WARREN & CO.,
Farmers' Headquarters. 320 Clay Street, up-stairs.

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OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR

AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

"California Farmer."

With the New Volume in January we begin our SEVENTEENTH YEAR of LABOR with this Journal

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We shall add others with our next issue.

Any other Journal or Periodical desired we will furnish with the FARMER on the most liberal terms when desired.

The Terms of the FARMER will remain the same—$5 per year, $3 for six months, (gold price) and $1 extra when payments have been delayed, and these terms are unchangeable. A liberal allowance for clubs; when five copies are paid for, six copies will be furnished.

We call attention to the Premiums offered, and the Union of other Journals with ours.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers.

320 *Clay St.*, San Francisco.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus.

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TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of ten months, ...$

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

94-3 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President.

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Fine Homestead on the Mountains!!

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Eldorado County containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land pleasantly situated, and with pleasant surroundings.

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the first floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort—Closets, Bath-room, Cellar under house, etc.

The outbuildings are, a good Carriage House, Wood and Chicken House, etc.

A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight years from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been

Year.

A good Orchard of 500 Trees, Five to Seven years old all Good Varieties of Fruit. The Kitchen garden Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

There is any quantity of "Uncle Sam's" land, of the

The House is nicely furnished, and, to a person of this place can be made a "like a Fair offer"

The House and Grounds will be sold a GREAT BARGAIN if applied for immediately, and will sold for less than Cost of the Buildings!

Apply to Editor of FARMER. 334

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET.

SAN JOSE, CAL.

☞ This HOTEL has been fitted and furnished with reference to the real Comfort and Enjoyment of Guests and the traveller who seeks a Home, Quiet, and Rest. To this end no pains or expense will be spared.

33 5. J. M. STAPLES & SONS, Proprietors

CAREFUL DIRECTIONS.

We would most particularly desire our correspondents to be very careful in sending their Letters, Orders and Remittance to us, as there are several firms of Warren & Co., and unless the address is very plainly marked, mistakes will arise.

All Letters, Orders, Parcels, &c., intended for this office should be addressed WARREN & CO., California Farmer Office

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1870. NUMBER 17.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—No 220 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By mail, for one year, $5; for six months, $3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. When payments are delayed six months $1 additional per year will be charged, and $1 each year also for every year delayed. City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number or $5 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & Co. PUBLISHERS.

San Francisco, Cal.

LIST OF AGENTS:

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FRENCH CHEESE.

[We herewith give a sketch of the manufacture of French Cheese; and those who are fond of the famous "Roquefort" Cheese (now to be had at "Bowen Brothers," Grocers on Pine street in this city,) will see of what materials it is made, and how it is really the true "Epicurean" cheese and the best made in Europe.—ED. FARMER.]

The *Dictionnaire General des Sciences Theoriques et Appliques*, by Privat-Deschanel and Ad. Focillon, contains the following article on French cheese: The cheese manufactured in the old province of Bresse, how the Department of the Ain, is made by boiling the milk, adding a little saltpetre, taking it off the fire, and putting in the rennet immediately. The curd is then dried in a cloth, pressed for a few hours, put into a cellar, and salted five or six days after—this latter operation being continued for a month. Auvergne or Cantal cheese is made without boiling the milk, but curdling it while fresh from the cow; the whey being then separated, a man, with his legs bare up to the thighs, gets upon the table on which the curds have been put in a tub pierced with holes, and kneads the paste thoroughly with his arms and legs, an operation which lasts about an hour and a half. The uniform mass thus obtained is left to ferment for forty-eight hours, and then salted, put into molds, and pressed for twenty four hours; after which the cheeses are put into a cellar, frequently looked after, and rubbed with a cloth dipped in fresh water. The celebrated Roquefort cheese, made in the village of that name in the Aveyron, is obtained with a mixture of Sheep's and goats' milk: but even in the milking there is a secret, for when the udder appears to yield no more, the maid strikes it repeatedly with the back of her hand, whereby a little more milk is obtained, much richer in butter. This operation, which is utterly harmless, causes the udder to increase in size in course of time. The next reason assigned for the peculiar flavor of Roquefort cheese, is, that when made into cakes, it is kept in caverns hollowed out in a calcareous kind of rock which skirts the village; the temperature of these recesses is always kept low by various contrivances, and seldom rises above 5° centigr. The cheese is made with the milk of the morning and of the evening before; the other manipulations present no peculiarity; but as for the veins, or *persille*, as they are called, they are obtained by mixing crumbs of moldy bread with the curds. The quantity of this cheese annually supplied to the trade is 900,000 kilogr. (of two pounds each.) Fromage de Brie is chiefly manufactured in the departments of Seine et-Oise and Seine et-Marne, to the amount of 2 500,000 kilogr. per annum. Rennet is put into the milk warm from the udder; the curds are made into cakes, and laid on wicker trays, so that the whey may run off. After twenty-four hours they are salted, and then turned and shifted from time to time for the space of a fortnight or three weeks.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The sale of Harvesting Implements is being largely increased every year. The sale now is large, every day some of our new dealers are busy shipping Harvesters to every part of the State and over the entire coast.

Our Farmers will always find the very best advertised in our columns. We never advertise any but the best. See notice in another place.

EATING AT A LUNCHEON BAR

There are some persons who enter a luncheon bar with a knowingness and a deliberation which indicate that they are about to lay out the limited space of time available for the luncheon bar to the greatest possible advantage. They select the best bar, and at the best bar they select the best things. With a cool, critical eye they run down the bill of fare, and with instinctive judgement make a selection which reflects credit on their taste. But if a man is exceedingly busy, or very much occupied in mind, he has no time for this.—He has perhaps staid at his post until faintness, or the gnawing tooth of hunger, has absolutely driven him from his work to the luncheon bar; and thus he has a wandering eye and a preoccupied air.—He has not the slightest idea what he is eating, whether roast or boiled, joint or *entree*. He satisfies a brute, canine instinct, and retires. Such a man has been known to come to a luncheon bar with a pen behind his ear. Such a one always brings a note-book, some memoranda, or a pocketful of letters with him. Such a one has a business friend with him; and they will continue their discussion or negotiation in the brief allotment of time apportioned to reflection. They are probably lean, unwholesome looking men, with bodily disorganization of some sort setting in, chiefly because they bolt their food whole, and allow no time for digestion. I know of an invalid of this sort, who, in solemn repentance for his ill-advised alacrity in feeding, has stuck up all over his house inscriptions in large letters, "Masticate, masticate, masticate!" A judicious man, who knows that he has a great deal of important work to do, and wishes to do it in a high state of bodily efficiency, generally confines himself to a mutton chop and a glass of sherry, which he transacts leisurely. If there is head-work, really requiring attention, a man is very careful in his diet. You can not be loading two great organs with work at the same time without impeding and impairing their action. This is a most elementary physiological truth.

EATING TO LIVE, OR LIVING TO EAT.

The above picture which we have given from one of our exchanges, is a true one, and such as is witnessed at all our Public as well as in our private Social life. Business, business, business, hurry, hurry, hurry, even while nature claims only a little quiet respite from both these enemies of health, while the body is refreshed and fitted for its round of duties.

The Picture which we give will be familiar to all, and it reminds us of a case we once witnessed at a Public Hotel.

A large stout heavy built, as well as a coarse featured man came and sat down on the opposite side of the table,—the waiter as is the custom, came to him and repeated over hurriedly the different dishes the Hotel had prepared. Beef, Mutton, Pork, Ham, etc., etc., when the man throwing up his brawny arms saying, hush! hush! shut up—then said loudly.

"Bring me something to fill up."

Here is a clear illustration of the article we have quoted, this man like thousands of others never dreamed that the articles he ate, and the manner he ate them were means to restore the wasted powers of the body, the flesh, blood, bone, sinew, muscle, fine tissues etc., etc. He and they only feel that they "have a vacuum," and as a nature they now abhore a vacuum, they say.—"Bring me something to fill up."

We have told our story just as it occured—we often meet persons who act out these words, and we now ask of some of our good Medical men, or any of our readers to send us an Essay upon the subject.

Give the stomach, something to fill up, and what it shall be, and how and when placed there. Shall we live to Eat, or Eat to Live?

NO DIVORCE IN MORMONDOM.

Hear what the Salt Lake City woman say for themselves. The correspondent of the New York *World* thus writes:

Not one here believes that any respectable man will put away his family. The people will sooner consent to be sacrificed together than to break up and scatter their families. Did the women want to be separated from tyrant lords, the matter would be easily reached; but the trouble is they don't want to leave them. Within the past two months no less than 12,000 feminine names of maids and matrons have been subscribed to petitions against the Cullom bill, declaring, in many cases, that they would sooner go to the penitentiary with their husbands than to be separated from them. There is nothing surprising in all this, unnatural as it may seem to others. To them Mormonism is true, and the revelation of polygamy is divine. The people have been preached to and taught in this manner till their heads are full of it. How is it that the Gentiles believe otherwise? Simply because their education has been of another stripe. The people of Utah need a flood of literature, and not an army with bayonets.

THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

It is often commented upon in England and in France. In the luxuries of living I am satisfied no people surpass the masses of the United States, and there can be no question but that this often runs into prodigality in the use of money. In the higher circles and among the nobility of the old world there is every enjoyment which wealth can purchase, but the great middle class and the poor do not compare with our own in the elegancies and comforts of life. Probably no nation so generally wears costly silks, satins and other fabrics to the extent which is seen in the United States; and a Kidderminster Carpet manufacturer recently stated to the writer that America used more valuable articles in that branch of trade than any other people, and the most extensive orders for pattern carpets, woven to fit rooms, were from that country. He also stated that New York surpassed all other American markets in the demand for these expensive fabrics. In America a family is considered poor indeed which has no carpet on the floor, and most of your readers would have been impressed with the difference if they had walked with me a few days since through the streets of Kidderminster and looked into the rooms of the poorer people, whose doors open on a level with the streets into the apartments where they live. Most of these almost under the shadow of the great factories from which our people get their carpets, were not only uncarpeted, but the floors were of brick or tile, which had been used for scores or hundreds of years. One shudders at the sight of such homes, and wonders that the inmates are not chilled to death in the cold, damp winter. Most of the floors of the cathedrals and churches are of the same material, and bespeak but little of the comfort and neatness of the better class of churches in the United States.—*N. Y. Economist.*

THE SILKWORMS.

The eggs of silkworms are imported into the silk-growing countries of Europe in fabulous quantities, and are now almost everywhere the exclusive supply. The value of the eggs imported into the town of Genoa alone last year, is stated to have been about five and a half millions of dollars. A remarkable fact seems to have created the necessity of this importation, which is of of course an unusual thing. A sort of epidemic, or blight, like the potato rot, the wasting of the button-wood tree, and the diseases which have annihilated some of our fruits, has for several years infested the eggs of the silkworm, and has spread so widely as to leave untouched only two countries, Australia and Japan. The epidemic first appeared in the silk producing districts of France. It was observed that the worms did not feed with their usual avidity, and that their skins grew dark: but they worked on and fulfilled their destiny as usual. The silk produced, however, was thin and weak, and the progeny of the worms inherited the infection, and were marked with plague-spots that looked like pepper dust. The disease increased and spread through France and into Italy, and finally reached Persia and the Russian provinces beyond the Caucasus; and even India and some parts of China have felt the effects of the blight.

Every means which science or experience could suggest has been tried in vain to arrest the infection. At last a way has been found to carry the grains or eggs of worms from Japan to Europe in good condition. They are glued to a sheet of stiff paper, which is fitted into a slide in a shallow box, and thus transported across the American continent to Marseilles or Genoa. From the enormous amount paid for eggs in Genoa, as stated above, some idea may be formed of the extent to which the Japanese have profited by this singular epidemic. How long Japan will remain untested, to enjoy this monopoly, is a problem which involves serious consequences to silk producers and weavers.

NEW UMBRELLA CHAIR

An ingenious invention has been patented, we learn from the N.Y. *Scientific Review*, by Mr. Gillespie Sweeney, of New York, which relates to an improved seat, walking cane, and umbrella, combined together in one article, and an arrangement capable of adjustment for use in the capacity of either one of said articles, and consists of a sheath answering for the cane, divided into three parts, and inclosing in one part the umbrella from the point below the end of the ribs when folded; the stock is enlarged at this point and provided with ribs, braces, and a web of canvass stitched across the ends of the ribs, which spread out similarly in some respects to the umbrella, and form a seat when the top is placed on the ground; this latter part is enclosed within the part of the sheath forming the handle, which is divided longitudinally from the top down, and hinging to the aforesaid enlargement of the stock. These two parts fasten together with a strong cord.

Eggnacting things—chickens just hatched.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

SANTA CRUZ

The Santa Cruz *Sentinel* of May 7th, says:

MAGNIFICENT TROUT.

Our fellow townsmen, Roberts and Jones, made an excursion last Thursday afternoon to "Starvation gulch," and caught a splendid string of trout. Four of them weighed eleven pounds. We are somewhat in doubt as to the name of the gulch. That is probably a blind but the trout were the finest we have seen this season. P. McPherson and W. J. Hinds, caught 210 of the speckled beauties in a few hours fishing. Our mountain streams are full of trout, anxiously waiting for you to come and catch them for your breakfast. Go to Bowman's for your out-fit, and then start out for a good day's fishing.

THISTLES

We are glad to see that a number of our citizens are destroying the thistles on their premises. They are a nuisance and pest, and should be exterminated. It is stated that a petition will be presented to the Town Trustees asking their destruction by an officer, and the cost of the labor to be assessed to the property-holders upon whose premises they are found.

[This is right, every farmer that allows thistles to grow upon his territories or on the highways connected with his land, should have them removed at the order of the authorities and be made to pay double the cost.—ED. FARMER.]

FIRE.

Last Sunday morning the straw sheds belonging to the Paper Mills, located a short distance above this town on the San Lorenzo river, with their contents, were totally destroyed by fire. Whether the fire was accidental or the work of an incendiary, is the matter of grave doubt.

The report of the loss of 250 feet of Waddell & Co.'s wharf, was somewhat exaggerated. 160 feet is the amount.

New potatoes as big as your fists, are in the market.

There is springing up a lively demand for real estate in this vicinity.

MARYSVILLE.

The Marysville *Appeal* of the 10th, says:

FREIGHT ARRIVED, BUSINESS SIGNS.

Thirty-three loaded cars arrived on yesterday morning's (C. & O R. R.) train, consisting of 21 flat cars, with construction material, &c., and 12 box cars, loaded with Eastern and San Francisco merchandise, besides a quantity of provisions for men employed on the various construction outfits.

DEPARTURES.

A large number of Marysvillians left per Express train (C. & O. R. R.) yesterday morning for Stockton, to attend the races; also a number for Reno, en route to Virginia City, Nev. The total passenger traffic yesterday comprised 66 arrivals and 56 departures.

CATTLE DYING

The effect of the intense heat of the past few days, upon cattle, has been terrible. On the line of the Vallejo road yesterday we noticed the bodies of two cows, which must have died on Sunday. They had reached the ditch by the side of the railroad, and, from their swollen appearance, had evidently drank immoderately of water, which caused their death.

Travel by the Vallejo route appears to be on the increase, judging from the large number of down passengers yesterday afternoon. Mr. McCausland shipped ten cars of fine beef cattle by that route yesterday morning for the San Francisco market.

Miss Lillie Frisbie is the honorary member of the Fristie Guard, and appeared in uniform at their recent parade in Vallejo.

CHICO.

The Butte county *Record*, of May 7th, says:

THE LOCHER STEAM PLOW.

After an absence of nearly a year, the Locher Steam Plow made its appearance in town again on Tuesday evening. Their new machine is about ready to be put together, and the original one is to be dismounted, and the engine placed upon the new one. We understand that they experimented sufficiently with the old one before bringing it back to town to feel warranted in saying their new and improved one will work satisfactory.

The Northern California Railroad has been running daily trains between Oroville and Marysville for six years, and have never killed a single person. No other road in California can say the same.

Travel and business has not opened in this section for many a season with more life and activity than it has the present Spring.

ALSIKE CLOVER—LAWN GRASS.

This valuable Clover so highly esteemed abroad can be had at our Office.

Also English Lawn Grasses of best kinds at FARMER OFFICE

GOUGH'S APOSTROPHE OF WATER.

The following most eloquent "Apostrophe to Water," by the distinguished advocate of Temperance, John B. Gough, will be read with deep interest. It is indeed a consecutive burst of beautiful thrilling and truthful passages such as can rarely be found in so short a sentence, and in so few words. These words should be preserved as a rare specimen of eloquent descriptive Poetic truths:

"Look at this, ye sons of earth! Behold it! See its purity! It is a beverage that was brewed by the hands of the Almighty Himself! Not in a simmering still of smoking fires, choked with poisonous gasses, and surrounded by the stench of sickening odors and rank corruption, does our Father in heaven prepare the precious essence of life, the pure cold water, but in the green glades and glassy dell, where the deer wanders and the child loves to play; where God brews it, and down in the deep valley, where the fountains murmur and the rills sing, and high upon all the mountain tops, where the storm clouds brood, and the thunders crash, and away far out on the wide sea, where the hurricane bowls music and the big waves roll, the chorus sweeping the march of God; There he brews it—that beverage of health-giving water. And everywhere it is a thing of beauty; glimmering in the summer rain, shining in the ice gem, till the trees all seemed turned into living jewels; spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or in white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract sleeping in the glaciers, dancing in the hail showers; folding its soft curtain softly around the windy world, and weaving the many-colored iris—whose warp is in the rain drops of the earth—whose woof is the sunbeams of heaven; all checkered over with celestial flowers by the mystic hand of reflection, still always it is beautiful—that blessed life water! No poison bubbles on the brink; its foam brings no sadness or murder."

COATES BROTHERS' WOOL CIRCULAR.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1st, 1870.

During the past month trade has continued dull and there has been little change to note since our last issue. The old clip has come to market and almost all been consumed, little now remaining in hands of dealers and but very light stocks in factories. Trade for manufactured goods has been very dull and manufacturers have had to run to little or no profit, and often with a large accumulation of their products; all of which causes have made them pursue a very cautious policy in buying, and had the effect of stopping some mills entirely, while others have run on short time.—With the quiet feeling in dry goods, wool has been in limited demand, and the small quantity in dealers' hands has been sufficient to meet the wants of consumers; and will probably do so until the new clip comes in, unless there should be some stir in the goods market; in which case there will be but little desirable wool in market before the latter part of June as in the wool sections shearing ordinarily takes place from the first to the middle of that month.

The sales for the month, of Domestic Fleece, Tub-washed and Pulled Wools, foot up about 1 030 400 pounds, within the range of 43 to 53 for Fleece, 43 to 58 for Tub-washed, and 35 to 43 for Pulled.

TUB-WASHED

Fine, well washed	$ 54 @	56
Medium, well washed	52 @	53
Fair Ordinary	50 @	51
Low or Burry	43 @	45

DOMESTIC PULLED.

City Merino Pulled, Long	$ 40 @	42
City Merino Short	38 @	41
City No 1 Pulled	40 @	42
Lambs' Pulled	38 @	40

CALIFORNIA.

Fine Unwashed Fleeces	$ 26 @	30
Medium Unwashed Fleeces	25 @	28
Common Unwashed Fleeces	18 @	25

COATES BROTHERS,

Nos. 127 and 129 Market St.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE TRUE NAME

We frequently receive letters of enquiry, also of suggestions—often letters containing criticisms of writers in our Journal, from persons who are entire strangers to us, letters often personal in their expressions and criticisms. Such letters we cannot publish or reply to—such go into the waste bag. Writers should give us their full names and residence, so that we may know all is right—their names will not be used against their wish, yet we must know the writer, else we shall not publish them.

There are 3,000,000 acres devoted to turnips each year in England. They are fed to cattle—sensible Englishman.

The cranberry crop at Hardwich, Mass., amounted during the past year, to 33,761 barrels, which were sold for $39,690.

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER SEVENTEEN.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS—GYPSUM.

Prices vary so widely in different localities that no fertilizer can be pronounced everywhere cheapest or best worth buying; and yet I doubt that there is a rood of our country's surface in fit condition to be cultivated to which Gypsum (Plaster of Paris) might not be applied with profit. Where it costs $10 or over per ton, I would apply it sparingly—say, one bushel per acre—while I judge three bushels per acre none too much in regions where it may be bought much cheaper. Even the poor man who has but one cow should buy a barrel of it, and dust his stable therewith after cleaning it each day. He who has a stock of cattle should never be without it, and should freely use it, alike in stable and yard, to keep down the foul some odors, and thus retain the volatile elements of the manure. Every meadow, every pasture, should be sown with it at least triennially; where it is abundant and cheap, as in Central New York, I would supply it each year, unless careful observation should satisfy me that it no longer subserved a good purpose.

As to time of application, while I judge any season will do, my present impression is that it will do most good if applied when the Summer is hottest and the ground dryest. If, for instance, you close your haying in mid-Summer, having been hurried by the rapid ripening of the grass, and find your meadows baked and cracked by the intense heat I reckon that you may proceed to dust your meadows with Gypsum with a moral certainty that none of it will be wasted. So if your Corn and other Fall crops are suffering from and likely to be stunted by drought, I advise the application of Gypsum broadcast, as evenly as may be and as bounteously as its price and your means will allow. I do not believe it so well to apply it specially to the growing stalks, a spoonfull or so per hill; and I doubt that it is ever judicious to plant it in the hill with the seed. The readiest and quickest mode of application is also, I believe, the best.

How Gypsum impels and invigorates vegetable growth, I do not pretend to know; but that it does so was demonstrated by Nature long before Man took the hint that she freely gave. The city of Paris and a considerable adjacent district rest on a bed of Gypsum, ranging from five to twenty feet below the surface, and considerably disintegrated in its upper portion by the action of water. This region produces Wheat most luxuriantly, and I presume has done so from time immemorial. At length, it crawled through the hair of the tillers of this soil that the substance which did so much good fortuitously, and (as it were) because it could not do otherwise, might do still more if applied to the soil, with deliberate intent to test its value as a fertilizer. The result, we all understand.

Gypsum is a chemical compound of Sulphur and Lime—so much is agreed; and the theory of chemists has been that, as the winds pass over a surface sown with it, the Ammonia which has been exhaled by a thousand barn-yards, bogs, etc., having a stronger affinity for Sulphur than Lime has, dissolves the Gypsum, combines with the Sulphur, forming a Sulphate of Ammonia, and leaves the Lime to get on as it may. I accept this theory, having no reason to distrust it; knowing that Sulphate of Ammonia is a powerful stimulant of vegetable growth (as any one may be assured by buying a little of it from some druggist and making the necessary application,) I can readily see how the desired result might in this way be produced. For our purpose, however, let it suffice that it is produced, of which almost any one may be convinced by sowing with Gypsum and passing by alternate strips or belts of the same clover field. I suspect that not many fertilisers repay their cost out of the first crop; but I account Gypsum one of them; and I submit that no farmer can afford not to try it. That its good effect is diminished by many and frequent applications, is highly probable, but there is no hill or slope to which Gypsum has never yet been applied which ought not to make its acquaintance this very year. I am confident that there are pastures which might be made to increase their yield of Grass one-third by a moderate dressing of it

I have heard Andrew B. Dickinson, late of Steuben County, and one of the best unscientific, uncarned farmers ever produced by our State, maintain that he can not only enrich his own farm but impoverish his neighbors' by the free use of Gypsum on his woodless hills. The chemist's explanation of this effect is above indicated. The plastered land attracts and absorbs not only its own fair proportion of the breeze-borne Ammonia, but much that, if the equilibrium had not been disturbed by such application, would have been deposited on the adjacent hills. As Mr. D., makes not the smallest pretensions to science, the coincidence between his dictum and the chemists' theory is noteworthy.

Now that our country is completely gridironed with Canals and Railroads, bringing whatever has a mercantile value very near every one's door, I suggest that no township should go without Gypsum. Five dollars will buy at least two barrels of it almost anywhere; and two barrels may be sown over five or six acres. Let it be sown so that its effect (or noneffect) may be palpable; give it a fair, careful trial, and await the result.—If it seem to subserve no good purpose, be not too swift to enter up judgment, but buy two barrels more, vary your time and method of application, and try again. If the result be still null, let it be given up that Gypsum is not the fertilizer needed just there—that some ill-understood peculiarity of soil or climate renders it there ineffective.—Then let its use be there abandoned; but it will still remain true that, in most localities and in countless instances, Gypsum has been fully proved one of the best and cheapest commercial fertilizers known to mankind.

THE HENNERY.

THE SITTING HENS.

After the hen has been sitting seven or eight days it is easy by a careful examination of the eggs to see if they contain chickens. This is the best seen at night. Take a lighted candle, or other bright light, to the fowl house, and a basket with a little straw to receive the eggs. Put the hand gently under the hen and take out an egg or two. Shade the eye from the candle with the left hand, making a ring by bringing the thumb and forefinger together. Hold each egg against this ring, so as to allow the light to shine through the centre of the egg. These eggs that have chickens will appear perfectly dark, except a clear space at the larger end. Those that are clear and that look as if they were filled with melted wax through which the light can shine, are useless and should be taken away. When all the eggs are examined the good ones should be immediately replaced under the hen. Now the advantage of setting two hens on the same day is, that if many of the eggs are clear, the whole batch can be given to one hen and a fresh lot to the other.

After the hens have been sitting twenty days some of the chickens begin to chip the shell. On this day the hen should not be disturbed. On the twenty-first day, or three weeks after the eggs were put under the hen, all the eggs will be hatched. Some take away those first hatched and put them in a basked with flannel by the fire. This is a very useless plan, as both hen and chickens had best be left alone. If not disturbed the hen will not leave the nest till the twenty-second day, and then all the chickens will be found quite strong and able to run. On no account should the chickens be crammed with food, until they are about thirty hours old, since they do not require any other nourishment then the yolk of the egg from which they were hatched. This passes into the inside, and nourishes them until they are sufficiently strong to run about and seek their food.

THE RUN FOR FOWLS.

Fowls never do so well as when allowed to wander unconfined over a free range of grass, or to scratch for their food in straw or manure heaps. Under these circumstances they obtain a great amount of food, and, consequently, cost much less to keep than when wholly fed by hand. There is also the great advantage that the variety of food obtained in this way conduces to their health and condition, so that their hardihood is far superior to that of fowls kept in a confined place, and the number of eggs proportionally increased. Still fowls may be kept with advantage in a confined space, provided the most scrupulous cleanliness is secured, the house cleaned out daily, and the run often swept and gravelled.

The great mistake usually committed by people who keep fowls in a small space, is that they attempt to keep three or four times the number that the place will accommodate properly. A cock and three hens should have a space of at least six by eight yards. Then, in order to supply the green food natural to birds, all the waste garden stuff, such as cabbage stumps, turnip tops, &c., should be thrown in for them to scratch and pick at. A spadeful of mould, full of worms and small stones, should often be thrown in, while the birds may be fed with barley and all the house scraps, such as boiled potato parings, bones, crumbs, &c. In the space above indicated, eight or ten fowls would be over-crowded, and they would all be likely to get out of condition and would not do well.

HOW TO MAKE HENS LAY.

People would better understand this matter if they considered for a moment, a hen to be, as she is, a small engine, with an egg-laying attachment, and there must be a constant supply of good feed and pure water to keep the engine and attachment up to its work. In addition to keeping before hens, who have complete liberty, a constant supply of pure water, Summer and Winter, I have found that during the cool and cold weather of Fall, Winter and Spring, a dough, compounded as follows, feed one day and then intermitted for two days, to produce excellent results. To three gallons of boiling water add one-half an ounce of common salt, a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper and four ounces of lard. Stir the mixture until the pepper has imparted considerable of its strength to the water. Meanwhile the salt will have been dissolved and the lard melted. Then, while yet boiling hot, stir in a meal, made of oats and corn, ground together in equal proportions, until a stiff mush is formed. Set away to cool down to a milk warmth. Before feeding, taste to see that you have an overdose neither of salt nor pepper, and to warrant the hens against being imposed upon with a mixture not fit to be eaten. The hen mush should not be saltier than to suit your own taste; nor so hot with pepper that you could not swallow it, were so much in your broth. Beware of too much salt, too much lard and too much pepper; and between, too, where the seasoning is not too high, of feeding this dough too long at a time. Let the hens be fed one day fully with it, then let it be omitted and the ordinary feed given two days, and so on, and the result will be found satisfactory. Take notice—Hens fed this way will be a good deal less inclined to eat than when fed in the ordinary manner.

Miscellaneous.

STATEMENT
—OF THE—
CONDITION
—OF THE—
PACIFIC
INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends $490,954 89.

Loans on first Mortgages ..... Estimated value premises Mortgaged $1,620,250		$562,486 61
Buildings on premises insured for.....	325,600	
Loans on collateral		494,509 00
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is $809,977		
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000.....		160,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank.....		41,972 90
Cash on deposit with Leas & Waller, New York.....		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued.....		145,920 173
State and Federal stamps on hand.....		4,297 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets		146,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1,696,854 90

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	381,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,.....	391,013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 62
Amount received from rents.....	10,967 00
Total.....	$1,184,223 54

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,237 26
Amount paid for marine losses.....	141 374 87
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,619 96
Paid for commissions to agents.....	109,765 67
State and Federal taxes.....	42,045 63
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payments	117,550 79
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000 00
	$1 039,631 08
Net amount fire risks written during the year.....	$653,759 791 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year	93,428,223 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869.....	$46,282,301 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869.....	2,971,997 00

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE

LARGEST STOCK

—AND—

Best Assortment

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost.

TREES.
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,
1870.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Orders for large or small quantities promptly filled. Packing performed in the most skillful and thorough manner.

SMALL PARCELS FORWARDED BY MAIL WHEN DESIRED.

Nurserymen and Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent, prepaid, on receipt of stamps, as follows:
No. 1—Fruits, 10c. No. 2.—Ornamental Trees, 10c.
No 3.—Green-house, 5 No 4.—Wholesale, Free.
Address—
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC., BY MAIL.

The following are the rates by Law:

For all parcels of *four ounces*.....	2 cts
" " *eight ounces*.....	4 "
" *one pound parcels*.....	8 "
" *four pound* "	32 "

No parcels to be above *four pounds*.
All parcels should be carefully done up and sealed.

Miscellaneous.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other foods as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 2 10 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving it has no equal.

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and fattening quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the mash of bran slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine motion or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($35 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,
NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,
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WALTER BROWN & CO.
WOOL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
26 and 28 Park Place,
21 and 23 Barclay Street,
WALTER BROWN, HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK.

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.
Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.
31-22-1y

CAST-STEEL DAIRY KNIVES

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED
Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,
Manufactured by D. G. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES.
These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.
For sale by WARREN & CO.,
"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced
THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,
and to which was awarded by the Committee
THE FIRST PREMIUM,
is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the
CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

H. S. BURR,
(Successor to TESSMORE MAYES,)
DEALER IN
FRESH AND SALT FISH,
—101 & 102—
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Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

LINFORTH, KELLOG & RAIL,
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No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,
SAN FRANCISCO,
IMPORTERS
—AND—
JOBBERS
OF
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Agricultural and Mining Tools,
ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the
GERRISH
Submerged and Double Acting
FORCE PUMPS,
Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.
THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND BEST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD
☞ Agents wanted for this Coast. County Rights for sale.
30-6 3m

TRUE'S
IMPROVED
POTATO PLANTER,

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever produced.

It Saves the Labor of 10 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such pieces as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them properly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a boy, plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value, because the days in which PLANTING can early be done are very few, while he has all summer and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attention to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it. Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs

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CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
PROMPT,
CHEAP,
and GOOD,
At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the
COMMERCIAL
STEAM
MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,
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FRANCIS & VALENTINE
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EARLY ROSE POTATOES
Best in the World.
EARLY ROSE POTATOES
Most Productive Known.
EARLY ROSE POTATOES
Best Eating Potatoes Grown.
EARLY ROSE POTATOES
Earliest Potatoes Grown.

IMPROVED STOCK
Premium Chester White Swine.
Pure Breed Poultry, Etc.,
BEST IN THE COUNTRY.
Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular.
THOMAS B. SMITH & Co, Plantsville Conn.

Herb Seeds.
Complete Collections of all kinds of HERB SEEDS of Superior Qualities.
For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

Horticulture.

DISEASES OF THE VINE.

It is all important that our Vine Growers should more thoroughly study all the various diseases to which the Vine is liable in other countries, and be prepared to prevent this evil here if possible; or if it comes, check and prevent it from doing serious injury.

As we are a believer in the doctrine that no disease can come where there is not a sure producing cause for it from bad soil, bad atmosphere, or bad culture. So we would urge study, care and attention to all these points, and we believe this evil may be prevented from coming to this Vineland of the World.

We have recently received a valuable little book entitled the "Hand-Book of the Sulphur-Cure," applicable to the Vine Disease, and we give a chapter from it upon the Oidium, which is as the author says, Mildew—we give the chapter upon

OIDIUM.

The vine disease, as they know it in Europe, is a little mushroom, a vegetable parasite, which hates to and grows upon the surfaces of the different parts of the grape vine. It is scientifically termed "Erysephe" more properly than "Oidium," and is classified as a "cryptogam" of the family of "Fungines."

To the naked eye it appears only as a fine whitish dust, covering portions of the leaves, buds, stalks, fruit, or fruit stems. Its existence was first discovered in the year 1845 on the vines of a greenhouse in Margate, England, whence it soon found its way across the Channel into France and thence spread rapidly over all Europe, carrying swift destruction wherever it went, and exciting the utmost dismay. In the Memoir of Mr. Berkeley it is described as follows:

"The essential characteristics of the disease of the vine are every where the same, whether observed at Margate, where it first appeared, or at Madeira, or in the South of France. At the same time, the appearance, the exterior aspect of the diseased vine, its "facies," in a word, vary with the variety of vine attacted, its force, its development; it varies also according as the attack is recent or remote—the case one of a few days' standing, or one several weeks old. Finally, the disease effects certain particular forms, which seem to change its nature (the red leaf or rougeau for instance,) and which give it a special malignity. It is all these causes united which have, without doubt, called forth so many different hypotheses relating to this disease.

"If, in summer time, we examine a vine that has been some few days diseased, we shall find it to have a languishing aspect. The color of its foliage has lost its liveliness and shine, and turned to a livid yellow. The green parts (the product of the year) are covered here and there, over all their surface, with a sort of whitish dust, but slightly adhesive, from which continually exhales a musty odor *sui generis*. This dust is, in fact, a species of mould. It is formed by the different parts of a little cryptogam parasite of the family of Mucedines. This it is that has been named by Mr. Berkely *Oidium Tuckeri*

"In measure as the divers characteristics just mentioned are developed, the vine appears attacked with a species of leprosy, which devours at the same time its stalks, leaves, and fruit. The old wood and the roots are not the seat of any alteration.

"The light patches of white dust with which the young shoots are covered, take, at the end of a few days, a gray color; they form, in the places they occupy, brown spots [De la Vergne, another writer, describes them as brown, black, or violet] which remain separate or run together, according to their nearness or to the persistence of the malady.

"This effect shows itself over the whole circumference of the shoot, but is more marked and more quickly produced on the upper side, where it is the most exposed to the sun's rays. These shoots grow but little. From the axils of their leaves arise numerous secondary branches of a particularly sickly aspect. This abnormal growth of stalk is a characteristic trait, and indicates a profound disturbance in the vegetation of the vine. It is local—that is to say, it will only be observed on those shoots that have been invaded by the white dust, and later by the brown spots.

"The youngest leaves at the ends of the branches are generally crisped; they curl more or less, the under side within. Their upper sides are sprinkled with light white dust, in patches more or less irregular; it is the same with their under sides; it is always these which are the first and the most seriously attacked. When the leaf is covered with down, the cryptogamic vegetation forms on it a peculiar sort of felt easily recognizable. When the disease reappears on a vine that has been attacked before,) the first symptoms commence, almost always, by manifesting themselves on the under side of the young leaves by those patches of felt. The leaf stem becomes covered with black spots," like the stalk of the shoot from which it grows. The grapes attacked by the disease become likewise covered with white dust, but much more abundantly than the shoots and leaves; sometimes they are completely covered, sometimes invaded only here and there, on a single grain in a bunch, or even a portion of a grain. The more recent the disease, the more white the dust remains, and the more "greasy" to the touch; if it is brushed off by rubbing the surface of the grain, no traces of it will remain on the skin; that will remain still intact. At the end of several days however, the dust will turn gray; then, if rubbed off, little black spots will appear scattered over the place it occupied."

After remarking that these spots never go deeper than the outer skin either of the fruit or other green parts, and that the same spots slightly roughen the surface, and are the seat of disorganizations whose consequences are ruinous, hardening the skin (so much more delicate in the European grapes than in ours,) so that, as the berries swell in growing, they crack open to the centre, often showing their pits. The same author goes on to say—

"The loss is much more rapid when the attack comes just after blossoming. The small size of the berries renders the disorganization of their whole surfaces easy; then they cease growing and dry up. When the attack finds the grape approaching maturity, it resists better. It seems to accomplish regularly the divers stages of its development; but, at the moment of ripening, the grain wilts, and considerable loss ensues, especially if the crop is not immediately gathered."

Again he says:

"The vine may be attacked at any age and at all epochs of vegetation, from the moment when the bud breaks out of its envelope down to the time when the leaves fall. It is easy to comprehend that between these two extremes there is a crowd of intermediate degrees, but at bottom the characteristics of the disease are always the same:

"Whitish dust (exhaling a musty odor) spread over the surfaces of the green parts to the exclusion of the old wood; disorganizations caused by this dust, which is composed of microscopic mushrooms (oidium Tuckeri;) evident trouble in the vegetation of the branches whose fruit, leaves, or stalks are invaded."

M de la Vergne agrees that, though the fungus in question has obtained the name of "oidium," it should properly be called an "erysephe;" while the author before quoted speaks of it as "the oidium, or erysephe of the vine." In common words, it is a fungus—a mushroom. De la Vergne claims to have discovered as early as 1863, three different varieties of oidium, which have successively followed the first, each one being less malignant than the one that came before it and all of them less malignant than the original.

In treating of the vine disease as known in America, I will call it neither oidium, cryptogam erysephe, nor mucedine, but give it the name commonly goes by, which is Mildew.

Fretting.

Two gardeners had their crops of peas killed by the frost, one of whom, who had fretted greatly, and grumbled at his loss, visiting his neighbor some time after, was astonished to see another fine crop growing, and inquired how it could be. "These are what I sowed while you were fretting," was the reply. "Why, don't you ever fret?" "Yes; but I put it off till I had repaired the mischief." "Why, then there's no need to fret at all." "True; that's the reason I put it off."

JUST RECEIVED—GOOD THINGS

WE have received the following, which are among the good and rare things needed:

Fresh Cranberry Plants

(The Large Bell Variety,)

Ramie Seed, Fresh,

WATERMELON, CANTELOUPE,

AND

HUSKMELON SEEDS,

EXTRA QUALITIES,)

Flower Seeds, Choice,

IXED LAWN-GRASSETC.

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BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50

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WARREN & CO.

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

THE GOLDEN QUEEN,
THE GREEN PROLIFIC,
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EARLY SCARLET,
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New Varieties of Potatoes.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PLANTING!

GOOD, responsible parties, who have experience in raising POTATOES, and who have good land—that which is adapted specially for raising them,—can learn of a favorable opportunity of raising the

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES,

On Shares;—many NEW KINDS not before introduced.

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RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

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WHITE AND RED WINES.

Gold Medal Awarded

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Choice and Reliable,

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DEALER IN

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The Practical Shepherd"

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WARREN & CO.

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THE Conover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers, extra sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for successive planting.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

Large Elm and Mulberry Trees

These who desire to secure Superior Sized SHADE TREES of either the ELM or ASH, should call and look at the samples we have on sale.

The MULBERRY also will grow to a large tree, and is a fine Summer shade tree, with its large spreading foliage.

For either of these kinds, apply at the

FARMER OFFICE

22-24 320 Clay street.

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We have the GENUINE FRESH RAMIE SEED, in Packages, for sale only in small parcels neatly done up for mailing.

Packages $1, each.

At the FARMER OFFICE.

LAKE VINEYARD WINE COMPANY.

TRADE MARK

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world.

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co

Corner Sansome and Jackson Streets,

May 1st, 1869. San Francisco.

32-1

Blackberries, Raspberries

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,
WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRIES,
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—ALSO—

STRAWBERRIES

Of all the choice kinds. For sale by

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office.

The Salem Grape.

WE entertain no doubt that the SALEM and other members of "Roger Hybrids," will succeed perfectly in California, and ship in splendid condition to the Eastern Markets.

Our stock of the SALEM, is by far the largest and best in the country and warranted genuine.

Strong plants of the SALEM, packed free, at $1,50 each, $9,00 per doz., or $35,00 per hundred.

ROGERS Nos. 4, 15, and 19, $1,00 each, $6,00 per doz and $25 00 per hundred.

MARTHA, CUMBLAN, and WALTER, (new and promising varieties,) $2,00 each or $12,00 per doz.

VINES packed with great care in double boxes, Secure from frost or heat, either by Pacific Rail Road or the Isthmus route.

For further particulars, or Illustrated Circular, Address

I H BABCOCK & Co

5-33. Lockport, New York.

CRANBERRY PLANTS, GRAFTING WAX, OIL PACKING PAPER.

CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts per 100—$4 00 per 1 0 0—postage paid. The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Bell, Large Mottled Bell, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle, Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runner and bearers; best adapted with the Bell variety for Upland Culture.

For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc., enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts for "Cranberry Culturist"

Grafting Wax

Of Superior Quality, in Small Packages for use.

OIL PACKIN PAPER,

For Mailing and Packing Plants; a heavier article for covering Hot-beds, Manufactured and for Sale by

F. TROWBRIDGE,

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Valuable Patents FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics' to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same.

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

Something New.

Two Million Copies of the Annual SHAKSPERIAN ALMANAC for 1870, will be given away, and in order that the distributing may be made as rapidly as possible, I should deem it a favor to send, pre-paid, ten or fifteen copies to any person who will judiciously distribute them in his locality One of its features are he Seven Ages of Man's Life, Illustrated in a masterly manner. Address, DR O. PHELPS BROWN.

33-7. No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

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ABSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.

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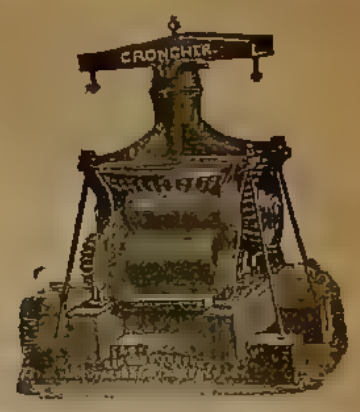
Miscellaneous.



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These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and is valuable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

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WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office.

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NO. 23, FULTON STREET,

(NEAR FULTON MARKET. New York

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

AND MACHINES,

Garden, Field, Grass, Bird and Flower Seeds, Guano Bone Dust, and other Fertilizers. Trees, Shrubs Plants, Roots, Etc. 33 4

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WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural men, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTORS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop'rs.

FRESH ALFALFA.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street, (up-stairs.)

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

WE have received an Invoice of Italian Chestnuts in Very Superior order fresh and in the best condition for planting.

We have them put up in Packages of ONE DOLLAR EACH, MAILED free to purchasers.

WARREN & Co., FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street

Agents Wanted.

We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the VALUE OF OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to

EDITOR FARMER.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY EVENING MAY, 12 th., 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are open file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for *one* insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in each issue to our *Journal*, to which we would direct their special attention.]

We specially commend the Greeley Essay this week, on account of its most excellent practical value. The readers of the FARMER will see that we have Mr. Greeley's endorsement for all we have said of the value of *Gypsum*, and we hope our farmers will make thorough trials of it.

We especially commend it on the vine, pear trees, grasses, grains, and on the garden—*we* know its value. It should be largely used in this dry climate where it can accomplish so much.

We call special attention of vine growers to the articles we publish on the mildew of the grape, and the application of sulphur as a remedy while we also urge the use of *ground Gypsum*.

We have received the following for our next, too late for this week:

OUR EUROPEAN LETTERS.

OUR N. Y. CORRESPONDENT, M. A. S.

LETTERS ABOUT OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

together with many very interesting Letters of enquiries from the old States; these will appear promptly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received some dozen or twenty new publications on Science and Art, of which we shall speak next week.

TRIAL OVER.

The celebrated McFarland case is over, and the murderer acquitted—this was expected.

Acknowledgements.

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

BOOKS.

We are now receiving from our Book Publishers, evidence that we live in a Progressive age.—We are receiving many very capital and excellent practical Books—those that in a plain common sense way present in a clear and concise manner the subjects of the volume written. Among the books recently received, stand those of Professor Johnson, "How Crops Grow," and "How Crops Feed," two books worth their weight in gold.

We have also another book for Vine Culture.—The "Sulphur Cure," from which we publish freely this week—valuable Books these, they are worthy a careful reading by our Farmers.

A. Roman & Co., have these for sale.

Henry Courtland, is a pleasant treatise or story of "What a Farmer Can Do," by A. J. Cline, and Published by Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia.

How to Farm to Profit, is still another valuable little Book, these all can be readily understood by working Farmers, and they all can profit by them. Our readers will be favored from time to time by some chapters from their pleasant pages. Roman & Co., have all these Books; our readers that wish can always send to us and we will procure them to order.

OREGON STATE FAIR.

We have received a Volume containing the Doings of the Agricultural Society of Oregon, with a List of Premiums for 1870, completed in January last, and sent over that State, and region of country.

The List of Premiums are very liberal, and many of the plans and Premiums are worth imitation by our California Societies, and especially their early action. No Society yet in our State having completed their work for this year and just thinking about. In our next we shall speak fully of Oregon.

THE SEASONS—CROPS, ETC.

The grand theme now is the dry weather, crops, etc. Our Newspapers seem to be full of reports of the condition of the crops, from many parts of the State, many of them are of an excitable nature and leading those who are not well posted to fear that our crops may be short, by reason of a dry season and want of rain.

We say emphatically to all "Fear not," our crops will be good, and abundant. The area plated this year is larger than the last, and all early planted grain—all grain planted upon deep plowed soil, or on land properly Summer Fallowed and was planted at the proper time, looks well, and promises to yield an abundant harvest. All the croakers and speculators say to the contrary, notwithstanding.

What we assert, we not only beleive to be true everywhere from our own observation, but we are fully sustained in our remarks by the direct approval of many of our most intelligent and well read, practical farmers.

When we speak of Summer Fallow, *proper* Summer Fallow, we mean that land which was well and deeply plowed the preceding year and left to rest that year—then before planting, the soil well and properly plowed again fine and the seed sown on dry soil to wait for the early rains, or planted in November or December, not three months after, and merely harrowed in.

There are many grain fields called Summer Fallowed that we have examined, where the land was plowed by what we term the "throw dirt over" fashion, where a furrow was run across the field, and on the return, a space of two furrows left untouched, and the earth by the return plow thrown over this untouched land. And this is left till planting time, then the grain is sown and harrowed in, and this some call Summer Fallow plowing and planting. This we call "botch farming"—had that soil been deeply and properly plowed before planting, then planted on dry soil, or early—such crops instead of now being burned up would show promise of a goodly harvest.—Beside this they would not bring a disgrace upon the character and system of Summer Fallow.

Late planting and shallow plowing, we assert as the cause of the loss of so many crops. Cultivation produces moisture—the sun in its fiercest heat over broad fields well cultivated, acts as a powerful Hydraulic Engine, and draws up from the deep resources of that well tilled soil, the moisture to feed the surface roots,—this is always so, for the laws of Nature are wise and good, reiterating the truth, "as ye sow, so shall ye reap."—"They that sow sparingly, shall reap sparingly," and it also means those that plow sparingly shall reap sparingly—and this will be found true.

If any one desires to be convinced of these facts let them as we have before advised, take a trip in the Western Rail Road Cars, from Oakland up to Stockton and Sacramento, and there see the different kinds of cultivation, and all who see will agree with us. Let them see Livermore Valley that has been the subject of so many newspaper paragraphs, by writers that never saw it, and only take hearsay as a guide. We speak from what we know, and are not influenced by croakers or speculators, and only aim to give true information and for the good of all.

With this aim we again say our total crops this year will be much larger than last year.

The Hay crop promises well, and a good crop in view—our grain growers where they see their crops receding should cut soon as possible for Hay.

The Fruit crop generally, will be large, very large, Strawberries ad Cherries are now flooding our Market. Blackberries and Raspberries will soon be with us in abundance.

Figs, a great luxury, will be more abundant this year, and more sought for. This is one of the best and most healthy fruits known.

As an evidence of a good and rapidly advancing season, we can note the appearance of crops upon the plains below Sacramento, near Elk Grove, nothing could look finer, nothing more conclusive of a good harvest, the result of well cultivated fields. There we saw large fields of Barley, the large full heads bowing in their golden hues, now nearly ready for harvest—Wheat in excellent growth, a strong healthy stock, rich dark green, and heading well.

Here too the Haying has begun in earnest, and large crops are sure—here also can be seen large fields of Corn, and Potatoes, all by a good system of cultivation, promising a goodly harvest. There is no drought here, no burning up of crops—the earth has been wisely subdued by the intelligent industry of man, and the result is seen not only in the crops named, but in the orchards and vineyards that also bear a living and healthy look, the observing traveller can have a beautiful sight, and the fragrant air can be inhaled—these two senses most highly gratified. Let those who talk about drought and famine, go now and enjoy this scene and they will no more listen to croakers who talk of lost crops. This picture of prosperity here, can find many like it over our State wherever judicious cultivation has been practiced.

RISE OF THE WATERS.

The recent hot weather has sent down from the mountains its copious flood of ice water to cool off our Vallies below, the Sacramento river is full up, looking like old flood times. On the San Joaquin river at the Bridge Station, the waters have spread over the banks and covered the plains but doing great good, giving moisture below, to the soil.

Along this entire range, from the San Joaquin Bridge to Stockton, the Grain and Grass is in very fine condition—here and there may be a poorely tilled field, but the whole is fine and the waters will do no injury.

DON'T BLEACH YOUR HAY.

It is to be regretted that so many hay makers allow their hay to remain in small parcels in the field, until all the real goodness is bleached out by the hot sun, and the hay looks more like *straw* than well cured hay.

OUR AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

What do our Agricultural Societies intend to do the present year, is, the inquiry that comes to our office every week and many times too. Shall we have a State Fair? Will there be any District Fairs? Shall we have a Plowing Match? a Trial of Reapers and Mowers? a Trial of Headers? What is to be done is the emphatic inquiry, and say the inquirers, here it is the middle of May and no word or sign of a Fair.

Our contributors to Fairs think they should be informed of the plans of the Fairs in such a season as to enable them to prepare for them. They say in former years they had no notice till within a few weeks, and thus the great interest in Fairs are lost.

It is certainly expected where the money ($5,000) comes from the "Treasury of the State" that the people should be early advised of how this $5,000 is to be expended. Our Farmers, Mechanics, Dairymen, Vineculturalists, Fruit Growers, Wine Makers, Manufacturers and Florists, claim a due share of this amount, and also of the time and care for these interests from those to whom this Fund has been entrusted.

These interests just named protest most earnestly against having all this fund or the most of it expended to sustain a "Race Track." The races have in many of the late years of our Fairs actually consumed the greater portion of the State donation, and the income of the Fairs, while other interests have been almost wholly neglected.

The last year of our State Fair, our Gardners and Florists were "left out in the cold" were not named in the premiums. Such neglect of the real interests of agriculture has destroyed the interest and good will of thousands in our Fairs, while the rush for the Races and the mad confusion, the gambling scenes, the drunkeness and obscenity committed therewith was the cause of reproach everywhere the last year, so much that the authorities of Sacramento were powerless to stop the evil in that city.

It is to be hoped that a better state of things will take place everywhere this year, for we shall have immense numbers of strangers with us at the *Fair time*, and if these things are permitted again our intelligent visitors will not hesitate to place the blame where it properly belongs, upon the HEADS OF THE MANAGERS THEMSELVES.

SACRAMENTO.

This city is rapidly advancing in all the material elements that constitutes and gives assurance of prosperity.

Since the heart of the city has been raised to the high grade, the spirit of improvement has been constantly going on; streets improved by wooden pavements, old buildings torn away and new and valuable ones erected, hotels enlarged and improved accommodations for travel and personal comfort everywhere increased, many private residences of magnificent style have been built, among them the beautiful mansion of Charles Crocker, Esq., one of the finest in our State, its stately beauty without only surpassed by the elegance and artistic taste manifested within in rich furniture, paintings, statuary, &c., making the mansion and furniture a complete whole. The new building erected by the Odd Fellows on Tenth and J streets, will be a splendid building and add much to the great thoroughfare of J street. Scores of new warehouses, stores and family residences are rapidly springing up all over the city.

The Central Pacific Railroad is the great artery of business life, that sends the *life-blood* thus to build up this city as well as our whole State, for no one can for a moment doubt but that the opening of this great highway has *saved Sacramento*, and has led her on to the highway of business and permanent prosperity.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

Sacramento the "Queen City of the Plains," the Capital of our State, has resolved to hold a GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL in that city on the 16th and 17th of the month (next week). By their plans proposed, and the great interest manifested for it, the festival will, undoubtedly be a very happy affair. Professor Scott will be the grand head and leader, the Laemlein Sisters and other celebrated musicians, together with musical societies from Marysville, Stockton, Folsom and our own city will all unite to make it a grand affair indeed.

It is intended to offer some selections of music never before offered in this country, these with the Grand Anvil Chorus, the firing of cannons by electricity will constitute the grand features of the entertainments.

The proceeds of these concerts are for the benefit of the Congregational Church of Sacramento.

The railway companies and steam lines have offered liberal deductions for companies, and all who wish to attend these concerts, we hope it may be a grand success.

HOTELS.

The largely increasing travel to and from Sacramento has required an addition to her Hotel room and accommodations. To this end the enterprising proprietor of the GOLDEN EAGLE has within the year doubled the size of his hotel, adding largely to his means of accommodation, and now the GOLDEN EAGLE can be classed as one of the best hotels outside of our city, and for the courtesy, attention, comfort and good living not surpassed by any. Travellers should remember the GOLDEN EAGLE when they visit Sacramento.

This city is now coming out of her sorrows, her "dark days" are past, and she can look forward to years of permanent and great prosperity.

Every time we visit this city we see new and substantial evidences of this coming prosperity, new places of business, splendid buildings and public edifices of great cost proves this. Business is lively, and all the people have a pleasant and happy look like "Swimleys" boarders.

Vermont has elected three female superintendents of schools.

NEW COMERS TO OUR STATE.

The ease and rapidity with which the citizens of other States can visite the Pacific shores now, is manifested by the great number that come to California from all parts of the Union, and from Europe. The Pacific Rail Road is now bringing to us thousands of the most prominent men of the land. Men of all professions and interests,—men who can and do comprehend the vast resources of our State, and men too, who appreciate them.

From the present moment during all the travelling season, our City and all the interior Cities, are thronged with the citizens of other States and Europe, who come to see and to judge for themselves, if all the reports they have heard of this wonderful land is true.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

During the season there will be many strangers from abroad, whose lives and public services have been of that character that should demand of our citizens some mark of recogoition that we do appreciate the good they have done. All public benefactors should receive the approbation of those for whom they have spent their life energies. The Scriptures teach that "Well done good and faithful servant" should always be accorded to those who do well.

HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Among the many distinguished men who will come to California the present year, no citizen of our country deserves a more cordial welcome to this "Garden of the world," than the Gentleman we have named.

Mr. Wilder has spent a whole life in the cause of Horticulture, he is now and has been for years the President of the American Pomological Society, the Head and we may say the Heart, of the Horticulture and Floriculture of our country, and coming as he does to California to see for himself the Pomological and Horticultural wealth of our State particularly he should receive from the Fruit Growers of our State a most cordial reception, and a public welcome.

It is expected that Mr. Wilder will be accompanied by several distinguished men from Europe, and the Eastern States, who are identified in this great interest, and it certainly is to be hoped that they will receive due attention.

There are a great number of our new comers to the State that wisely give their time in viewing our celebrated places, such as the Yosemite, the Big Trees, Geysers, etc., etc.

We met on the Western Cars, on Thursday, a party of fourteen on their way to the Yosemite, Big Trees, etc.

The Boston Board of Trade are coming with the Governor of that State and other States, and it may be our President and Members of his Cabinet, may soon be with us. Let us do honor to such men, for they are deserving of it.

We hail with joy the coming of the best men of the old States, for such will do our State justice and we shall be greatly benefitted thereby, were we to record their names it would occupy columns.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

The dry season is upon us, the windy season also, and a cigar thrown upon a grain field; the wad of a gun, the hunters fire in the woods, while roasting his food, a spark from a chimney, or from the steamer's flue while passing up our rivers, may soon create a flame that shall spread desolation far and wide, and the man that had a happy cottage home, and surrounded by many social comforts and blessings *to-day*, may rise on the *morrow* a ruined, homeless man. Why is it that so many industrious and otherwise careful men, *neglect* the "one thing needful," INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE? Why, we again ask, will men be "a penny wise, and a pound foolish?" Why will men, generally hard-working, neglect to *insure against fire*, when they see the ruin and desolation of others?

The present rates of safe insurance are very low, and there is no excuse whatever for any person, how ever humble his station or small his means, for allowing his *all of this world's goods* to remain *uninsured*. Common sense, reason, and religion, all demand that the *head of a family* should provide for, and make his own household safe against the dangers, calamities and suffering that fire causes. Reader, look to our columns and read about Insurance, its value and safety, and then go and be insured before you sleep; our columns will also tell you *where* to secure a reliable "Policy of Insurance."

A CONTRAST.

ABUNDANCE *vs.* FAMINE.

There has never been so good an opportunity for all who read about, and talk about "the crops" to go and see for themselves at the present time by a very short and pleasant trip that can be made from our city to Sacramento, over the Western Rail Road route.

If our newspaper itemizers would do this, they would write better and truer articles, let the observers begin to note the crops after leaving San Leandro, from thence to Vallejo Mills, thus for the picture of abundance. From thence decreasing, and then all through Livermore Valley, barrenness and Famine prevades. This desolate and burnt up look continues till nearing the San Joaquin Bridge region, where prosperity begins to reign again. From thence to Sacramento the word abundance is every where, and on everything stamped in golden letters.

We ask those who feel a true interest in the crops of our State to go and see the difference, for it is a fair sample of wise and unwise tillage.—The first always rewards abundantly, the latter rewards too, in natural results, an empty treasury and disappointment.

Madame Anna Bishop is contemplating a farewell tour of the United States and British Provinces.

OLE BULL.

"——who has not felt the strong power of a word
The magic that thrills us, when some names are heard."

From our New York exchanges we gather the following incident connected with the departure of this renowned Violinist, whose wondrous melodies have charmed so many loving hearts, and whose strains, though silent now to our mortal ear, are still echoing sweetly in the illuminated chambers of MEMORY.

"Such sweet, such melting strains!
Their soft harmonious cadence rises now,
And swells in grandeur to its highth!
Now sinks to mellow notes—now dies away—
But leaves its thrilling Memory on my ear."

The numerous earnest warm friends of Ole Bull will be pleased to learn of the words of cheer, the pleasant greeting and the heart wishes of the many that attended him on his departure, and which we here annex.

DEPARTURE OF OLE BULL FOR NORWAY,
FAREWELL OF HIS FRIENDS.

Ole Bull, the world renowned master of the violin, left the city of New York, April 28th, to return to his home in Norway. His friends were determined that he should not leave without receiving some demonstration of their esteem and accordingly escorted him to the foot of Whitehall Street, and about fifty of the most intimate accompanied him on board a Revenue Cutter to the Russia, which was lying in the North river. Of the party were Dr. Doremus and the other officers of the Philharmonic Society, Gen. Banks, Senator Conkling, Prof. Horsford, Dr. Gallaudet, Col. Fred E. Howe, Mr. W. McDonald, the popular tenor singer of the late Ole Bull Concert Troupe, Alexander Bull, son of the celebrated musician, Mrs. Doremus, Mrs. Belknap, Miss. Adelaide Phillips, Alida Topp, Mrs. Bowers and other celebrities.

The Revenue Cutter took a circuitous route over the waters of the beautiful bay, while a band furnished by the Philharmonic Society, played inspiring airs, and on its way to the steamer a Norwegian flag with the American colors skillfully wrought in miniature in one corner, was presented to Ole Bull in the name of the Philharmonic Society. The presentation was made by the fair hands of Mrs. Doremus, her husband making the presentation speech, in which he alluded in terms of the highest admiration to the triumphant musical career of the distinguished recipient, and the service he had done to his art, especially here in America. The famous Norwegian received the flag with a felicitous speech of thanks and other brief addresses were made by Gen. Banks, Senator Conkling and Mr. Belmarts, all paying a glowing tribute to the genius of their departing friend. After they had seen him safely on board the Russia, and taken an affectionate leave, they followed the steamer down the bay in the Cutter and fired a parting salute.

Apropos of the departure of the Norwegian Orpheus, it may be mentioned that the monument project has prospered among his countrymen here, and committees have been formed all over the country to collect funds for its completion and a fitting celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of Norwegian nationality.

THE PULLMAN CAR LUXURY.

WHAT THEY COST.

The capital stock of the Pullman Palace Car Company is now $8,000,000, with cars running over 15,000 miles of railway, and employing 1,000 men—not counting the artisans at the shops and manufactories. To meet the growing business of their recently extended operations $1,000,000 more stock was issued and immediately the stock was all taken by the stockholders, who have "ordered" 2,500 additional shares. About $500,000 of the stock is owned by New Yorkers and an equal amount by capitalists of Boston. All this comes from the original capital stock of $1,000,000 which the orginator started with only three years ago. Who says the American people do not appreciate the luxury of riding and eating and sleeping in palace cars?

The new Portable Hotel Car connected with the sleeping and travelling Pullman Cars are now all complete, so that parties can be made up at any of our cities on the line of the great railroad, and chartered cars can travel at their leisure, stopping when and where they please along the line.

It will be recollected that S. M. Pullman, Esq., the originator of these cars, with his family and a party from Chicago have recently visited this city and returned.

A party of twenty persons can travel in grand style for about four dollars per day in this way and the further cost of living is about two dollars per day.

The new improved cars on twelve wheels recently finished and furnished cost $22,000, the price of a superb mansion, this, therefore, is travelling in Hotel style.

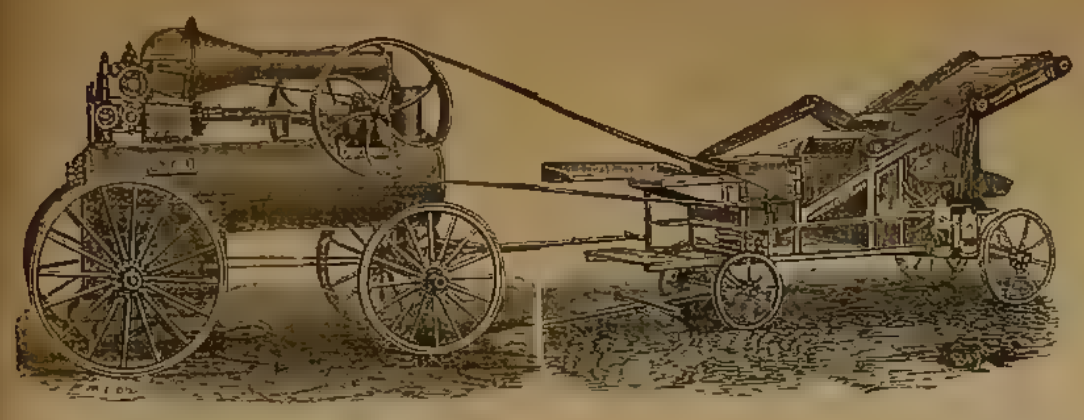
So much for this "age of progress," a vast difference from the old-fashioned stage riding.

STATE AID TO RAILROADS.

If we are a free people, and we are allowed to do as we will with our own, we should suppose that our Representatives of our State have the *right* to say that our cities and counties may vote away just as much money as they please for Internal Improvements. As these questions of aid to many railroads are intended to build up the very districts through which the railway shall pass, it would seem to be hard if it violated our Constitution to do so—if that is the case let the *Constitution* be altered, for we believe our people will stand by the railroads. It would seem that we did not have a *free country* if the people could not be *themselves*. We trust when the time comes for the people of the city to vote for *that* MILLION OF DOLLARS subsidy to the railroad, they will give as handsome a majority as Stockton gave—that will settle the question.

Massachusetts has educational institutions other than public schools, valued at $9,447,[illegible]

"HOADLEY" "RUSSELL!"



HOADLEY'S IMPROVED THRESHING ENGINES!!

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED SEPARATORS!!

CONSTITUTING PERFECTION IN THRESHING GRAIN!!!

THESE MACHINES are now so completely constructed as to render them the very "NE PLUS ULTRA" of ENGINES and SEPARATORS for the Farming community of California.

THE ATTENTION of the FARMING community and the public generally is called to the GREAT IMPROVEMENTS on the above make of Engines and Separators, which are surpassed by none for threshing grain, and are specially adapted to the use of Farmers.

Improvements on Russell's Separator.

THE SEPARATOR has been increased six inches in width, the sieves being much enlarged, to correspond; the 33 inch Cylinder now having a 40 inch Sieve, being six inches larger than the old style; and the 36 inch Cylinder Sieve has been increased six inches, and is now 48 inches, which greatly enhances the capacity of the Machines.

HAINES' HEADERS

With Doane's Adjustable Reel.

IN OFFERING these SUPERIOR HEADERS to the Farming Community of California, we can safely say that we have now brought the HEADING MACHINE to as near perfection as is possible.

THE MOST USEFUL IMPROVEMENT YET MADE.

WHICH is a simple arrangement for Raising and Lowering the Reel some 18 inches, so as to enable the REEL to reach lodged grain, different lengths of stalks, and to be used in windy weather without stopping the Machine, and the consequent loss of time and labor in adjusting the old style Stationary Reel, which took some FIFTEEN MINUTES. The belts are always of the right length, and you can adjust the Reel to any grain with the greatest ease,

AND WITHOUT LOSING A MINUTE'S TIME!

THE GREAT point in our New Headers will commend itself to all purchasers, and no other Headers will be used when the great merits of this improvement are known.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are Cautioned not to infringe upon our Patent Adjustable Reel Headers, as they will be prosecuted.

FOR SALE BY OWNER OF PATENT AND MANUFACTURER.

WOODS Improved Prize Mower—Folding Bar: As now made, this is the best and Cheapest MOWER used on the Pacific Coast.
KIRBY SELF RAKE REAPER, is unsurpassable in its work.
KIRBY MOWERS—two Sizes, Greatly Improved.
HEADER WAGONS—Thimble Skein, with and without fifth wheel, do., do., with Screw Hubs,—Mill Machinery, Engines, and Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Pipe and Nails.

TREADWELL & CO., San Francisco, Marysville, and Sacramento, Cal.
33-8.

M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 Front St.,
San Francisco.

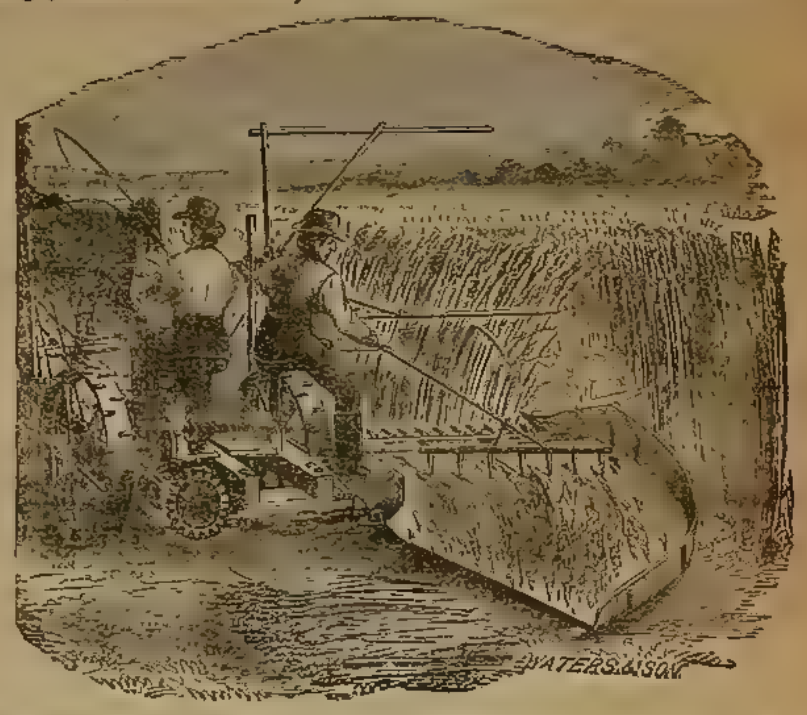
BUCKEYE Mower, Reaper, AND SELF RAKER

NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Portland.

THE BUCKEYE FOR 1870!

THE MOST COMPLETE MACHINE MADE, WHETHER AS A

MOWER, REAPER, or SELF-RAKING REAPER.



For TEN YEARS in California, as at the East, the BUCKEYE is acknowledged A HEADER SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MACHINE!

SALES EACH YEAR CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

Five Thousand Farmers in California have Used them, and Pronounce them the BEST Machines in the Market.

We offer the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER to Farmers with the utmost confidence knowing they are Superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented.

They have been Thoroughly Tested in California for Three Years, and give the Utmost Satisfaction

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SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER!!

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Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

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As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

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WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural men, Nurserymen, Stockmen, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO ENGAGE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTIONS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt

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We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the VALUE OF OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to

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CASH ADVANCEMENTS made on Goods Consigned for Auction Sales. Quick Sales, and Prompt Returns made to Consignees. Consignments Solicited.

Special Attention paid to Sales of Cattle, Horses, and Farm Stock, in any part of the Country, and business promptly attended to.

Regular Auction Sales on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

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THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

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SMALL PARCELS FORWARDED BY MAIL WHEN DESIRED.

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Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent, prepaid, on receipt of stamps, as follows:

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CRANBERRY PLANTS, CRAFTING WAX, OIL PACKING PAPER

CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts. per 100—$4 00 per 1,000—postage paid. The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Bell, Large Mottled Bell, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Buzle Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runners and beaters; best adapted with the Bell variety for Upland Culture.

For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc., enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts. for "Cranberry Culturist."

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Of Superior Quality, in Small Packages for use

OIL PACKIN PAPER,

For Mailing and Packing Plants; a heavier article for covering Hot beds, Manufactured and for Sale by

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ROGER'S ORIGINAL HARPOON

Horse Hay Fork,

IMPROVED.

Greatest Record in the History of Agricultural Implements.

Thirteen [13] First Premium during the Fall of 1869, at NINE different State Fairs, were awarded our unloading apparatus. NINE upon Roger's Original Harpoon Horse Hay Fork, Improved, and FOUR upon Nellis' Stacker, in addition, by Executive Committees. Medals, Diplomas and Honorable Mentions. Successful at every Trial and Exhibition by actual test in competition with the leading articles of their class, which must be conclusive that our goods possess more than ordinary merit to command honors of this nature. These facts, together with the endorsements of the most scientific Farmers and Hay Dealers of the Country; also practical illustrations for depositing hay in mow or on stack, are fully set forth in our PAMPHLETS, furnished free upon application to

ROGERS & NELLIS, Props., Pittsburg, Pa.
33 16

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

A Splendid lot of these,

Best of all Early Potatoes,

And raised here in California can be had at the

New York Prices.

We invite all Potatoe growers to call and see them at our office, where we can show them a sufficient number of testimonials as to their Quality and Productiveness to convince all that the EARLY ROSE is the very

BEST EARLY POTATOE KNOWN.

One of the grand features of this wonderful Potatoe is that it succeeds most admirably in high, dry lands—Some grand results we have here in reports now to be published.

Those who want Pure Seed of California growth, and at New York rates or what it would cost to bring them here, can have larger, fairer and fresher Seed than any that can be imported.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE,

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20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Durability---Simplicity---Light Draft!!

THE WORLD MOWER AND REAPER!!!

The Most Perfect Harvesting Machine Ever Built.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

E. BALL AND COMPANY, CANTON OHIO.

THIS MACHINE is the Harvest-gathering of twenty years' experience in the manufacture of Agricultural Machinery, and takes rank with the PRINTING PRESS, ENGINE-LATHE, and LOCOMOTIVE, in the qualities of Precision, Staunchness and Durability.

ITS FOUNDATION IS A SINGLE PIECE OF SOLID IRON, of shape to resist all possible strains.

Its gearing is shaped to standard gauge, and each cog cut out of solid iron, with mathematical exactness

The working parts are permanently fixed, and fully protected from water, dust, grass, and all other causes of disturbance.

By these means we reduce friction to the lowest point—stop the self-destruction common to all rough cast Machines—avoid breakages in harvest—secure easy draft and the same durability which pertains to cut gear in other kinds of machinery.

The "WORLD" has been tested four years, in the hands of the MOST INTELLIGENT AND RELIABLE FARMERS IN THE LAND, all of whom unite in declaring that, comparatively,

"THERE IS NO OTHER HARVESTER"

The "WORLD" is furnished as follows:—

AS A MOWER—TWO SIZES

COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—DROPPER——TWO SIZES.

COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—HAND RAKE (SIDE DELIVERY) AND DROPPER—ONE SIZE.

All Combined Machines, have two CUTTER BARS. To those wishing to cut Flax or Hemp, a Knife specially adapted to this kind of work, is furnished with the Combined Machines

The California Tornado Thresher and Seperator,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE PACIFIC COAST by

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WHILE unequaled in point of Mechanical excellence, this Machine possesses the not less important merit of being built with the view of special adaptation to the needs of this Coast. In point of DURABILITY, Capacity and Draft, the "TORNADO" stands, by common consent, at the head of the list of

STANDARD THRESHERS AND SEPERATORS.

It is furnished with the improved CAREY, DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER, the excellencies of which are unquestioned.

For Prices and Complete Information, address, or Apply to

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.

Importers of Hardware, Agricultural Implements, and Miners Tools.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST, Nos., 3 and 5, Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Home Miscellany.

POWER OF SHORT WORDS.

The late Professor Addison Alexander, D. D., is the author of the following remarkable composition, which appeared originally in the Princeton Magazine:

MONOSYLLABICS.

Think not that strength lies in the big round word,
Or that the brief and plain must needs be weak.
To whom can this be true who once has heard
The cry for help, the tongue that all men speak,
When want or woe or fear is in the throat,
So that each word gasped out is like a shriek
Pressed from the sore heart, or a strange wild note,
Sung by some fay or fiend? There is a strength
Which dies if stretched too far or spun too fine,
Which has more hight than breadth, more depth than length.
Let but this force of thought and speech be mine,
And be that will may take the sleek, fat phrase
Which glows and burns not, though it gleam and shine
Light but not heat—a flash, but not a blaze!

Nor is it mere strength that the short word boasts,
It serves of more than fight or storm to tell,
The roar of waves that clash on rock-bound coasts,
The Crash of tall trees when the wild winds swell,
The roar of guns, the groans of men that die
On blood-stained fields. It has a voice as well
For them that far off on their sick-beds lie;
For them that weep, for them that mourn the dead;
For them that laugh and dance and clap the hand;
To joy's quick step, as well as grief's slow tread,
The sweet, plain words we learnt at first keep time.
And though the theme be sad, or gay, or grand,
With each, with all, there may be made to chime,
In thought, or speech, or song, in prose or rhyme.

A SOFT ANSWER, ALMIGHTY.

MRS. THOMPSON'S WHITE WARE.

The following tender and touching story we publish for the benefit of all hard-hearted Husbands, who can replace broken crockery easier than they can replace a broken heart.

Mrs. Thompson stood by the kitchen table paring potatoes for dinner. There was evidently something wrong with the little lady, for there was an unmistakable air of "spite" in the way she tossed the potatoes into the pan of cool spring water, waiting there to receive them. It was sultry weather; and through the open window came the sound of mowers whetting their sythes, blended with the call of the robin, and the faint notes of the cuckoo in the shaded woods. But it only irritated Mrs. Thompson—indeed everything irritated her that day. Looking out from the back door, might be seen a lovely landscape, with broad reaches of meadowland, fringed with graceful belts of birch; and softly-rounded mountains lifting their velvety foreheads to the white fleecy clouds, that went slowly sailing across the exquisite ether, like huge drifts of thistle-down. But this also irritated her; everything could be beautiful save her life, and that was cold, and rude, and barren. At least, Mrs. Thompson, in the plenitude of her present unsatisfactory mood, was telling herself that it was.

To begin at the beginning. Jane Lawrence had been an unusually romantic girl, and had gone for two years to a boarding-school. She had always fancied that she would marry some famous artist or scholar, who would take her to Rome and Venice, where she might live in a perpetual dream of beauty. She so loved beautiful things! Perhaps all women do; and that may be the reason so many are found ready to barter love for gold. But, contrary to all her pre-conceived notions, she married Robert Thompson, a plain, practical farmer; and instead of touring it in Italy, she went to live at the old homestead, which had been the abode of the Thompsons for generations. Dreams and reality are so very different, you see.

Robert Thompson was a working farmer as well as a practical man, and all his people worked. His mother had worked in her day, his sisters had worked, he expected his wife to work. She took to it gleefully. She had not been brought up with high notions by any means, and at first the work did not seem so much. But every experienced woman knows how the labor seems to accumulate in a plain farmer's household as the years after marriage go on. There were plenty of men and boys about, but only one woman servant was kept, and Mrs. Robert Thompson grew to find she helped at nearly everything, save perhaps the very roughest of the labor. In place of lounging in elegant foreign studios, or gliding down famed canals and streams in picturesque gondolas, she had butter and cheese to make, and poultry to rear, and dinners to cook in the long, low celled kitchen, and the thousand and one cares upon her shoulders that make up a busy household. Quite a contrast, as must be admitted.

With things a little different, she'd not have minded the work so much, if she could have had nice carpets and tasteful furniture and books, and a picture or two, and flowers. The home was so very hard and practical and its surroundings were getting so shabby. At first she had not noticed this, or cared for it; but every year, as the years went on, made matters look dingier. Old Mrs. Thompson had not cared to be smart and nice; Robert never thought about it. And what though he had?—it is only natural for men to assume that what had done for a mother would do for a wife. In time Mrs. Robert Thompson began to ask that some renovation should take place, at which Robert only stared; the house that had done without painting so long could do yet, and the old things in it were good enough for them. She did not venture to urge the point, but she did press for some flowers. There was a strip of ground under the south parlor-windows where a shrub of sweet-brier grew, sweet-williams and marigolds blossomed in their seasons. But they were old-fashioned, common flowers, and she pined for the rare and elegant plants she had seen in conservatories and public gardens. But Robert Thompson would as soon have thought of buying the moon as such useless things as flowers. The garden, like himself, was all practical, filled with cabbages, onions, potatoes, and sweet herbs. And so went on her unlovely existence, in which dissatisfaction was becoming a night mare. Now and again, on those somewhat rare occasions when she went out to visit her neighbors, and saw how pretty many of them had things, she came home more than ever out of heart. The worst was (or the best) there was no real reason why a little money could not be spent in making the home prettier and happier, for Robert Thompson was doing well, and putting fairly by. But understanding had not come into the man, and his wife was too meek, perhaps too constitutionally timid, to make trouble over it.

The matter to-day—which had just put her so much out—was this: A sewing club had recently been established in the neighborhood. There was much distress amid the poor laborers' wives and families, and some ladies with time on their hands set up a sewing-club, to make a few clothes for the nearly naked children. The farmers' wives had joined it, Mrs. Thompson among others; they met at stated intervals, taking the different house in rotation, dining at home at twelve, assembling at one o'clock, and working steadily for several hours. It was surprising how much work got done, how many little petticoats and frocks were made in the long afternoons. In less than a months it would be Mrs. Thompson's turn to receive the company—for the first time—and she naturally began to consider ways and means. For they met for the entertainment as well as for sewing—tea in the afternoon, a grand meal later when the stitching was over.

What was Mrs. Thompson to do? Their stock of plates and dishes consisted of a few odds and ends of cracked delf, that had once been a kind of mulberry color. She long wanted somenew white ware, she wanted it more than ever now. Grover, the keeper of the village crockery-shop, had a lovely set for sale, white, with a delicate sprig of convolvuli and fuchsias, looking every bit as good as real china. Mrs. Thompson had set her heart on the set, and that morning had broached the subject to her husband.

"What's the matter with the old ones?" asked he.

"Look at them," she answered. "They are frightfully old and shabby."

"I daresay the food will taste as well off them as off Grover's set of white ware."

"But there's not half enough. We have as good as none left."

"Mother has some best china. Where is it?"

"That's nearly all gone. We couldn't put the two on the table together."

"Why not?"

"Oh, Robert! Look at this. It is the shabbiest old lot ever seen."

"'Twas good enough for mother."

Mrs Robert Thompson disdained compliment.

"You'd not have thought of this but for the sewing-circle having to come here. If they can't come and eat from such dishes as we've got, they are welcome to stay away."

There were tears in Mrs. Thompson's eyes. But she crowded them bravely back. He took his hat to go out to his mowing.

"We really want the things, Robert. Those at Grover's are very cheap. I can get all I want for a mere trifle; do give me the money."

"Grover'll have to keep'em for us. I've got no money to waste on fine china," returned the farmer. "By the way"—looked back from the door—"Jones and Lee are coming to give me a helping hand. I want to get the South meadow down to-day if I can—it's a famous heavy crop; so I shall bring them into dinner. Oh, and the Hubbards want six pounds of butter to-night; don't forget to have it ready."

With these words, Mr. Robert Thompson had marched off, leaving his wife to her long, weary day's work, darkened and made distasteful by her disappointment. She was both grieved and angry. It was a little thing, perhaps, but it is the little things of life that delight or annoy.

Existence seemed very bare and homely to Jane Thompson that summer day. With her love of ease, and beauty, and symmetery, how rude, and coarse, and hard, looked all her surroundings. It was only one long, monotonous round of homely toil, unrelieved by any of the little sweetnesses and graces that might make even toil pleasant. She did not often think of it; but she remembered that day, with the faintest little air of regret, that she might have been far differently situated, and as she looked up to the pretty French cottage on the hill, embowered in a perfect forest of blossoming vines, and caught the cool gleam of urn and fountain, something very much like a sigh trembled on her lips. Squire Burnham's wife does not have to beg for a paltry bit of money to set out her table decently," she thought, rebelliously.

And, then, in her spirit of aggrievement, she mentally went over the other things she needed. Why was life to be all toil and bare ugliness? There was no reason; he had plenty of money. A new carpet for the best parlor, paper for the walls, so stained with time, whitewash, paint, some fresh chintz, she remembered it all, as she toiled through the long sultry forenoon with an aching head and discouraged heart. It happened to be washing-day; and on those days she took all the work that Molly might not be disturbed in her help at the tubs.

What business had she to marry Robert Thompson? she asked herself, her slender wrists beating away at the butter for the Hubbards. For in the green and gloomy light that Mrs. Robert Thompson looked at things to-day, she quite forgot the fact that she had fallen in love with the honest, steady, and good-looking young farmer, choosing him in preference to Joe Burnham, whom she might have had. Joe had a patrimony of his own; two hundred a year at least, and a good bit of land, which he rented, and was called "Squire," as his father had been before him. He wanted to marry Jane Lawrence, and she would not. Likes and dislikes cannot be controlled, and she cared more for Robert Thompson's little finger than for the whole of poor, under-sized Joe. Squire Burnham found another wife. And Mrs. Thompson, this weary day, was furiously envying her. Mrs. Burnham could come amidst the rest of the sewing-club, too, and see the miserable shabbiness of the mulberry-ware and the home generally. The butter got beaten savagely at the thought.

(Concluded next week.)

SHARP.

Last Sunday in one of the Sabbath-schools of our city, says the Burlington *Hawkeye*, a juvenile class was questioned by its teacher in regard to the parable of the shepherd and his flock:

"Who is the shepherd?"

"Jesus."

"Who is Christ's lambs?"

"We are."

To test the reasoning capacity of the young urchins:

"If the children are the lambs, what are grown up folks?"

Said a bright-eyed little shaver—

"They are the old bucks!"

There's a moral taught of the following conversation, which needs to be learned by many fathers. Said a little four year old: "Mother, father won't be in heaven with us, will he?" "Why, my child?" "Because he can't leave the store."

Some ill-bred fellow has found out that husbands are like dough, because wives knead them. It has never occurred to us before, but may no this explain why there are so many crusty fellows?

From the display made at our more fashionable parties, it is a reasonable conclusion that it is not her wrongs, but woman herself that ought to be re-dress'd.

TASTE.

No statuary that the rich man ever placed in his window is to be compared with the little expectant face pressed against the window pane, watching for "papa," when his days labor is done.

Men's lives should be like the day, more beautiful in the evening; or, like the summer, oglow with promise; and the autumn, rich with the golden sheaves, where good work and deeds have ripened on the field.

If half of the poor women who eke out a miserable existence in our large cities would go into the country, they would not only better their own condition but that of their sisters left behind. But advice of this kind, unfortunately, is the very last they are disposed to take.

Love, in all its shapes, implies sacrifices. Much must be conceded, much endured, if we would love.

It is said that the Maharajah Duleep Singh commemorates his wedding-day by an annual gift of £1000 to the mission-school in Cairo, where his *wife* was a pupil when he first saw her.

If the heathen thus remember a good wife, Christians should imitate their example.

There is a dignity in *silence*, which though we must not assume it for our own sakes, we may prudently preserve for our cause's sake. And let me add, that there is scarcely any more salutary exercise of self-denial, than to suppress that very thing, which, on ground of feeling, we should be eager to send abroad.

An exchange says that a great economy in the manufacture of bread is secured by the following process. Gluten to the amount of ten or twelve per cent is extracted by boilling water from bran and the flour is kneaded with this infusion, whereby from twenty to thirty per cent more bread is obtained. The bread, of course, is not so white as that of first quality, but is much more nutritious.

Bleeding from the nose is always regarded as an unwelcome event, yet, in the opinion of Dr Hall, it always is beneficial, preventing headache or more serious illness, and sometimes arresting apoplexy and sudden death. Therefore it should not be immediately arrested. When the nose threatens to bleed excessively, it can sometimes be arrested by putting the feet in hot water, or by applying a mustard plaster between the shoulders.

The eagerness of the freedmen for learning is equaled only by their eagerness for land; and they are gaining a foothold on Southern ground. On the islands near Charleston 2000 families have paid for their little farms. During the last year 300 have bought places near Augusta, and a greater number have put up houses near Atlanta. Of the $12,000,000 which the freedmen's banks have taken, at least one half has been saved for actual investment. It is drawn out mainly to buy homes.

REMEDY FOR HEADACHE.

There is scarcely any ache to which children are subject, so bad to bear, and so difficult to cure, as earache. But there is a remedy never known to fail. Take a bit of cotton-batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip it in sweet oil, and insert it in the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

New Advertisements.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY cuts in those parts needing such illustration, so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

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FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully Illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

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JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER

THE FOLLOWING

Flint on Milch Cows—New Edition.....$2 50
Flint on Grasses—New Edition.....$2 50
Harris on Garden Insects—Superb Edition.....$5 00
Book of Fruits—by Baker.....$1 50

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS,

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works, or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the FARMER Office.

33-d WARREN & CO.

Preserve Your Sight!

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Mounted in fine gold, Steel and Shell Frames, accurately adapted to the various conditions of sight. Those in need of Spectacles will find my assortment the most extensive, and receive the attention of one skilled in his profession.

C. MULLER, Optician.

7 I No 205 Montgomery street, San Francisco

DOMESTIC POULTRY—PURE BLOOD,

Pigs, Dogs, Etc.

THOSE who desire to secure Pure Stock of Domestic Poultry are invited to visit our Poultry Yards, and see the varieties for themselves.

We have the following, raised by our ourselves, and guteed Pure Fowls:

LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE LEGHORNS, DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS,

—ALSO—

Aylesbury Ducks---Bronz Turkeys.

These Ducks and Turkeys are New Varieties of great excellence. The Turkeys are said to weigh 20 or 30 pounds each.

We have perfected arrangements abroad, so that we can supply any breed of Fowls, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Pigs, etc., or any kind of small Stock to be procured in the old States or Europe, and supply them at lowest terms.

Those inlted in Stock that desire to procure or gain information about Domestic Als, should Apply to

NICHOLS & WILLARD,
FRUIT VALE AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, CAL.

VERY CHOICE

Domestic Poultry,

POULTRY, EGGS FOR HATCHING, ETC.

GRAY BRAHMAS, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock (Fowls of enormous size—10 to 14 pounds), and the French Table and Egg Fowls—Crave Coeur and Houdan. ent safe by railroad.

C. CARROLL LORING, Importer,
BOSTON, MASS.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASSES, OR SORGHUM, in Ten Hours, without using drugs. For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn.

New Advertisements.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.

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FURNITURE

AND

Upholstery Warerooms

MANUFACTURERS

AND

IMPORTERS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC CO 31tj

NEW

Russian, Turkish & Roman

BATH HOUSE,

No 524 TO 528 PACIFIC STREET,

DR. ZEILE INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT his New Bath House is now open for the accommodation of patrons. Neither pains nor expense has been spared to make this the best and most commodious establishment of the kind, either in Europe or America.

Convenient and separate apartments are afforded for the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air, and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. 31tj

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA recently exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men*.

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us!

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS.

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds. In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2 50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

Miscellany.

SAVED.

The following interesting story is told of Sir Thos Negean, formerly Under Secretary of State of Great Britain. "One summer night he was afflicted with an unaccountable sleeplessness, and being quite weary of lying awake, he got up, dressed and went out at 3 a. m., strolling aimlessly more from daily habit than anything else, down to the Home Office. Entering his private room his eye caught the following entry in a memorandum book. 'A reprieve to be sent to Coiners ordered for execution at York.' Although he knew that he had done his own part of the business, he was seized with a nervous uneasiness, fancying that perhaps the other people had not done theirs. The feeling was so strong upon him that he called up the chief clerk in Downing St., who said that he had sent it to the Clerk of the Crown, whose business it was to forward it to York. 'But have you his receipt and certificate that it is gone?' 'No.' 'Then let us go at once to his house in Chancery Lane.' They did so, and found him in the act of stepping into his gig for a country holiday. He had forgotten the reprieve, and left it locked up in his desk! The fleetest express procurable was dispatched, and reached Lockjost as the criminals were mounting the cart. It too often happens that familiarity with such trusts begets a corresponding indifference to them. The signalmen employed on our railway declare that the hardest thing for them to bear in mind is the fact that hundreds of lives depend upon their constant vigilance, and at the most critical moments sleep, or even recreation sometimes prove almost irresistable temptation, to the neglect of duty."

THE POWER OF MUSIC.

Mme. Adelina Patti's recent farewell at the Opera House at St Petersburg seems to have been a succession of triumphs. After the first act of "Crispino," the Emperor proceeded to congratulate the popular favorite, while the *chef d' orchestre* handed her a magnificent bouquet of camellias with a brooch, in the center of which was an enormous pearl, surrounded by thirty diamonds. This jewel, worth nearly £3 000, was the gift of a club. Six recalls followed. Next came the first act of the "Traviata," followed by eight recalls, a shower of flowers, etc., and the "mad scene" from "Lucia" concluded the performance. After this, however, Mme. Patti was veritably crowned with a wreath of laurels set in a massive gold coronet, presented by the orchestra, the enthusiasm of the audience exceeding all bounds.

ARTIFICIAL CULTIVATION OF SALMON.

The operations for the artificial propagation of salmon at the Stormontfield breeding ponds have this year been carried on with great vigor. The ponds have been stocked with about 465,000 salmon ova, which exceeds the number deposited in any former year by about 100,000. In consequence of the long-continued frost the hatching process was somewhat retarded. The operations at Mr. Buckland's Museum of Economic Fish Culture, South Kensington, have so far been successful. Although on a much smaller scale than the Stormontfield ponds, thousands of fish are annually hatched by Mr. Buckland in the Horticultural Gardens. This year the eggs deposited were in healthy condition, and within the past fortnight several have been hatched out. The varieties of ova which are deposited this year consist of salmon, trout, great lake trout from Lake Neufchatel, American trout, and salmon from Nuaingue. Upwards of 80,000 eggs of the great lake trout from Switzerland have been received during the past year by Mr. Buckland, and have been distributed by him to stock lakes and ornamental waters in various parts of England

By Ya Ready.

There used to be a pious old negro in Boston named Cæsar, and he was in the habit of praying so loudly as to be heard by many of the neighbors. On retiring for the night his petition invariably was: "Lord, send dy angel for ole Cæsar—ole Cæsar always ready." One evening two of his neighbors, good men, but sometimes bored by his "style," thought they would try him on. They took position at his door, and when the usual petition was made that "the Lord would send the angel," ole Cæsar being always ready, they knocked loudly at the door.

"Who dar?" said the darkey.

"The angel of the Lord, come for old Cæsar," was the reply.

Out went the light, a scrambling into bed was heard, and then, in trembling voice, that same old negro said: "Go way, dar! go way! *Ole Cæsar hab dress dis ere year!*"

The walls of Sebastopol have now been completely restored, and upward of three hundred houses built in place of those ruined by the bombardment. A new marble church, in the form of a pyramid, has also been erected in the churchyard of the town. The funds for the construction of this building were raised by a public subscription in the whole of Russia. The chief of the subscribers was the Princess Wassiltchykoff, who gave up for that purpose the whole of her year's pension, amounting to 15,000 rubles. A sum of 200,000 rubles in all was expended on the building. The principal monument in the church-yard is that of Prince Michael Gortchakoff. On it is the following inscription: "Here lie, among warriors, the mortal remains of the man who prevented the enemies of our country from penetrating to this spot." The tombstones of the men are all alike in shape and size, and each of them bears this inscription: "Grave of our Brothers."

Tax seen to be removed—tacks in carpets about spring day.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE PUBLIC!!!

THE

SAN FRANCISCO

PACKAGE EXPRESS

COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

IS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING Passengers, Baggage, Packages, and Parcels from the different Railroad and Steamboat Lines, and delivering the same to any part of the City.

To our friends from the Country this system presents itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc. to our Messengers on the Cars and Boats and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Hackmen or Job Wagons.

The Street Cars run from all Depots to the different Hotels.

Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care will be promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid

Mark Care of

"S. F. Package Express Company."

Commissions for the purchase of goods in this City especially solicited, and articles forwarded as directed

This Company commends itself to the General Public. The same system has been long in operation in Eastern Cities with great success.

GENERAL OFFICE:
313 Montgomery St.

D. V. B. HENARIE, Pres,
T. A. MUDGE, Secy. and Treas.,
H. B. MURRAY, Supt.

31-19

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER

Manufacturers AND Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles

WHIPS, COLLARS

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,
Rare Kinds ROSES,
GERANIUMS,
HELIOTROPES,
FUCHIAS,

We have the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE,

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*,
Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the
FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE,

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33.1

IMPORTANT

—TO—

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $300 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,
37 and 39 SECOND STREET,
SACRAMENTO.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.
JOS. CRACKBON, Secretary.
J. M. GREY, M. D., Physician-In-Chief.
SCHREIBER & HOWELL, General Agents.

AITKEN & CO.,

PREMIUM PIONEER

MARBLE WORKS,

177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh,
SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

A. AITKEN. ISRAEL LUCE.

33-7

STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR STATE and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merit of the H & L AXLE GREASE over all imitators, have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their Premium, their article having stood the test for over fifteen years. They are now prepared to sell their well known Axle Grease at as low a price as any other in the market, New York and Chicago not excepted

P. S.—To consumers—Don't trust to the red cover; ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE Manufactory, No. 144 Natoma street. Depot No. 320 Jackson street. 32 18,

Miscellaneous

PACIFIC INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st.....363,862 82
CASH ASSETS.....$1,113,862 82

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE
OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston,
A. L. Tubbs,
Wm. Alvord,
Jonathan Hunt,
A. S. Forbes,
A. G. Stiles,
A. Seligman,
L. B. Benchley,
Wm. Sherman,
L. Sachs,
Jas. De Fremery
J. C. Bray,
David Stern,
D. C. Mills,
I. Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H. M. Newhall,
G. T. Lawton,
Myles D. Sweeny,
Chas. Mayne,
E. L. Goldstein,
J. O. Earl,
Lloyd Tevis,
Thos. H. Selby,
Adam Grant,
Alpheus Bull,
S. M. Wilson,
D. J. Oliver,
W. Scholle,
Thos. Brown,
Chas. Malo,
Chas. R. Peters,
Oliver Eldridge,
J. R. Roberts,
J. C. Wilmerding,
P. L. Weaver,
Wm. Hooper,
J. D. Fry,
A. Hayward,
T. L. Barker,
Alex. Weill,
Chas. Meyer,
Chas. E. McLane,
M. Rosenbaum
A. J. Ralston,
T. Lemmon Meyer.
Geo. C. Hickox.
NEW YORK:
Louis McLane,
Frederick Billings,
James Lees,
J. G. Kellogg.
Wm. T. Coleman
Moses Ellis,
SACRAMENTO
Edgar Mills,
G. W. Mowe,
C. T. Wheeler.
MARYSVILLE:
J. H. Jewett.
SAN JOSE:
E. McLaughlin.
PORTLAND, OREGON:
W. S. Ladd,
Jacob Kamm.
VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
Wm. Sharon

Officers:
JONATHAN HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.
T. C. GRANT, J. E. BIGELOW, } Local Agents. 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L. AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum;

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H. & L.

Is on the red cover of the package

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
146 Natoma street San Francisco

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers

PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of aper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street,

105

Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $[illegible] per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of in-[illegible]

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. His three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer at the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by EDITOR FARMER.]

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12

The Grain Market has been firm for a little time with ready sales for all choice wheat at an advance in price from last week.

This rise may all be speculation from abroad, or the same feeling here, that our crops may be short, but our "Grain crop" will be heavy over the State in the agregate, though in many places it may be short, the result of bad tillage and late planting.

Extended notes on the crops in another part of this Journal on this subject.

All the varieties of grain are in good demand this week, and quick sale.

The Hay crop will be good, and much grain will be cut for hay.

The Potatoe speculation has exploded, and the market glutted—all other produce in fine demand.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$1 30	@	1 45
do Extra	1 80	@	1 75
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 40	@	1 50
Barley, old, for brewing	1 20	@	1 60
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	1 75	@	2 00
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 50	@	1 60
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	1 40	@	1 60
Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	4 75
do Extra	4 75	@	5 50
Extra Family Flour	5 50	@	6 00
Oregon Superfine	4 50	@	5 00
do Extra for shipping	5 50	@	6 00
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 10	@	2 25
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 50
Bran ₱ ton	21 00	@	22 00
Middlings ₱ ton	22 50	@	27 50
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		@	25 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	9 00	@	9 50
Pontoon Humboldt	60	@	80
Potatoes, Burbanks	55	@	75
Potatoes New	1 75	@	2 00
do sweet	4 00	@	6 00
Onions	2½	@	3½
Onions New Crop ₱ lb	16 00	@	20 00
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	10 00	@	12 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	8 00	@	12 00
Straw ₱ ton			

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Our Fruit market now begins to show its rosy cheeks. Strawberries and Cherries are coming in abundantly and in large quantities—the prices of Strawberries quite low—Cherries are dropping rapidly, as the fruit ripens rapidly. Other fruit will be abundant also.

The amount of Strawberries coming to market this week has averaged 10 and 15 tons daily, some days 20 tons. Cherries, 5 and 6 tons now daily.

Apples, ₱ box	1 25	@	4 50
Apples, ₱ lb	4	@	12
Pears, green, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Plums, ₱ lb		@	
do Large		@	
Peaches, ₱ lb	15	@	25
do Dried		@	
Nectarines, ₱ lb		@	
Apricots, ₱ lb		@	
Cherries, ₱ lb	30	@	75
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Native Grapes, ₱ lb		@	
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb		@	
Melons, green flesh	15	@	25
Watermelons	30	@	50
Quinces, ₱ box	1 50	@	2 00
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	15	@	
do Fresh, Malaga new, dry ₱ lb		@	25
Strawberries, ₱ lb	10	@	30
Raspberries, ₱ lb		@	
Blackberries, wild ₱ lb		@	
Gooseberries ₱ lb	15	@	
Currants, ₱ lb		@	
Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	0 00
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	1 00
Limes, ₱ doz	25	@	50
California Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
do Oregon, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	8 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal Walnuts ₱ lb		@	
California Almonds, green	8	@	15
Cal do dried		@	25

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Vegetable market is very liberally supplied and prices reasonably low.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	8	@	12
do green	12	@	15
Artichokes, (hr) ₱ doz	37	@	50
Brussel's sprouts, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Beets, ₱ doz		@	25
Broccoli, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 75
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbage, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Carots, ₱ doz		@	25
Celery, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Cranberries, ₱ gall		@	00
new eastern, ₱ gal	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₱ lb now	4	@	6
Green Corn, ₱ doz ears		@	
Sugar Peas	5	@	8
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	100	@	75
do cultivated	100	@	00
Onions, ₱ lb	05	@	10
Horseradish	12	@	20
Okra, dried ₱ lb	37	@	50
do green ₱ lb		@	
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 50	@	2 00
do do new ₱ lb	3	@	4
do Sweet	3	@	5
Pumpkins	12	@	25
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches		@	25
Parsley		@	25
Pickles in jars, each	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	6	@	8
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches		@	25
do yellow		@	25
do black, ₱ bunches	25	@	25
Green Peppers		@	
do Red	15	@	20
Squash, Summer	4	@	6
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String		@	50
Green Limas, shelled		@	25
Spinage, ₱ basket	25	@	50
Salsify, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Turnips, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Garlic	20	@	25
Eschalot			25

FISH.

(U. S. Butt.)

The Fish market is now most splendidly and fully supplied, and at fair rates. Our glorious Salmon and Mountain Trout, give us a grand supply.

Salt water Salmon are now coming in freely, and in very fine order. H. S Burr in the California market is always supplied with the best.

Salmon, ₱ lb	8	@	10
do smoked, new	15	@	
do pickled, ₱ lb		@	8
Salmon Trout		@	30
Smelts		@	8
Perch			10
Rockfish			12½
Codfish, dry		@	15
Herring, fresh			
do smoked ₱ 100			
Tomcod		@	10½
Sardines, fresh		@	10
Soleish		@	37
Crabs large ₱ doz		@	
do small			
do soft			
Terrapin, ₱ doz	3 00	@	4 00
Mackerel, pickled, each	20	@	25
do fresh		@	1 00
Shrimps, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders		@	25
Sea Bass	20	@	25
Halibut, rare		@	
Sturgeon		@	75
Oysters, ₱	100	@	5
Lobsters, ₱ lb Eastern		@	
Turbot		@	37
Pompano		@	50
Eels			25
King Fish			

MEATS.

The Meat markets are not so brisk—the increasing use of fruits cut off the demand and sale of meats to a considerable extent—prices the same as last week.

Beef tenderloin, ₱ lb	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	25
do corned	12	@	15
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@	15
do chops	15	@	20
Veal, ₱ lb		@	25
do quilled	15	@	20
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	15
do leg	15	@	20
Lamb, ₱ lb	75	@	100
Head and ears, each		@	15
Pigs' Tongues, each		@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	15	@	20
do Oregon		@	
do smoked		@	
Hams, California and Oregon	18	@	20
Cross' Sugar Cured		@	25
Choice Hams Dunfield		@	30

POULTRY AND GAME.

Ducks, wild ₱ pair	2 00	@	
do tame "		@	
do Mallard "		@	
do Teal, ₱ doz		@	
Geese wild, ₱ each		@	3 50
do tame	2 00	@	1 00
Chickens, Young, each	87	@	1 25
Turkeys, ₱ lb	30	@	35
Hens, each	87	@	1 25
Snipe, ₱ doz		@	
do English		@	
Venison, ₱ lb		@	
Quails, ₱ doz		@	3 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	1 50	@	50
do wild	40	@	50
Hares, each	50	@	1 00
Rabbits tame		@	2 00
do wild, per doz	25	@	50
Squirrel, ₱ pair			

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₱ doz	9 00	@	9 50
Spring Chickens	5 00	@	7 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	25	@	28
Ducks, tame, per ₱	8 00	@	8 50
do wild,		@	
do Mallard		@	
English Snipe,		@	
Geese, tame, per pair		@	
do wild ₱ doz		@	
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz		@	2 50
do wild	75	@	1 00
Quail ₱ doz		@	
Venison,		@	
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

Our Dairy market is now at a low place—Butter plenty and low. Now is the time for families to lay in and pack down the best quality of butter, as sweet grass butter can be had at a low rate, and now is the time to secure it.

Cheese abundant and low.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	30	@	
do do packed		@	
do Oregon packed		@	
do Eastern		@	
Eggs, California, ₱ doz		@	40
Duck eggs		@	40
Partridge Eggs, ₱ doz		@	
Cheese, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Lard, Eastern	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
Honey, new	20	@	25
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb		@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb	28	@	30
do do packed		@	
do Eastern (new)		@	
Cheese, California	12	@	16
Eggs, ₱ doz	30	@	32
Partridge Eggs, ₱ doz		@	
Lard, ₱ lb	14	@	15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ lb	4	@	6
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	8	@	15
do Imported	20	@	25
Mustard Seed	4½	@	5
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	5	@	8
Bees Wax	20	@	25

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The Wool crop has been readily marketed or sent abroad, and with better prices this year, it will prove a large and valuable clip.

Wool	18	@	18
do extra	18	@	25
Medium	16	@	18
do burry	8	@	10
Wool-sacks, new	50	@	60
do second hand	30	@	40
Dry hides ₱ lb	18	@	18
Petaluca County Reg	18	@	20
Green salted, ₱ lb	7½	@	8
Deer Skins	20	@	22½
Sheep skins, wool on	30	@	50
do do plain	15	@	25
Goat skins, each	2	@	50
Refined Tallow	10	@	10½

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	9	@	12c ₱ lb
do. 2d do.	7	@	9c "
do. 3d do.	6	@	8c "
MUTTON—	6	@	7c "
LAMB—	8	@	10c "
PORK—undressed,	6	@	7½c "
" dressed,	8	@	10½ "
VEAL—	7	@	11c "

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suite of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR

3-

Young Man Wanted.

We want a smart and active young man from 16 to 18 years of age, to attend to our Reading Room and Museum, Mailing Papers, etc.

None need apply who cannot bring the best testimonials of character and ability. Must be a good penman and quick at figures.

To such a young man an opportunity of advancement will be given.

A young man whose parents or friends reside in the city would be preferred.

Apply at our office only between 4 and 5 P. M.

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time, Schedule, January 13, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily	Hotel every Wed'sy	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	L	8.00 a m	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	8 45 "		4.50 "
Stockton	"	12 15 "		8 35 "
Sacramento	Ar	2.00 p m		10.30 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2 20 "	2.20 p m	4 30 a m
Junction	"	3.35 "		6 05 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		10 30 "
[illegible]	Lv	5.55 "		11.45 "
Cisco	"	9 15 "		4 30 p m
[illegible]	"	1 45 a m	1.45 a m	12.15 a m
	"	3.35 "		6 15 p m
	"	10 35 "		7 16 a m
Argenta	"	2.20 p m		1 20 "
Carlin	"	5 10 "		7 15 p m
[illegible]	"	6 25 "		9 30 "
Ogden	Ar	8 30 a m	8 30 a m	1 00 "

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily	Hotel every Sat'y	Emigrant and Fr't Daily
Ogden	Lv	6 00 p m	6.00 p m	6 05 p m
Elko	"	9 00 a m		6 20 "
Carlin	"	10.25 "		9 10 "
Argenta	"	1.10 p m		12 10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4 50 "		7 45 "
Wadsworth	"	12 00 a m		8 15 p m
Reno	"	2.05 "	2.05 a m	11 45 "
Cisco	"	6 45 "		7 55 a m
Colfax	"	9 20 "		11.55 "
Marysville	"	10 40 "		1 00 p m
Junction	"	12 16 p m		4.10 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.10 "		6 45 "
				Mail.
Sacramento	Lv	1 30 "	1.30 p m	6 30 a m
[illegible]		3 20 "		8 45 "
San Jose	Ar	6 10 "		12.40 p m
Oakland	"	7 00 "		12 10 "
San Francisco	"	7 30 "	7.30 "	12 40 "

Local Trains.

FROM

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO,
6.50 A. M.	6 30 A. M	5 30 A M.
8 00*	[illegible]	6.45 "
9 00	8 00	7 50 "
10,00*	9 00	
11 00 "	10 00 "	9 50 "
1200* M.	11 00 "	
200 P. M.	12 05 P M.	11 55
3 00* "	2 00 "	
4 00 "	3 10 "	2 50 P. M
5 15 "	4 00 "	
6 30 "	5 10 "	5 00 "
11 30 P. M.	6 50 P M.	6 40 P. M

SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
7 15‡ A. M.	5 36 A M.	4 45‡ A M.
9 00† "	7 30 "	6 60‡ "
9 30‡ "	9 02† "	8 15 "
11 30‡ "	9 42 "	9 00‡ "
1 30 P. M.	11 45† "	11 00† "
4 00 "	1 41 P. M	1 00 P. M.
5 15 "	4 11 "	3 30 "

*To Oakland only. † Sundays only
‡ Sundays excepted.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. 32-20.

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1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefitted* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and the Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by constant access to a "Home Journal."

6th. The *California Farmer* has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for sixteen years steadily and is the *only Agricultural Journal in California*

7th. The *California Farmer* contains the most important information relative to these interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The *California Farmer* contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The *California Farmer* contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Agriculture.

10th. The *California Farmer* is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all engaged in industrial pursuits, and of all good men.

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We desire to procure *Samples* of every variety of Grain, Grass, and every Cereal as well as *Samples of New Products*, and for these we shall be ready to reciprocate in any way desired. We will pay for them, or bestow a full equivalent in some *new Seed or Plants* that may be desired.

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We desire specimens in Natural History Insects, Flies, Frogs Toads, Snakes, Turtles, etc., preserved in spirits, or dried, and for these or any curiosity, will make due return. Send by Wells, Fargo and Co., to our Office.

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The Type which now prints the FARMER will be offered for sale, as we intend to print on NEW CALIFORNIA TYPE.

The quality of the Type can be seen by reading the PAPER. Any one wishing a good bargain can have one by calling at once at our office, or addressing EDITOR FARMER

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM — AND — Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience to purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of the articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE.

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

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Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR MEADOW-LAND.

PAGEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREE SEEDS.

TOBACCO SEED,
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COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates:

50 Packets choicest and best		$10 00
25 do do do		5 00
12 do do do		3 00
50 Packets Good Selected		5 00
25 do do do		3 00
12 do do do		1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

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The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

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Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tub-roses, Pooney-Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops, Very Choice Gladiolt.

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The newest and most approved sorts:

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Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best system of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

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1870!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR

AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

"California Farmer."

With the New Volume in January we begin our SEVENTEENTH YEAR of LABOR with this Journal

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We shall add others with our next issue.

Any other Journal or Periodical desired we will furnish with the FARMER on the most favorable terms when desired.

The Terms of the FARMER will remain the same—$5 per year, $3 for six months, (gold coin) and $1 extra when payments have been delayed, and these terms are unchangeable. A liberal allowance for clubs; when five copies are paid for six copies will be furnished.

We call attention to the Premiums offered, and the Union of other Journals with ours.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers
320 *Clay St.*, San Francisco.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on THURSDAY August 25, 1869

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of ten months, $150

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraval, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

24-3 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President.

A Bargain!

Fine Homestead on the Mountains!!

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Elysian Cove containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land, assorted, and with pleasant surroundings.

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort—Closets, Bath-room, Cellar under house, etc.

The outbuildings are, a good Carriage House, Wood and Chicken House, etc.

A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight years from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been Year.

A good Orchard of 500 Trees, Five to Seven years old, all Good Varieties of Fruit. The Eleven acres of Grape Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden Crops.

There is any quantity of "Uncle Sam's" land of the Best Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

The House is nicely furnished, and, to a person of taste this place can be made a "Little Paradise"

The House and Grounds will be sold a GREAT BARGAIN if applied for immediately, and will be sold for Less than Cost of the Buildings!

Apply to Editor of FARMER. tf

Auzerais House.

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SAN JOSE, CAL.

☞ This HOTEL has been fitted and furnished with reference to the real Comfort and Enjoyment of Guests and the traveller who seeks a Home, Quiet, and Rest. To this end no pains or expense will be spared.

33-5. J. M. STAPLES & SONS, Proprietors

CAREFUL DIRECTIONS.

We would most particularly desire our correspondents to be very careful in sending their Letters, Orders and Remittances to us, as there are several firms of Warren & Co. in this place, and letters will frequently miscarry unless the address is very plainly marked, obtaining the number.

All Letters, Orders, Parcels, &c., intended for this office should be addressed WARREN & CO.,
California Farmer Office

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1870. NUMBER 18.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—No 220 *Clay street (up stairs), below Battery*, SAN FRANCISCO

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☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & Co. PUBLISHERS.

San Francisco, Cal

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EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, April 22d, 1870.

SPRING IS WELCOME.

Spring so impatiently expected, has at last arrived, and the Farmer, like a sensible man, has turned a deaf ear to the politics surging around him, to give all his attention to his fields. The winter, not only in France, but over the entire continent has been severe, less possible in the actual intensity of cold, than in its continuance. Winter crops, on humid soils, have suffered, spring pretender is behind time—live stock is placed for a few weeks on short commons, and every description of out-door labor is in arrear. There is this consolation, that insects, and such pests of the Farm, have been effectually diminished, and on the whole, the prospects of the Agricultural interests are good

THE HORSE SHOW

The Horse Show, held in the Palace of Industry, was a fête Parisian, as well as a test of hippic progress There were 566 entries, and the total money prizes amounted to 84,000 fr. The horses were divided into five classes—those suited for Carriages of a heavy nature—for Brougham, Phaetons, etc.,—for flies, Victorias, etc.;—the fourth class comprised Saddle Horses, and the fifth, ponies. Thus the nature of the exhibition can be divined. The character of the exhibits may be described, week legs and heavy bodies, and *vice versa*. The ruling idea was to exact well—trained animals for their respective purposes, and every facility was afforded by the vastness of the building for displaying a four-in-hand, a pair, or a saddle horse—the latter having not only to go over flat course, but to take an occasional hurdle. Although two breeders from Normandy entered four, and three, score of animals, respectively, the horse dealers of the city, seized the occasion for displaying the "big gooseberries" of their stables, assured, that having obtained the "palace mark," they could command any price. The government has left no effort untried, spared no expense, to improve the breed of Horses in the Empire. Special Schools are established, for the rearing and training of the noble animal, but much remains to be accomplished. Sires are imported from England, the United States and Hungary, to serve the mares, but no harmony is observed in the selection of the latter, and detestable crosses are the consequence. It has been suggested that the appointment of a few ambulatory lecturers would do much to remedy the evil—indeed a course of clinicals at this annual show, would not be unfruitful. The *Cent Gardes*—composed of the giants of the nation, were put through their facings before the Emperor, and proved beyond a doubt that the days of heavy cavalry are over, and that the show soldiers in question, are more at home in ornamenting the grand Stair-cases of the Tuileries, than in the duties of war.

EXHIBITION OF ARMY, SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE.

The most notable feature presented in the National budget, is the reduction of the annual contingent of the army, by 10,000 men—so many arms left at the disposal of productive labor.—Bear in mind, that the French Army is recruited from young, and unmarried men, on attaining their majority. The grant for the support of the Veterinary Schools at Alfort, Lyons, and Toulouse, is 673,000 fr.—the number of pupils at these establishments is 586, each of whom costs the State a mean of 440*fr.* per annum. The credit demanded for Agricultural instruction and regional exhibitions, is nearly 3½ millions of francs. The 52 "Farm Schools," numbering 1,351 pupils, receive for the sustenance of each pupil, 270fr., or nearly double that allowed in previous years. The pupils are not only assisted in an outfit, but receive at the termination of their apprenticeship, a gratuity varying from 300 to 200 *fr.*—as an equivalent for their labor. The three Imperial Agricultural Colleges, at Grignon, Grand-Jouan and La Saulsaii—the latter is to be transferred to Montpellier—count 143 pupils, who defray about two-thirds of their expense, and whose yearly cost, is about on a par, with that of the Cavalry and Artillery Schools. No change has been made in the 14 Reformatory Schools—where Agriculture proves the basis of the system. The grants to the Model Dairy and Sheep Farms have been reduced by 49,000fr., owing to suppressions, while 40,000 fr. are claimed for experimental drainage. There are seven chief, and four sub Agricultural Inspectors The Depôts for Stallions, and other means for improving the breed of Horses, is allowed nearly four millions per year. As a contrast, subventions are voted to the following:—Theatres, 2; Fine Arts 2½—and Learned Societies one, millions of francs. It has been suggested, that the State, should establish Dépots for Bull, as it has done for Horses, and that the army, composed of the pick of the bone and sinew of the country, be employed, in reclaiming the waste lands, instead of leading an idle life in the barrack room.

WOOL MARKET.

France has chalked Australia and the Cape for destroying her wool market, has taken note, that the United States is likely to do the same for her cereals. But it has come to light, that Hungary, has been silently disputing the market already for grain and flour. Since 1868, Hungary exports about 30,000 tons annually of wheat to the European Markets, and 3,000 tons of flour, some of the latter finding its way to Egypt, Brazil, and La Plata. A soil naturally rich, Hungary wants but a few trunk railways and more hands. Sowing, Reaping, and Threshing Machines, are eagerly purchased, as English and American Manufacturers know. It is a curious thing, but true, that the want of Sacks, has interfered with the exportation of grain and flour from this land of Goshen. One house in Paris, supplied 17,000 at the price of two sous—one penny—per month—to be returned free and in good condition.

SCIENTIFIC STATIONS FOR EXPERIMENTS.

There are in France what are called Agronomical Stations—similar to those so numerous in Germany, where pure scientific experiments are carried on in the interests of Agriculture. Distinguished Chemists control these establishments and that at Nancy, has taken a very excellent step. There is no country where the small Farmer is more victimized by the unscrupulous conduct of agents for portable manures than France. Each vender of course, furnishes with the invoice, what purports to be an analysis of the merchandize, but which has as much connection with the article, as Monmouth with Marathon. Recently a clerk in a Manure Store, expressed regret to a customer—that their Chemist was from home—for some establishments keep a Philosopher as others do a Poet—but that he signs for all analyses in his absence! Well, a manufacturer at Nancy, has deposited all executed orders *free* of cost at the "Station"—pays for samples, selected promiscuously *from* the bags, and analyzed, and publishes the results in the local papers.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—TRIAL OF MACHINES

Next year Paris is to have a Monster Agricultural International Exhibition, and in July of the present year, rather an extensive trial of Reaping Machines in the Department of the Seine will take place under the auspices of the Society of Agriculturists. Prizes to the value of 5000fr., will be awarded, and the competition is open to the world. The German Implement Makers are resolved to dispute the field with England and America. The same Society is establishing an Agricultural Club, where visitors to next year's Exhibition can be suitably received. The Subscription is fixed at 100 fr., yearly. The Horticultural Society is to give a series of rewards, for the best cultivated Farmers' Kitchen Gardens—and we are to have quite a monster exhibition on the part of the Market Gardners of Paris—one of the most remarkable sources of the city's food supplies.

Music.

We have received a new "Grand March," composed by Walter L. Lamont and Published by A. A. Rosenberg, Esq., Music Publishers, 139 Kearney Street.

The Grand Musical Festivals at Sacramento may be put down a success—quite a furore to attend it—who did not hear the roar of the big guns announcing a grand success?

Eastern Correspondence.

LETTER FROM AN OLD CALIFORNIAN AT THE EAST.

NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN

NEW YORK, April 27th, 1870.

PICTURE GALLERIES, LIBRARIES AND PARKS.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

The enjoyment of pictures in all wealthy communities is a sure evidence of culture and refinement. A man must not only be rich, but must be educated to give the price of a house and lot for a work of art. As prosperity has smiled upon New York, it has brought fine houses, elegant furniture, extensive libraries, spacious parks and costly galleries of pictures. Among the collections that are celebrated, none are superior and few equal to the one owned by the Hon. Augustus Belmont. Not only is this gentleman possessed of ample means and opportunity to gratify his taste, but he is probably the first connoisseur in this country. He is constantly exchanging his inferior pictures for ones of merit until his walls are hung with absolute gems of art. Mr. Belmont affords the public universally a chance to share in his enjoyment by exhibiting his gallery for some deserving charitable objects. The present opportunity is for the benefit of the "Sheltering Arms." His pictures are royally housed, not that the room is a very large one, but it is perfectly lighted, beautifully decorated and furnished with exquisite taste. Last Friday and Saturday it was crowded by the *elite* of New York, and its vicinity. His catalogue numbers 115 pictures, and when one enters the brilliant room he is confused by the attractions which fascinates his eye on every side. At last he decides upon following the numbers of the catalogue, and he finds that the names of the artists are arranged alphabetically. First are the works of Andreas Achenbach. They are "A Belgian Coast" in which the effect of moonlight is deliciously described and the roll of the water on the beach, a "Storm near Capri" that is vividly portrayed, a "Norway Landscape" in which the foliage is finely treated, and a "Westphalia Landscape" that one stands before lovelng. Before these pictures, so faithful in their style, so true in drawing and so admirable in color, one can stand for hours and then only begin to realize what a master is Achenbach. Ansdile is represented by "Highland Sheep", Bellange by a "Wounded Voltigeur", Beranger by "Baby's Bath." When one is opposite the works of Ross Bonnheur the attention is attracted and absorbed at once. "The Rendezvous de Chasse" is a splendid picture and the animals of course are perfect. Bosboom is represented by a "Church in Amsterdam"; Biers by two exquisite pictures, "The Music Lesson" and "The Widow"; Brissphy by "The Game Seller." Bouguereau's pictures always charm me at once, "The Italian Mother" and especially "The Twins" aroused my enthusiasm, and I could understand well the expressions of delight which I heard so often as the spectators would examine his wonderful flesh paintings. Calame has two fine specimens, "The Lake of Lucerne" and "Summer on the Alps"; Carolus had "Louis XV. and Mme. de Pompadour"; Castan is represented by "The Spoiled Breakfast"; Charet by "The Billet Doux" and "The Billiard Players." The last picture is a miracle of art; it is so exquisitively painted that although the canvass is a miniature and it is crowded with figures in most spirited attitudes, one needs a microscope to appreciate the work. De Camp has "A Farm Yard at Sunset"; De Haas a "Storm at Sea", "Coast at Newport" and "Port of Dover" all fine specimens of this master's style. Delaroche has one number on the catalogue but it is not a good picture to my taste. De Keyser is represented by a superb "Marino Faliero"; De Dreux by "The Hunt"; De Winter by "Coast of Normandy"; Dillens by "Paying Toll"; De Taye by the "Emigrants"; Eybel by a wonderful painted "Old Peasant Women" that will bear repeated examination; Fleury by "The Pillage of Rome", a spirited canvass that attracted universal attention; Frère by a "Peasant Woman" and a "Girl Drinking"; Fauvelet by "The Promenade"; Gallait by a graphic "Alba and Vargas" a Portrait and "Jeanne la Folle"; Geyer has a fine specimen "Baron Munchausen"; Girardet & Guillemin have four pictures; Gérome a "Diogenes" that is considered a good specimen but which does not satisfy me. Herbert, Heiligers & Hamman, have one picture each; Jacquas has two, Irwing one, Johnson & Justin Ouvrie one each; Knaus is represented by two admirable pictures, "The Village Dance" and "The Pastor and Poacher", I enjoyed both very much and returned to them often. By all odds the masterpiece of the Gallery is Baron Leys' "Faust and Marguerite", in drawing, coloring, faithfulness of detail and poetry of sentiment it is indeed a *chef d'oeuvre* of art. Lyhert has a finely painted "Dutch Town"; Madon a "Guard House"; "Old Friends" and "The Toper", excellent all Meyer is represented by a "Sunset in the Mediterranean", "Christ in Galilee"—very fine, "Shipwreck", "North Sea" and two other pictures. Meyerheim, Muller and Monfallet have each a specimen; Merle has one, "The Good Sister" which is most delicately painted; Meyer Von Bremen a "Baby Asleep" that is indeed a thing of beauty; Michelis has "Papa's Birthday", a picture that delights every one; Messonier is represented by two specimens, one "The Cavalier" that is perfect in every way, and is esteemed a remarkable specimen of this artist's work. Millet, Noyen, Omeganto, Plassan, Rosseau, Robert Schwartze, Stevens and Salentin all are represented. Schelfhout has two noticable pictures of Holland Winter Scenery; Ary Scheffer, a family portrait that I do not fancy; Troyon, Ten Kate, Tiedman, Toulmouch, Vander Metin, Verschaur, Verlat Verveer, Van Der Berghe, are all in the number of artists represented. Van Hove has a carefully painted "Dutch Tavern"; Horace Vernet has a small picture, the "Storming of Constantine by Lamoricière" that is painfully described, the dead and the dying particularly are most powerfully painted. Willems has three pictures, Wiessenbruch one, and Zelm one.

I have spoken of the collection in detail because I know two or three of your readers who will enjoy it.

Although I am tolerably familiar with the world of modern artists, I do not pretend to criticise the Belmont Gallery, because it would take too much time, and a more careful examination of the pictures than I am able to give. I simply name those which please me without scrutiny. I have been able to devote only a couple of hours in looking at them while a months time could be profitably employed in comparing them and studying the effects for which each master is distinguished. A picture like a poem needs to be studied to be even understood. The drawing, the coloring, the details and the subject itself can only be comprehended after appreciative and careful examination. I cannot understand how people of otherwise good sense can pretend to an acquaintance with the characteristics of ancient and modern art after six months spent in Europe. The Belmont Gallery I only speak of, heatily, acknowledging its rare possessions, which have manifestly been collected by a person of the highest intelligence in art matters as one of the rare "sights of New York."

M. A. S.

SILK WORMS AT NEVADA.

Those who remember the handsome collection of cocoons, worms, and other material of the sericulturist, which was exhibited at the State Fair last Fall, and again at the Mechanics Fair by Ed. Muller, Esq., will be pleased to learn of his success now. A sketch of his workings we clip from the *National Gazette* of Nevada, of the 4th of May.

The *Gazette* says:

The many experiments made by Ed. Muller in raising silkworms and mulberry trees, for two years past, have confirmed him in the belief of the success of this industry here in the foothills. The practical tests he has made, and the success that has followed, would seem to leave no further doubt as to whether the climate and soil are adapted to the growth of the mulberry and the profitable raising of the silkworm Muller has now about 20,000 worms hatched. These he is feeding on the leaves from his two-year old seedling mulberry trees, of which he has 20,000 now growing in the nursery, at the corner of Commercial streets. From experiments made last season, Mr. Muller is confident that the early hatched worms will do the best, as the temperature is more uniform than in June and July. The heat during the day is from 10 to 20 degrees less than it will be in a month hence, while the nights are but a trifle colder than in the midst of summer Extremes of heat and cold, and lack of ventilation are fatal to the worm. As an evidence of the hardiness of the worm at this time of the year, we notice Muller has hundreds of them on his mulberry trees, hatched in the open air. The principal losses incurred by Muller last season were among his worms hatched during the summer heats, those that came out early in May having been vigorous and healthy. Muller intends to raise about 50,000 worms this year. In his cocoonery he is building racks eight and ten feet in length, five feet high and two feet wide. The shelves on these racks are made by running strips of lath, with the narrow edge up, across, or lengthwise of the racks or stands The latter are placed about an inch apart; papers are to be spread over them, and on these the worms will be hatched and fed. The distance between the laths will afford perfect ventilation, and be much better than placing the worms on boards. With the experience Mr. Muller has had, it looks as if he could avoid, in the future, the difficulties he has met with. We advise all persons who wish to see a cocoonery and the *modus operandi* of raising silk worms, to visit Muller's plantation. They will find Mr. M. ready and happy to give them all the information he can respecting what must eventually be one of our leading industries.

SEED POTATOES.

A correspondent of the *Practical Farmer* gives the following as his experience in selecting and planting potatoes:

"In the spring of 1868 I purchased one pound of Early Rose, which cut into forty-eight single eyes, and planted in the garden with no extra cultivation, yield me 82 pounds of fine large potatoes. I found them to keep remarkably well through the winter, showing no signs of rot. In the early part of May, 1869, I planted this product in the field in rows, about one foot apart in the row, and in August took up forty bushels of fine, clean good shaped potatoes, which are keeping well and show no signs of rot. In taking them up I had them placed at once in the cart (the pickers following the plow) and stored in the cellar, without sunburning, which I think is one of the causes of rot. In preparing the ground for potatoes I always manure the ground thoroughly and plough the manure in and harrow well, and mark out the rows three feet apart. I prefer this to the old plan of manuring in the row, as the contact of the manure with the potato has a tendency to rot in the ground.

"In the spring of 1869 I planted one pound of Climax, which yielded me over forty-five pounds of fine, handsome potatoes; also at the same time, one pound of Breese's Prolific, from which I obtained only twenty-five pounds. I gave these two last varieties no extra cultivation—my object not being to raise an extra crop, but to test what they would do under fair cultivation. Another year's trial will be required to decide on their merits as field crops. I also planted and cultivated in the same manner, four pounds of Worcester, or Reilly potatoes, from which I obtained 2½ bushels.—These are not a large, but a remarkably fine eating potato. I cooked a few of them when about half grown, and they were like little bags of meal.—Also planted at the same time four pounds of Vandever. From these I yield about 2½ bushels of fair potatoes, but they did not come up to my expectations.

"For a late keeping potato I have found none superior to the Pinkeye Russycoat. While most other varieties have sprouted and shriveled in the spring, this one still remains hard and firm. It yields well, always turns out of the ground clean—and in five years that I cultivated it, I have never seen a sign of rot. I find this variety to yield much better from cut sets—unless in a very dry season they grow on until the frost kills the tops.

"The Harrisons gave me a remarkably fine yield last year; but as I did not measure the land planted, I am not able to give the product per bushel. Some of my neighbors complain of the Harrison rotting; so far there is no rot in mine which I attribute to their being taken into the cellar as soon as dug. I would recommend the last named varieties for late planting, and the Early Rose for early use."

RAIN IN MAY.

A pretty shower was sent this morning just before noon at Folsom; it came as a refreshing to the thirsty plants, and the parched earth wherever it fell. We were visiting some vineyards and gardens there, and noted quickly the feelings it created. Each recipient of this blessing speaking only for his own interest—not the general interest.

Several persons who had hay in the field were fearful of injury to their hay, some who had strawberries and cherries ripe were afraid their fruit would be spoiled—none thinking of any good for others.

We met another who had a large field of hay down that heavy rain would injure, and large fields of grain standing that rain would benefit, and he was reticent, he appeared to us like a politician on the fence, waiting to see the result before he could decide what to say or how to act

We do not think the rain will do any injury to the hay crop, as it will soon dry off and be taken up by the hay or by the atmosphere, and this rain was not heavy but like an April shower, but many kinds of vegetation and even grain may be benefited. Heavy showers fell in this city, at Sacramento, Stockton and at many other places; quite a refreshing rain, making the air redolent with a purifying breath.

Our own opinion is that wherever the soil is well cultivated in orchard or vineyard or garden, there will always be moisture enough drawn up from below so that nothing can suffer, well subdued soil can always be cultivated in dry weather and plowing and cultivating even in the dryest weather will produce moisture.

The Northern District is as we learn making their preparations for their coming Fair this Autumn. There is no reason why that District should not have a prosperous Fair.

Fruit Boxes and the Fruit Business next week.

Several Letters received too late for this week will appear next issue.

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NO EIGHTEEN.

ALKALIS—SALTS—ASHES—LIME.

I do not know a rood of our country's surface so rich in all the materials which enter into the production of the Grains, Grasses, Fruits, and Vegetables, which are the objects and rewards of cultivation, that it could not be improved by the application of fertilizers; if there be such, I heartily congratulate the owners, and advise them not to sell. Nor do I believe that there are many acres so fertile that they would not produce more Indian Corn, more Hemp, more Cotton, and more of whatever may be their appropriate staple, if judiciously fertilized. If there be farms or fields originally so good that manure would not increase their yield, I am confident that the first half-dozen crops will have taken that conceit out of them.—Prairies and river-bottoms may yield ever so bounteously; but that very luxuriance of growth insures their gradual exhaustion of certain elements of crops, which must needs be replaced or their product will dwindle. Whoever has sold a thousand bushels of grain, or its equivalent in meat, from his farm, has thereby impoverished that farm unless he has applied something that balances its loss. "I perceive that virtue has gone out of me," observed the Saviour, because the hem of his garment had been touched; and every field that had been cropped might make a similar report whatever its annual loss by abstraction has not been balanced by some kind of fertilizer. The farmer who grows the largest crops is the most merciless exhauster of the soil, unless he balances his annual drafts (as good farmers rarely fail to do) by at least equal re-enforcements of the productive capacity of his fields.

The good farmer begins by inquiring, "Wherein was my soil originally deficient?" I judge that my gravelly hill-sides would reward the application of two hundred loads (or tons) of pure clay per acre, as I think the clay flats which border Lake Champlain would pay for a like application of sand or fine gravel where that material is found in convenient proximity; and yet I know very well that, on at least three-fourths of our country's area, such application would cost far more than it would be worth. Every farmer must act on his knowledge of his soil and its peculiar needs, and not blindly follow the dictum of another. Yet I know few farms which, were they mine, I would not consider enhanced in value by a vigorous application of some alkaline substance—Lime, Salt, Ashes, or some one of the cheaper Nitrates. I should be very glad to apply one thousand bushels of good house-made, hard-wood Ashes to my twenty acres of arable upland, if I could buy them delivered, at twenty-five cents per bushel: but they are not to be had. I doubt that there are a hundred acres of warm, dry, gravelly or sandy soil east of the Alleghanies that would not amply reward a similar application. But Ashes in quantity are not to be had, since no good farmer sells them, and Coal is the chief fuel of cities and villages. The Marls of New Jersey I judge full equal in average value to Ashes which have been nearly deprived of their potash, by leaching, but not quite half equal, bushel for bushel, to unleached Ashes. I judge that average Marl is worth 10 cents per bushel where Ashes may be had for 25. But Marl is found only in a few localities, and a material worth but 10 cents per bushel will not bear transportation beyond 40 miles by land or 200 by water. Salt is only found or made at a few points, and is too dear for general use as a fertilizer. Where the refuse product of Salt Works can be cheaply bought, good farmers will eagerly compete for it, if their lands at all resemble mine. I judge the ton of Potash I ordered fifteen years ago from Syracuse, paying $50 and transportation, was the cheapest fertilizer I ever bought. It was so impregnated with Salt (from the boiling over of the salt kettles into the ashes) as to be worthless for other than Agricultural purposes; but I mixed it with a large pile of Muck that I had recently dug, and, six or eight months thereafter, applied the product to a very poor, gravelly hill side which I had just broken up; and the immediate result was a noble crop of Corn. That hill side has not yet forgotten the application.

—If I should try to explain just how and why Lime is a fertilizer, I should probably fail: and I am well assured that liming has in some cases been overdone; yet I think most observers will concur in my statement that *any region which has been limited year after year produces crops of noticeable excellence.* I cite as examples Chester and Lancaster Counties, Pennsylvania, with Stark and adjacent counties of Ohio. Possibly, results equally gratifying might be secured by applying some other substance; I only *know* that frequent-limed lands are generally good lands, as their crops do testify. I heartily wish that the flat clay intervales of Western Vermont could have a fair trial of the virtues of liming. I should expect to see them thereby rendered friable and arable; no longer changing speedily from the semblance of tar to that of brick, but readily plowed and tilled, and yielding liberally of Grain as well as Grass.—I am confident that most farms in our country will pay for liming to the extent of fifty bushels per acre where the cost of quick lime does not exceed ten cents per bushel; and most farmers by taking, hot from the kiln, the refuse lime that is deemed unfit for building purposes, can obtain it cheaper than that.

I wish some farmer who gives constant personal attention to his work—as I cannot—would make some careful tests of the practical value of alkalis For instance; the abundance and tenacity of on common sorrel is supposed to indicate an acid condition of the soil; and all who have tried know that sorrel is hard to kill by cultivation. I suggest that whoever is troubled with it should cover two square rods with one bushel of quick-lime just after plowing and harrowing this Spring; then apply another bushel to four square rods adjacent; then make similar applications of ashes to two and *four* square rods respectively, taking careful note of the boundaries of each patch, and leaving the rest of the field destitute of either application. I will not anticipate the result: more than one year may be required to evolve it: but I am confident that a few such experiments would supply data whereof I am in need: and there are doubtless others whose ignorance is nearly equal to mine.

HOLES IN THE POCKET-BOOK.

We find the following capital advice from a Virginian, let all profit by it.—ED. FARMER.]

Farmers, mind well that you keep no holes in your pocket-books. If you do, be sure all the "tin" will slip through and be lost, Let us see how some men make holes in their pocket-books:

If you plow shallow, plant inferior seed, and then suffer what comes up to run to grass or fall a prey to insects, you make a hole in your pocket book.

If you turn out your stock upon the common to mix with inferior breeds, or allow them to stray or be stolen, be sure you'll have a hole in your pocket book.

If you purchase abroad what you might easily and cheaply make at home, or grow at home, such things will make holes in your pocket-book.

If you keep bad fences or bad gates, and your neighbor's stock break in upon your growing crops, and then worry or injure them with dogs, and by so doing turn a friend into an enemy, you make a sad rent in your pocket book.

If you spend your time and money at election or stores, drinking and carousing, when you ought to be at work, be assured there is a big hole away down deep in your pocket-book.

If you leave your tools to be thrown about here and there, exposed to all sorts of weather, be sure they will rot and rust and make holes it your pocket-book.

Land undrained and unmanured, stock poorly fed or neglected, orchards left to grow at will or be pruned by cattle, idleness, sloth, tobacco, whiskey, worthless dogs, fine clothes—all these make sad, sad holes in the pocket-book, the memory of which will not be pleasant when the evening shadows come, and you find that you have done nothing for a rainy day. B. W. JONES.

Cottage Home, Surry, Va.

CROPS AND PROSPECTS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The planting season is rapidly approaching in the States of the Northwest, and the Chicago *Republican* intimates that there will be a decided change in the character of the crops cultivated by the farmers of that section. It says:

"The granaries are still full of the products of last year's harvest, held back for a price that will at least cover the cost of production. A comparatively small advance would relieve the agricultural demand for funds, revive the trade of the merchant, and crowd all the avenues to the seaboard with profitable freight. Farm products are embayed, and the producers of wealth are, many of them, stranded, with abundant means, if they could be realized or made available.

"These things have sunk deep into the mind of the producer, and will enforce upon him a greater diversity of farm production. The coming season will witness a marked change in Western agriculture from the years preceding. We shall see a much less breadth of wheat sown, and a great deal more corn, oats, barley, and crops which may be classed as special. Stock, with the exception, perhaps, of sheep, will be everywhere largely increased. More attention will be given to the cultivation of clover and the tame grasses."

More scientific methods of farming will also be adopted, in order to restore the soil from the effects of long continued cropping with an effort to return the elements exhausted from it. In the Northwest States the heavy snows have been very favorable to crops generally, and will insure a large yield of fruit, if the prospect is not nipped by untimely frosts. The present prospects of a bounteous harvest are all flattering.

PREMIUMS.

'THE EARLY ROSE POTATOE.

The wonderful celebrity which is now being attained by the unprecedented excellence of the "Early Rose Potatoe," its great productiveness beyond that of any other potatoe known, its early maturity (7, 8 and 9 weeks) surpassing all others, and its great superiority in *quality*, induces us to try to spread its culture as widely as possible.

We therefore will now offer to every *new subscriber* to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, from the commencement of our new Volume, Four pounds of the "Early Rose Potatoe," mailed to them *free of cost*, as a PREMIUM for 1870. This will give them seed for another year, equal to 200 to 300 lbs.

P. S. All new subscribers to our present Volume who kindly sent their names before this, if they will send us word they will see this seed they shall have the parcel mailed to them free.

LICE ON CHICKENS.

Sprigs of cedar scattered about the fowl house will relieve them of this awful pest. Tar in the chicken trough is a preventive of disease.

Best sugar is exempt from taxation in Wisconsin.

Miscellaneous.

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE

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OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1863, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 21 2-10 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock are equal to sudden changes of weather or over-driving I are no equal

For MILCH COWS particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving the quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the mash of bran slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase the bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($35 per ton,) it is the cheapest food in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of grain.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

29 1y San Francisco.

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

New Varieties of Potatoes.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PLANTING!

GOOD, responsible parties, who have experience in raising POTATOES, and who have good land—that which is adapted specially for raising them,—can learn of a favorable opportunity of raising the

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES,

On Shares;—many NEW KINDS not before introduced.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

FRESH ALFALFA.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year. Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street, (up-stairs.)

Herb Seeds.

Complete Collection of all kinds of HERB SEEDS of Superior Qualities.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

H. C. HAWLEY & CO., 108 Front St., San Francisco.

BUCKEYE Mower, Reaper AND SELF RAKER

NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO. Portland.

THE BUCKEYE FOR 1870!

THE MOST COMPLETE MACHINE MADE, WHETHER AS A

MOWER, REAPER, or SELF-RAKING REAPER.

For TEN YEARS in California, as at the East, the BUCKEYE is acknowledged A HEADS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MACHINE!

SALES EACH YEAR CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

Five Thousand Farmers in California have Used them, and Pronounce them the BEST Machines in the Market.

We offer the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER to Farmers with the utmost confidence knowing they are Superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented.

They have been Thoroughly Tested in California for Three Years, and give the Best Satisfaction

SOLE AGENTS FOR C. AULTMAN & CO'S.

CELEBRATED

SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER!

Also the Genuine

HAINE'S HEADER.

Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois. Also

Hollingworth's Wheel Horse-Rake,

(The most Improved Rake in Use,) And a complete stock of

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,

108 and 110 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

WALTER BROWN & CO.

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN. HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK.

Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

31-22-1y

CAST-STEEL DAIRY KNIVES

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by O. C. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO., "Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,

and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

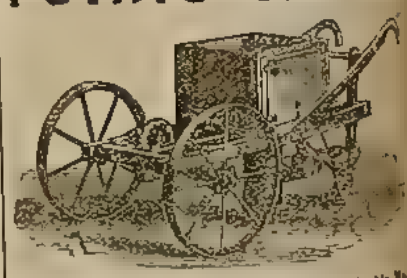
The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express charges paid, $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office,

WARREN & CO.

TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER.



This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such dimensions as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over the ground that can be plowed

No intelligent farmer can ... that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attention to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Instrument, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office

WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay street, up stairs.

H. S. BURR,

(Successor to TESSMORE MAYER)

DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT FISH,

—101 & 103—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS

IMPROVED STOCK

Premium Chester White Swine.

Pure Breed Poultry, Etc., Etc.

BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular.

THOMAS D. SMITH & Co, Plantsville, Conn. 31-4

Horticulture.

"WHAT'S IN A BOTTLE!"

(From the French of ANTONY REAL.)

CONTINUED FROM No. 15.

V. ABSINTHE.

The man who drinks absinthe is an object of compassion, because the only means of restoring the faculties of his heart and of his brain would be a return to the use of wine,—and alas! he is tired of wine.

One day wine no longer contented him—he sought intoxication in liquors, in absinthe. From that time forth mirth departed from him, his spirited sallies gave place to a fixed idea—he became moody, taciturn; he preferred solitude to the assemblage of boon companions. No more did the blue sky reflect itself in his eyes, no longer did his pulse respond to the whispers of the summer breeze. Perpetual dejection casts its leaden shadow upon him, and he fell out of the ranks of society. Life hung heavily upon him, and ere long he could only support its burden in the midst of a stupid torpor. Little by little his wits were blunted, his forehead stiffened, his glance lost its lustre, and his hair turned grey. A gloomy picture—the decrepitude of youth!

In this condition man no longer possesses either the moral or the physical sense; his very palate is deadened, he knows not when he eats nor when he drinks. He is no longer living, he is dead.

True, this depth of degradation is not reached at a single bound. Poison acts slowly upon certain natures, and many a thoughtless drinker says "Absinthe does no harm, look at such a one, he is eighty-four years old, and has never passed a day without taking absinthe." Yes, many delude themselves by citing these exceptional instances, and while still young, with anxious minds and quivering frames, present to society the spectacle of their terrible debasement.

What infatuation then impels thee, thoughtless drinker, thus to slay thy body and thy mind? If absinthe has not yet undermined thy health, if it has not yet muddled thy faculties, have a care lest it carry thee to the point of imbecility, or at least, lest it cause thee one day to merit that title the most withering, the most disgraceful of which I have ever heard; that of *the drunkard*.

VI. WHAT'S IN A BOTTLE OF TOKAY?

Let us get acquainted now with the contents of another bottle, a liquid quite different from the former. The mere thinking of the golden grape-juice of Tokay will drive off the disagreeable impression which the description of the absinthe bottle has made on us.

It was in 1805. Napoleon had been victorious at Austerlitz. France, triumphant and irresistible, was in position to impose her own terms on Russia, Prussia and Austria. For some time past the plenipotentiaries had been assembled at Presburg.

M. de Talleyrand represented France, and the Prince of Lichtenstein and Count Giulay for Austria. They were on the point of signing the treaty by which Austria consented to lose a population of three millions of souls, and a revenue of fourteen millions of florins. It was further agreed by a secret clause that Austria should, within six months, pay to France forty millions of francs.—"The figure," Mr. Talleyrand was heard to observe, "is extremely low for the redemption of the contributions imposed upon the conquered provinces; I would therefore propose—"

"What more?" exclaimed, with one voice, the two noble representatives of Austria.

"Do not be alarmed; my demand will not disturb your finance, or diminish your provinces."

"What is it, then?"

"What I desire is for myself,—and for you also, if you ever do me the honor to allow me to receive you at Paris."

"Pray, explain," repeated the impatient diplomats.

"Well, I ask for a secret article, stipulating that before the treaty is signed, I shall receive a diplomatic present of a hundred bottles of wine of Tokay.

The new clause was inserted without opposition. It was only twenty-five days later that Mr. de Talleyrand set his name to the treaty. The illustrious negotiator, as distrustful as appreciative, insisted upon the delivery of the wine as a condition precedent. During these twenty-five days France was somewhat agitated by the expectation, somewhat delayed, of news of the treaty of Presburg, as the fruit of the victory at Austerlitz. Who would have thought that, at that moment, the peace of Europe depended on some bottles of Tokay!

Sixty-five years have since elapsed, and at this day every wine merchant can regale his friends with a bottle of the wine then reserved for the great men of the world.

LOST MAILS.

Since the inauguration of the Rail Roads, our mails come in quick time to former rates, 7, 8, 9, and 10 days from Eastern States, and a brief time from Europe. But with all this speed "haste makes waste," proves true in many cases, for we often find papers that seem to have been mailed for weeks, some of a month old arriving, as if they had stopped on the way to rest, and if it is so coming, may it not be so going. If our subscribers find it so, or if our Exchanges find numbers missing, please let us know, and we will replace. By and by neither snow nor delays will impede.

SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

"Since the introduction of Hovey's seedling, this department of strawberry culture has had new life and vigor infused into it, and has resulted in affording high gratification to those engaged in it, and proved of decided benefit to our country.

This fruit, is so soon and so easily raised from seed, that the process invites to a very attract re series of experiments. Almost any one can experiment in a small way; and the person who shall produce a strawberry of the size of Hovey's Seedling, or of the size and productiveness of McAvoy's Extra Red, combined with the exquisite flavor of Burr's New Pine, will be a benefactor.

Perhaps the easiest way is to select the largest ripe berries of the best clons of pistillates, raised in close proximity to one of the best staminates, and crush them in a bed of pure sand, mix them, and let the seeds dry and ripen for two weeks or a month; then sow them in light soil, in a partially shaded spot in the garden, carefully water, and in winter protect them with a covering of straw; in spring transplant them, one plant in a place two feet apart; carefully remove all runners until the plants have borne; select the best for further trial, and throw the rest away. A better way, if convenient, is to sow the seeds and sand in a cold frame, provided in a northen exposure, and transplant as above directed."

We hope the above plan which we copy from "Pardee," will be tried by the Strawberry growers of California.—[ED. F.

WEATHER SUITABLE FOR SULPHURING.

The following plan we take from the Sulphur Cure, the Book alluded to in our last, and from which we give the article on Mildew in our Horticultural Colum.

Only in the greatest emergency would it do to sulphur vines while it rained. I know it has been recommended, and is even practiced in the colder grape regions of Europe, to perform the operation early in the day, in order that the dew on the lower side of the leaves shall cause the powder to stick there; but such is by no means the practice in those hotter countries where the disease is strong. The sulphur, being insoluble in water, acts on the disease only in the form of vapor, and it will not turn to vapor except in a heat equal to about 68° Fahrenheit. There is no use in putting it on unless the thermometer shows that temperature to exist in the vineyard at the time it is put on, or afterward and before it is blown or washed away by wind or rain. Fortunately, a greater heat is required to bring the mildew into life than to produce the vapor which destroys it. As much as two or three hours at least of the right temperature are needed to make the remedy take effect; and, if a considerable rain should fall before such time has elapsed, the work must be done over again within two or three days afterward.—After the leaves have grown large enough to shelter the fruit, and to some extent each other, as in late June, such a renewal becomes less important.

STATEMENT

— OF THE —

CONDITION

— OF THE —

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends $396,854 80.

Loans on first Mortgages ..... Estimated value premises Mortgaged $1,620,250		$562,486 61
Buildings on premises insured for 325 600		
Loans on collateral		451,500 00
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is $393,977		
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000.....		150,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank.....		41,872 90
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York.....		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued.....		146,920,73
State and Federal stamps on hand.....		[4,297 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets		146,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1,696,864 80

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	261,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,.....	331 013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 52
Amount received from rents	10,967 00
Total.....	$1,184 223 54

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,237 21
Amount paid for marine losses.....	141 374 87
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,619 96
Paid for commissions to agents.....	108,765 57
State and Federal taxes.....	42,045 63
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payments	117,650 79
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000 00
	$1,039,694 03
Net amount fire risks written during the year.....	$653,799 724 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year	33,428,228 00
Amount fire risks [force December 31st 1869.....	$45,292,301 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st. 1869.....	2,971,937 00

J. HUNT, President.

A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 33-4.

Miscellaneous.

13 FIRST PREMIUMS.

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES.

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867-8

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

36-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be sure that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

RAISIN,

And other choice

GRAPE CUTTINGS.

ALSO

WINES AND BRANDIES

Of the choicest variety on hand and

FOR SALE.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY State Agricultural Society, 1867,

TO THE

Natoma Vineyard.

BEN. N. BUGBEY, Proprietor.

Postoffice address Folsom, Cal. 28-2

G. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

THE GOLDEN QUEEN,
THE GREEN PROLIFIC,
PEABODY'S PROLIFIC,
DR. NICAISE,
EARLY SCARLET,
AGRICULTURIST,
AND JUCUNDA.

For Sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

RAMIE SEED, PURE & FRESH.

We have the GENUINE FRESH RAMIE SEED, in Packages, for sale only in small parcels neatly done up for mailing.

Packages $1, each.

At the FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

LAKE

VINEYARD WINE

COMPANY.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world.

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co

Corner Sansome and Jackson Streets,

May 1st, 1869. San Francisco.

32-1

Blackberries, Raspberries

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,
WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRIES,
BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES,
DAVISON THORNLESS RASPBERRIES,

—ALSO—

STRAWBERRIES

Of all the choice kinds. For sale by

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office.

The Salem Grape.

WE entertain no doubt that the SALEM and other members of "Roger Hybrids," will succeed perfectly in California, and ship in splendid condition to the Eastern Markets.

Our stock of the SALEM, is by far the largest and best in the country and warranted genuine.

Strong plants of the SALEM, packed free, at $1,50 each, $9,00 per doz., or $35,00 per hundred.

ROGERS Nos 4. 15, and 19, $1,00 each, $6,00 per doz and $25,00 per hundred.

MARTHA, RUMELAN, and WALTER, (new and promising varieties,) $2,00 each or $12,00 per doz.

VINES packed with great care in double boxes. Secure from frost or heat, either by Pacific Rail Road or the Isthmus route.

For further particulars, or Illustrated Circular, Address

I. H. BABCOCK & Co.

5-33. Lockport, New York.

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT,

CHEAP,

and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

33-1 Proprietors.

Valuable Patents

FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics' to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same.

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

Something New.

Two Million Copies of the Annual SHAKSPERIAN ALMANAC for 1870, will be given away, and in order that the distributing may be made as rapidly as possible, I should deem it a favor to send, pre-paid, ten or fifteen copies to any person who will judiciously distribute them in his locality. One of its features are he Seven Ages of Man's Life, illustrated in a masterly manner. Address, DR. O PHELPS BROWN.

33-7. No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

LEGAL DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.

Address, M. HOUSH, Attorney,

16-33. No. 79 Nassau Street, New York City.

Miscellaneous.

SUGAR CANE AND SORGHUM MILLS, Evaporators and Horse-Power embodying all the recent improvements, and taking the lead of every kind in market. Manufactured by GEO. L. SQUIER & BRO., Buffalo, N. Y. Either Sugar or Sorgum Manuals for 1870 sent free. 33 18

TREES.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

1870.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Orders for large or small quantities promptly filled. Packing performed in the most skillful and thorough manner.

SMALL PARCELS FORWARDED BY MAIL WHEN DESIRED.

Nurserymen and Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent, prepaid, on receipt of stamps, as follows:

No 1.—Fruits, 10c. No 2.—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No 3.—Green-house, 5 No 4.—Wholesale, Free. Address—

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CRANBERRY PLANTS, GRAFTING WAX, OIL PACKING PAPER

CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts per 100—$4 00 per 1 0.0—postage paid. The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Ball, Large Mottled Ball, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle. Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper. Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runners and bearers; best adapted with the Bell variety for Upland Culture.

For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc, enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts. for "Cranberry Culturist."

Grafting Wax

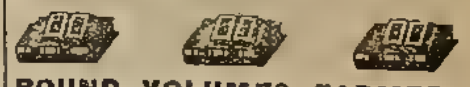
Of Superior Quality, in Small Packages for use.

OIL PACKING PAPER,

For Mailing and Packing Plants; a heavier article for covering Hot-beds, Manufactured and for Sale by

F. TROWBRIDGE,

33-2. Milford, Conn.



BOUND VOLUMES FARMER

☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $3 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c., and the Whole series of Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and invaluable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us.

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office.

JUST RECEIVED—GOOD THINGS.

WE have received the following, which are among the good and rare things needed:

Fresh Cranberry Plant

(The Large Bell Variety,)

Ramie Seed, Fresh,

WATERMELON, CANTELOUPE,

AND

MUSKMELLON SEEDS,

EXTRA QUALITIES,)

Flower Seeds, Choice,

MIXED LAWN-GRASS, ETC:

For sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

WE have received an Invoice of Italian Chestnuts in Very Superior order fresh and in the best condition for planting

We have them put up in Packages of ONE DOLLAR EACH, MAILED free to purchasers.

WARREN & Co., FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY EVENING MAY 19 th., 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the Farmer Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the California Farmer, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half those rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in each issue to our Journal, to which we would direct their special attention.]

☞ Special attention should be given by our Farmers to the Essay of Horace Greely, under our Agricultural head.

We desire of Farmers to note what Mr. Greely says of the value of Gypsum to the Soil and Crops of every kind, also to the all importance of deep plowing and most thorough cultivation.

Thorough cultivation with deep plowing, is ably handled by Mr. Greely, and we hope his council will be heeded by our Farmers here.

We call special attention to the article in our columns upon Coal Gas Tar, as very important to our Farmers who must look to the subject of feeding the soil.

The sketch of our esteemed Correspondent, upon the Art Exhibition of Hon. Augustus Belmont, will be read with much interest, these letters of "M. A. S." are always eagerly sought for and read as eagerly.

The Agricultural College Letter, and Articles of the Constitution, should be read by our Farmers. Their own interests are most intimately identified with it.

Our "European Letter."

Our readers will find our European Letter of particular moment and value to them, showing our Grain Market abroad, and how France values the matter. Our Managers of Fairs, and our public men, our Regents, of our Agricultural College, should note what France is doing for Agriculture.

Our valued Correspondent, "M. A. S.," of New York has another Letter in the Farmer this week. We hope our Correspondent will reply to the wishes of his many and warm friends here, and not forget we are looking for him every train of cars, among the many distinguished friends that are now daily coming over the Railway to our sunny land.

EXTRA NUMBERS.

We make it one of our plans in the dissemination of such agricultural information as we deem of particular importance and value, to issue and send out hundred or thousands of Extra Copies of our Journal, and send them broadcast, freighted as we hope with seeds of truth that may accomplish great good.

Of such editions we mail copies to active, prominent and influential men everywhere, and to Postmasters, ask them each and all to *read* and pass to others that the greatest good may be done.

The present number of the Farmer contains much that we trust will prove of value to the reader, and we hope many who read will co-operate with us in our work, and extend the influence of our Journal.

Those persons who wish to give correct views of our State and its resources, a correct market report of all the products, should send the Farmer regularly to their friends.

Look to your Orchard Trees.

Our orchardists are too neglectful of their orchard trees, many are not pruned at all, the whole strength allowed to go to making wood instead of fruit. Fruit growers should *summer-prune* their fruit trees as well as their grapevines—shorten all bearing branches—*thumb prune* all the young wood before the bearing spurs.

Look to your Vineyards.

Now is the time to watch the vineyards and be prepared to ward off the attack of the "Mildew," "Thrip," or any evil to the vine; also to watch its growth, and nip out all the lateral branches above the fruit; the judicious pruning, enlarges the crop, and secures a better quality also.

SEASONS, CROPS, ETC., ETC.

A little dash of rain for a refreshing looks as the rain drops hang on the leaves and blades of grain, like diamonds, and coming like tear drops shed for mans perverseness and ingratitude, and his continual complaining, instead of a song of gratitude and thankfulness for a greater amount of good than he deserves

The Season for all our crops has been as a whole very favorable, and those who will carefully observe, will find it so, and the many and useless as well as frivolous reports will all pass away like chaff before the wind, while the solid results of a wise and constant effort on the part of intelligent farmers will show a good and a large harvest for 1870.

We herewith annex a few reports of the condition of the Crops from various sources, to show that what the Journal has stated will be found the correct condition of things.

In our intercourse with men who talk about loss of crops, and failing harvests, we have never yet found a solitary instance where crops have failed, save when the tillage was late and poor, and the planting late also, and when all the wise and proper rules of Season and system was wrong.

We find it as a general rule also that these reports come from hearsay, not examination, and we doubt very much if our City Commercial Reporters ever have the time, or take it, to go and see for themselves in order to substantiate their reports. We go and see for ourselves Herewith we give some of the reports.

NEWS OF CROPS DOWN SOUTH.

We clip from the Sunday Los Angeles *News* the following, which shows that crops are *not lost there*, but good wherever they have had due attention. That paper says:

"Advices indicate that in the region of El Monte and Los Nietos, where the lands are moist, good crops are anticipated. The same expectations are indulged by those whose lands can be irrigated. From non-irrigable lands short crops may be anticipated—short when compared with the enormous yield which alone is considered by our farmers a good crop. Deep plowing, a thorough pulverization of the soil and diversified culture is what needs to be practised by our farmers. The two former will obviate, in a great measure, the apparent necessity for our maxium yearly rain fall, and the latter will enable the farmer to make money from one portion of his crop if another fails. Of the grasses, our personal observation leads us to conclude that upon the plains it is a comparative failure. It is short and under the burning sun will rapidly dry up and disappear. Along the foot-hills and in the mountain ranges the grazing is good. The stock raisers with wise forethought, are keeping their stock, sheep, cattle and horses, upon the plains as long as possible. In the mean time the grass along the rolling lands and mountain sides is coming forward finely, and when the plains become dry an abundance of fresh food will await the herds. This we regard as a fair statement of the situation. The talk in the upper counties of the danger of starving cattle in Los Angeles is all gammon and is made only in the interests of those desirous of "killing" the price of meat.

In addition to this we say that the moment good cultivation is practiced the irrigation plan will cease. In conversation with a large cultivator, directly from this section, he says emphatically no crops are lost where there has been good cultivation and due attention.

NEWS FROM SUTTER COUNTY.

A large cultivator from the banks of the Sacramento, near Nicolaus, says: Our crops look well. All crops put in early and on well tilled land looks well and do not suffer. It is only late planting, shallow and poor culture that has caused this hue and cry about poor crops—the crops properly cared for are good, NEVER BETTER

FALSE NEWS.

There has been a great wrong done by the press of this State in reiterating the cry of *Drouth* and lost crops. Persons of good sense should rebuke those journals and all who who reiterate it, for it is a SLANDER upon the reputation of our State. Every penny a liner and every petty commission merchant, neither of whom have seen a grain-field this year or know of what they speak, talk about the "loss of crops" as if they were assured that it was so, when it is mere hear say, and these informers of the press know no more of the crops, their condition, or of agriculture itself than at turkey gobler knows of the Greek language. Our State suffers greatly from such news and this kind always flies fastest.

A late publication of a large sheet of paper, is used by new men, in the Agricultural interest, pretending to be to benefit Emigrants and enlighten everybody abroad upon the "Resources of California," and announced as a valuable publication of "a hundred thousand strong," is a most unfortunate speculation for our State.

Many of the statements are gravely erroneous, and will tend to the injury of our State. We feel that we are called upon to speak plainly when a paper is sent abroad purporting to represent the agricultural interests and the crops when it only injures the cause and the State also.

We regret thus to speak, but duty compels us to do so, for when men who knows nothing practically of agriculture, send out errors, *we* will send out a remedy for their evil. Those whose names are appended to that doctrine of errors had better have kept on their usual course, the one to Politics the other to the Race Course there they may excel.

We shall in our next show up some *few* of their errors, were we to give them all we should have to publish a *Blanket Sheet*, also, We deeply regret that such errors have been sentforth, we hope, however, only a few of the "hundred thousand" have crossed the line of our State. A bundle of them came to our office through the mail, and, as we suppose for examination and notice—we shall do both fairly and truly.

IRRIGATION VERSUS CULTIVATION.

For some time past the Journals of our city, especially the *Alta* and *Bulletin* have had quite a warm debate upon the two all important theories named above, for nothing could be more important for our farmer to know than a proper system of culture in a dry country like ours.

To disputants like the writers in these two journals named, which seems to know but very little practically be their arguments, the battle between them appears to us like the "Kilkenny Cats."

We esteem the *Alta* in its advocacy of Irrigation very fallacious and wrong and destined to work injury to our State with people abroad as it induces them to believe we cannot raise a crop here without irrigation, when the very reverse is the real truth. Many of the statements recently made in the *Alta*, will, in our opinion do a serious injury abroad where that paper is not known.

The *Bulletin* takes a wiser and truer view of this question, and in the discussion has all the honor of the fight, for it is on the right side by advocating Cultivation instead of Irrigation, and has good practical proof that this is the system for a dry county.

It is a serious matter for a public journal to advocate a new doctrine so erroneous as Irrigation, all the history of the past is against it. there has been millions of dollars wasted for windmills and watering troughs, as many can well remember them, in the early years upon our orchards, vineyards and gardens almost everywhere, now they are done away with, and more cultivation of the soil, is found far better than water poured on the surface.

We have been much surprised to read the several articles in the *Alta*, advocating a system that is so erroneous in a climate like ours. If the Agricultural editor of the *Alta* will take the trouble to examine the system of European Culture, deep cultivation as a means of creating moisture, it would never again advance the miserable doctrine of Irrigation in our State.

The *Bulletin* has the right side of the question, and is sustained by the good results all round us of deep culture, besides the fact, that our best cultivators everywhere advocate Cultivation and not Irrigation.

The evidences we give in this number from various sources we thing is enough to convince any one of the fallacy of the erroneous doctrines of the *Alta*, or of any fears of our crops from failure, even the famous Sacramento *Union* begins to own up to the misrepresentations of the condition of our crops.

We do not design further to discuss the matter only to copy an article we find in the *Bulletin* of last Saturday with a letter from W. R. Olden, Esq., of Anaheim, which is very pointed on the cause of the failure of crops by reason of shallow plowing.

It will be seen that Mr. Olden says his soil is in splendid order, that means, not the *hen-scratched* system named, but well cultivated; and he also pointedly approves the doctrine of subsoiling and deep plowing in order to *produce moisture*. Mr. O. is right. Deep cultivation will always produce moisture.

That irrigation is not indispensable to the successful cultivation of the lands in Los Angeles county, is a fact which has been clearly proven by the experience of many intelligent farmers. The fogs and subterranean water which rests in these valleys gives, if the soil be kept loose and pulverised, more than sufficient supply of moisture for the raising of crops. Recent settlers north of Anaheim, fearing the effects of the drouth, proposed to construct a ditch to convey water from the Santa Anna river, to irrigate their lands. Several old residents refused to co operate in the movement, and we publish an extract from the letter of one, relating to the condition of the crops this year, which has been so unusually dry, and giving his opinion on the subject of irrigation. The writer is W. R. Olden, and his letter is dated Anaheim, May 6th:

"Farmers in the Northern part of this State are hard to please about rain; if we had only one-third of what they have, there would be no complaint here, we have only had a few light showers that fell at long intervals, and did not penetrate the ground, and were soon dried out by the North winds that followed. The fact is, the farmers don't deserve to have crops; they plow from one to three inches deep and then *trust to luck*. With abundant rains they make a crop, but let a short interval of dry weather ensue, and their "hen scratched" fields soon dry up. The case is the same here. Hardly any one does any more than scratch the soil, and, of course, excepting in a few moist spots, the grain is dried up and dead.

My potatoes are growing splendidly and promise a good yield. Part of my barley looks very well; that part which was sown on dry ground does not look so well. The flax is growing well and looks remarkably prosperous, stands the dry weather astonishingly; it was sown at least one month too late, but as it is I hope to get a fair crop of seed—but it will be too short for the fibre to be much, unless we should have rain, which I do not expect.

I hope to make a fair crop of both corn and beans; the former I have planted and the latter I am planting now. The soil is moist and in splendid order, and if the fogs don't dissapoint me as well as the rain, I shall continue to plant them for three weeks to come, and intend to subsoil all the land I plant hereafter. I place my dependance entirely upon the natural moisture.

The vineyards look splendidly, and none of them, or very few, have been irrigated; they don't require it, deep rooted plants find plenty of moisture in this section of the country. Irrigation on a large scale is a humbug, deep plowing is all that is required. If I had been here two months sooner I would have had full crops of everything. I am, however, confident of a fine return.

VINEYARDS AT FOLSOM.

This part of our State is becoming valuable in the wine interest, the Red Lands of that region proving most excellent soil for the Vine.

The Natoma Vineyard, that of B. N. Bugbee Esq., is the largest and most flourishing and prosperous, being very extensive, embracing in all the Vineyards, over 100 acres, containing 50 or 60,000 Vines in bearing order, of the very best varieties of grapes known. There are two principal Vineyards, the Natoma and the Durco, but all the wines are known as the Natoma Wines.

Mr. B., is annually enlarging his Vineyard by adding each year 20 to 25,000 vines of such kinds as prove the best for wine, it being his determination to establish a reputation for his wines both at home and abroad, that shall be worthy of having.

Mr. Bugbee has greatly enlarged his Vineyards and surroundings, and replaced the buildings destroyed by fire,—and has in his business the best implements, machinery, presses, vats, casks, etc., etc., that can be produced. He erected at his place the first new Patent Distilling Apparatus, recently invented, which expells the *fusil oil*, and all his other materials for his business are of the most approved order.

Mr. Bugbee purchased the large building that was erected for Coover and Stocktons, Flouring Mill at Folsom, and has converted that into a Warehouse and Cellar for his wines, where we saw and sampled his excellent wines on this visit.—His present stock on hand is about 40,000 gallons, the cellars under his Warehouse are 75 by 125, clean, airy and excellent.

We tested Red and White wines of several ages, made from different kinds of grapes, also his Port wine, his Brandy, and Sherry, all of which samples were excellent, and several of them would astonish the Vintagers of Europe, by their superior quality. We also tasted his Champagne—richer and sweeter than imported wines, but very fine; his brand of Champagne is a singular one, being as follows.

Syrrcus
or
Priente Cuvee
de
Anotan.

This curious title for a wine will puzzle many persons, as to its derivation—how many can give it to us, we are amused and pleased at the authors ideas for a name.

Mr. Bugbee deserves great credit for what he has done to advance the wine interest of our State. Of the further particulars of his fine Vineyard and Home we shall again speak, as Mr. Bugbee was absent at our present visit.

There are several other fine Vineyards near by, which we had no time to visit, but shall do so at an early day—they are, Messrs, Oswald Brothers, Wm. Waldron, Henry Meithi, Henry Miller, I Gelsburg, J. Bruger, Joseph Williamson and Mr. Knight, these are all prosperous Vineyards, which we hope soon to visit.

We visited the Vineyard of Mr. F. Holtzinger, only about 4,000 Vines from three to five years old, but showing a remarkable crop of grapes set, the Vineyard was in fine order and well pruned. If care is now had by "thumb pruning," the crop must be heavy and fruit fine. Mr. H., made some 600 gallons of wine last year, his Orchard trees need cultivation and mulching, we noted some few stands of Hops of remarkable growth. Irrigation is but little needed here as the red land is mellow and moist when cultivated.

We visited the Gardens of Arnold Schlingburgh and Brother, some half mile below Folsom, here is an Orchard Vinyard, Small Fruit Garden, and Vegetables of about 30 acres in all, and all under excellent cultivation. The vines are well and properly pruned, and have a very heavy crop set. the Fruit trees are well pruned and loaded with fruit. The Figs are very large and forward, all other trees well loaded.

We were sorry to notice the loss of large squares of Cabbages, Cauliflowers, and some other crops by *cabbage lice*, we have never seen the equal of it. The moderate use of Gypsum may check this evil, but their numbers are *legions*, completely eating up and destroying the entire plant.

We would suggest that all the soil where a crop thus infested has grown, should have a heavy dressing of ashes, manure, and Gypsum this fall, and some different crop planted another year, or let it remain fallow one year, and repeatedly plowed, would be still better for the soil.

We were particularly pleased with the care and industry manifested here, and the order of the crops. A handsome crop of Strawberries was on the vines, of which we enjoyed a hearty meal, by the kindness of the proprietor

We have other places soon to visit, as we seek for information about crops in that region.

IMPORTATION OF FLAX SEED.

It is a great loss as well as a discredit to our State to Import Flax Seed, when it could be grown to good profit.

The Linseed Oil and Lead Works have a cargo now daily expected of 600 tons. Here is some $40 to $50,000 to leave our State which might have been saved.

Oregon has been wise, and this year will have some thousands of acres of good flax.

The Linseed Oil and Lead Works have always shown a great liberality in furnishing seed to growers and they should be remembered in their business.

Vegetable Growing.

It is a great pity that so many of our farmers who have plenty of land yet never a vegetable scarcely on their own tables. Even their potatoes they purchase in the market, and as to green peas and beans, tomatoes or sweet corn, melons and cucumbers they are never seen on their tables save as a luxury, while for the want of them, and the cost of producing by labor, they loose in health, strength, and expence in medicine and doctor's bills, ten times the amount.

STOCKTON.

When in Stockton recently we gathered a few items of value to us as indicative of the life of that growing City, for Business is growing as well as the "Century Plant."

Manufactories.

We visited Matteson & Williams' Plow Works, and found Mr. Matteson active as ever over his Improved Grain Header, which he avers will beat the other Harvesters badly.

This Stockton made Harvester the last year did up the work of 1,500 acres nobly—harvesting in one day 32 acres—and averaging by the week 10 acres.

We noticed the Tar weed which grows abundantly on the sand plains of the San Joaquin, and yet while the cutting bars of the Machine were covered a half inch thick, all these Machines did their work perfectly. This firm complete and send out this season, seven of these Machines, they are also building a new Gang Plow called the "Chief," a capital implement, but will not exhibit it this year unless the State Fair have a Plowing Match.

Messrs Farrington, Hayatt & Co., at their Foundry, are turning out fine work. We noticed the iron castings for "Baxters," New Universal Harvester.

Mr Baxter it will be remembered is the inventor of the "Baxter Gang Plow,"—and he keeps his genius at work—and is now on the Head-er—and intends to make it the Harvester of his Fortune.

The Stockton City Mills, are as usual sending abroad their Superior Flour, so well known in New York and Boston; the price here is $4,50 for Superfine; $5,50 for Extra, but advancing. When selling that week $1,65 cental, and the wheat in that region estimated still on hand 5000 Tons.

The new Hotel, the "Yosemite," is a fine Hotel and doing a good business. Hotel full and soon to be enlarged, a good Hotel well kept, and a well supplied table, here plenty to eat, quite a contrast to old times in Stockton.

Vincent, Callen & Co., the well known Market men supply this Hotel, and do it well. V., C., & Co., are connected with the firm of Bulletti & Co., in the Pacific Market, the popular Market men.

The Wharves were well lined with products, and business very lively. The grounds of the Park Square is being improved very much and this has started the Century Plant, which is now growing some foot or more per day.

The Agricultural Warehouses are doing a lively business Messrs Hewlet & Jones, are very busy sending out Implements for the season.

The Warehouse known as Webster, Bro's., are also sending out lots of Implements etc., and other places of business look lively—all indicate good times coming.

The Stocktonians have done nobly for the cause of Internal Improvement by voting almost unanimously to aid the Stockton and Visalia Railroad. The City voted $300,000, and the County $200,000 $500,000 in all. The length of the road within the county is about 20 miles, and the whole length of the route is 165 miles. If other counties do as well the road will soon speed on.

That Stockton, and that region is now prospering is evinced by the steady increase of capital in the Savings Bank, and the good interest the deposits pay.

From the central position occupied by Stockton for travellers to the Big Trees, and to Yosemite Valley, there will be lively times in that vicinity the present summer, when the thousands of strangers from abroad shall come to our State—Stockton must be prepared for them.

The Banks are full of money, paying good per cent, Streets improved, Schools prosperous travelling to the Big Trees, and Yosemite Valley lively, so that we can write down

"Stockton all Right."

Acknowledgements.

Articles Received at the California Farmer Reading Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

The Agricultural Department

We are indebted to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agriculture, for a Bag of the Reports of Agriculture for 1868, which we shall distribute where they will do the most good.

We are indebted to Hon. Eugene Casserly for valuable papers from Washington, D. C.

We return thanks to Hon. S. B. Axtell, for Documents from Washington.

New Potatoes, Barley, and Oats.

We have received from J. K. Hudson, of Kansas City Mo. several samples Bags of new and valuable Seeds, of the above named varieties.

New York State Agricultural Society.

We are indebted to the officers of this Society for valuable documents of the Society: Viz.

The Address delivered before that Society by Prof. James Law, of Cornel University, his treatise being upon the Rational and Irrational treatment of Animals. Also,

The Memorial of B. P. Johnson Esq the late Secretary of the Society, whose decease has caused a void hard to be filled. Also,

The Memorial of Herman Ten Eyck Foster Esq a very distinguished friend of Agriculture.

The Memorials both of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Foster, are tributes to noble men, whose lives have been devoted to the cause of Agriculture and kindred interests, and whose memories will be cherrished by the good and the noble of the land.

The Land Owner:

We have a copy of this valuable publication from Chicago.

The "Land Owner and Real Estate Journal" comes to us with a very beautiful style of Map of the Real Estate around Chicago, and of Public Institutions also. This work is highly creditable to its Publishers.

OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Alameda, May 6th, 1870.

Mr. Editor.

Allow me to inquire what progress has been made towards the development of the Agricultural College of the State University. This College was, as I understand it, the first to be developed by the Board of Regents, who were required by their organic act to appoint a competent person who is a practical Agriculturist by profession, competent to Superintend the working of the Agricultural Farm, and of sufficient scientific attainments to discharge the duties of Secretary of the Board of Regents, and who shall reside, and keep his office at the seat of the University." What has been done in this direction? All I can learn is that some twenty thousand dollars has been expended for Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, and a University Park with thousands of Evergreens and Ornamental Trees set out in Groves, etc."—(See Report of Superintendant of Public Instruction.) But what Farmers and Horticulturists who have sons to educate, want to know is, what has been done in the way of practical Agriculture.—Any information on the subject will greatly oblige.

A Farmer.

In reply to our Correspondent we would say, that we have been living upon Hope, but now we confess that it seems so far off, that our faith in the good we had anticipated for the Sons of our Farmers is fast fading away.

We claim to feel a true interest in Agricultural Colleges—we have labored for them, for nearly twenty years, and when the National Grant was made of land, we anticipated great things for our State.

California by her natural resources, her climate and soil should have had her Agricultural College the very leading College in our Union. But instead of this, it is the very last in all its practical uses.

We hold that the Agricultural Department of the University should have been the very first to have been developed. We have the soil, the climate, the trees and plenty of them, the seed, the sunshine and rain, in its season. We have here too, a goodly number of promising young men who by a well presented theory put into practice by daily labor in Farmer; Garden, Orchard, Nursery, etc., could have, ere this, shown great and good results for these students and for our College.

We are now asked by Letter, (and this is but one inquiry of a thousand made to us.)

What has been done towards the development of the Agricultural College of the University?

We answer as far as we know—as far as we can learn by earnest inquiry. Nothing has been done, and we feel deeply pained to utter so lamentable a truth.

Why call it an Agricultural College if this all important interest is to be placed in the back ground?

Why did Congress call the Grant, Agricultural College Lands, if not to foster this Special Interest?

We call upon our Farmers who have Sons to educate, and who should be receiving the benefits of this Institution, to become interested and take up this subject.

If we are correctly informed, there is now from 150 to $200,000 in Gold, only realizing some six per cent, when its real value is more than double that amount, and while great injury is being done to the cause of Agriculture by the delay in putting this Department of the College, into working order.

With an earnest desire to awaken the attention of our Farmers and all interested, we here annex some few of the Articles establishing this Institution, and call special attention to the Qualifications and Duties of the several officers who now control that College, and we cannot but feel that the true purpose of the Act of Organization has been lost sight of entirely, or the duties neglected, which allows so valuable a trust to remain unacted upon.

There is we believe a Professor of Agriculture, a most worthy and excellent man, but we cannot learn that anything has yet been done to open the Department of Agriculture, or carry out the purposes intended.

Will not the Secretary of the Regents, whose duty is to inform the Press as well as the Public, inform us what has been done thus far, for the special cause of Agriculture.

We shall be grateful for such information. We shall continue this subject in our next number.

Herewith we give the Articles alluded to, from the Acts of Organization.

Sec. 13. The Regents and their successors, in office, when so Incorporated, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to enact laws, for the government of the University, to elect a President of the University, and the requisite number of professors, instructors, officers and employés, and to fix their salaries, also the term of office of each, and to determine the moral and educational qualification of applicants for admission to the various courses of instruction. They shall also consider and determine whether the interests of the University and of the students, as well as those of the State, and of the great body of scientific men in the State whose purpose is to devote themselves to public instruction, will not be greatly promoted by committing those courses of instruction which are brief and special to professors employed for short terms, and for only a portion of each year in their special departments, and to be termed non-resident professors; and their decision in that regard may be reconsidered by them as often as they deem it expedient. And it is expressly provided that no sectarian, political or partisan test shall ever be allowed or exercised in the appointment of Regents, or in the election of professors, teachers, or other officers of the University, or in the admission of students thereto, or for any purpose whatsoever; nor at any time shall the majority of the Board of Regents be of any one religious sect, nor of no religious denomination, shall be equally eligible to all offices appointments and scholarships.

Sec. 14. For the time being, an admission fee and rates of tuition, such as the Board of Regents shall deem expedient, may be required of each pupil, except as herein otherwise provided; and as soon as the income of the University shall permit, admission and tuition shall be free to all residents of the State; and it shall be the duty of the Regents, according to population, to so apportion the representation of students, when necessary, that all portions of the State shall enjoy equal privilege therein.

Sec. 15. The President of the University shall be President of the several Faculties and the executive head of the institution in all its departments, except as herein otherwise provided. He shall have authority, subject to the Board of Regents, to give general direction to the practical affairs of the several colleges, and, in the recess of the Board of Regents, to remove any employé or subordinate officer not a member of any Faculty, and to supply for the time being any vacancies thus created; and, so long as the interests of the institution require it, he shall be charged with the duties of one of the professorships. A competent person, who is a practical agriculturist by profession, competent to superintend the working of the agricultural farm, and of sufficient scientific acquirements to discharge the duties of Secretary of the Board of Regents, as prescribed in this Act, shall be chosen by said Board as their Secretary, and, in addition to his special duties as such, as prescribed in this Act, he shall perform such other duties as they shall impose. He shall receive for his services such reasonable salary as the Board of Regents shall prescribe. The Board of Regents may also appoint a Treasurer of the University, and prescribe the form and sureties of his bond as such, which shall be executed, approved by them and filed with the Secretary before any such Treasurer shall go into office. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be subject to summary removal by the Board of Regents.

Sec. 16. The Secretary of the Board of Regents shall reside and keep his office at the seat of the University. It shall be his duty to keep a record of the transactions of the Board of Regents, which shall be open at all times to th inspection of any citizen of this State. He shall also have the custody of all books, papers, documents, and other property which may be deposited in his office; also keep and file all reports and communications which made be made to the University from time to time by County, State and District Agricultural Societies, Horticultural, Viticultural and Mining Societies; and of all correspondence from other persons and societies appertaining to the business of education, science, art, husbandry, mechanics and mining; address circulars to societies, and to the best practical farmers, mechanics and miners in this State and and elsewhere, with the view of eliciting information upon the latest and best modes of culture of the products, vegetables, trees, etc., adapted to the soil and climate of the State, and also on all subjects connected with field culture, horticulture, stock raising and the dairy; he shall also correspond with established Schools of Mining and Metallurgy in Europe, and obtain such information respecting the improvements of mining machinery adapted to California, and publish from time to time such information as will be of practical benefit to the mining interests and the working of all ores and metals; receive and distribute such rare and valuable seeds, plants, shrubbery and trees as may be in his power to procure from the General Government and other sources, as may be adapted to our climate and soils, or to purposes of experiment therein. To effect these objects he shall correspond with the Patent Office at Washington, and with the representatives of our National Government abroad, and, if possible, procure valuable contributions to agriculture from these sources. He shall aid, as far as possible, in obtaining contributions to the museums and the library of said college, and thus aid in the promotion of agriculture, science and literature. He shall keep a correct account of all the executive acts of the President of the University and an accurate account of all moneys received into the treasury as well as those paid out.

Sec. 17. The seeds, plants, trees and shrubbery received by the Secretary and not needed by the University shall be, so far as possible, distributed without charge equally throughout the State, and placed in the hands of those farmers and others who will agree to cultivate them properly and return to the Secretary's office a reasonable proportion of the products thereof, with a full statement of the mode of cultivation and such other information as may be necessary to ascertain their value for general cultivation in the State. Information in regard to agriculture, the mechanic arts, mining and metallurgy may be published by him from time to time in the newspapers of the State, as matter of public information, provided it does not involve any expense to the State.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

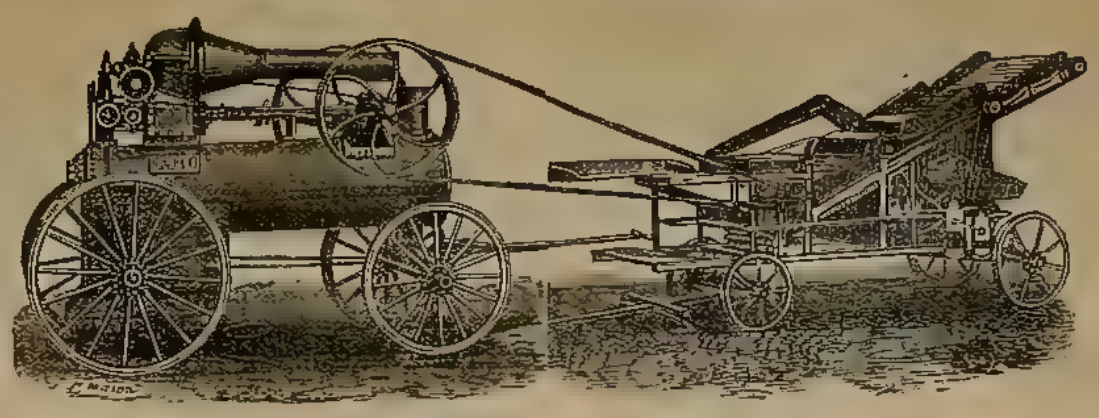
The farmer's weapons, Mowers, Reapers and Grain Headers are now selling rapidly, this all indicates large crops and prosperous farmers Messrs. Treadwell & Co., Marcus C. Hawley & Co., and Linforth Kellogg & Co, are sending out these weapons merrily, each house having their own favored implements.

The last new implement shown is the "World, a Mower and Reaper which we shall soon illustrate, and which is among the Reapers and Mowers advertised in our columns.

Farmers should be on the alert—they should examine carefully.

Mangy pigs may be cured by washing them with carbolic or cresylic soap, and sprinkling their beds and pens with the same. One application will often effect a cure.

"HOADLEY" "RUSSELL!"



HOADLEY'S IMPROVED THRESHING ENGINES!!

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED SEPARATORS!!

CONSTITUTING PERFECTION IN THRESHING GRAIN!!!

THESE MACHINES are now so completely constructed as to render them the very "NE PLUS ULTRA" of ENGINES and SEPARATORS for the Farming community of California.

THE ATTENTION of the FARMING community and the public generally is called to the GREAT IMPROVEMENTS on the above make of Engines and Separators, which are surpassed by none for threshing grain, and are specially adapted to the use of Farmers.

Improvements on Russell's Separator.

THE SEPARATOR has been increased six inches in width, the sieves being much enlarged, to correspond; the 33 inch Cylinder now having a 40 inch Sieve, being six inches larger than the old style; and the 36 inch Cylinder Sieve has been increased six inches, and is now 42 inches, which greatly enhances the capacity of the Machines.

HAINES' HEADERS

With Doane's Adjustable Reel.

IN OFFERING these SUPERIOR HEADERS to the Farming Community of California, we can safely say that we have now brought the HEADING MACHINE to as near perfection as is possible.

THE MOST USEFUL IMPROVEMENT YET MADE.

WHICH is a simple arrangement for Raising and Lowering the Reel some 18 inches, so as to enable the REEL to reach lodged grain, different lengths of stalks, and to be used in windy weather without stopping the Machine, and the consequent loss of time and labor in adjusting the old style Stationary Reel, which took some FIFTEEN MINUTES. The belts are always of the right length, and you can adjust the Reel to any grain with the greatest ease,

AND WITHOUT LOSING A MINUTE'S TIME!

THE GREAT point in our New Headers will commend itself to all purchasers, and no other Headers will be used when the great merits of this improvement are known.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are Cautioned not to infringe upon our Patent Adjustable Reel Headers, as they will be prosecuted.

FOR SALE BY OWNER OF PATENT AND MANUFACTURER.

WOODS Improved Prize Mower—Folding Bar: As now made, this is the best and Cheapest MOWER used on the Pacific Coast.
KIRBY SELF RAKE REAPER, is unsurpassable in its work.
KIRBY MOWERS—two Sizes, Greatly Improved.
HEADER WAGONS—Thimble Skein, with and without fifth wheel, do., do, with Screw Hubs,—Mill Machinery, Engines, and Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Pipe and Nails.

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The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all Human Enterprizes, the Pacific Railroad, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely Advertise now, will be the first to secure it, and when once secured, they can hold on to it.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable Implements, Manufactures, Inventions, Books, Paintings, etc. to the Columns of the California Farmer, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt.

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NEW SEEDS.

THE Conover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers, extra sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for successive planting.

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"	*one pound parcels*	8 "
"	*four pound* "	32 "

No parcels to be above *four pounds*.
All parcels should be carefully done up and sealed.

Durability---Simplicity---Light Draft!!

THE WORLD MOWER AND REAPER!!!

The Most Perfect Working Machine Ever Built.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

E. BALL AND COMPANY, CANTON OHIO.

THIS MACHINE is the Harvest-gathering of twenty years' experience in the manufacture of Agricultural Machinery, and takes rank with the PRINTING PRESS, ENGINE-LATHE, and LOCOMOTIVE, in the qualities of Precision, Staunchness and Durability.

ITS FOUNDATION IS A SINGLE PIECE OF SOLID IRON, of shape to resist all possible strains.

Its gearing is shaped to standard gauge, and each cog cut out of solid iron, with mathematical exactness.

The working parts are permanently fixed, and fully protected from water, dust, grass, and all other causes of disturbance.

By these means we reduce friction to the lowest point—stop the self-destruction common to all rough cast Machines—avoid breakages in harvest—secure easy draft and the same durability which pertains to cut gear in other kinds of machinery.

The "WORLD" has been tested four years, in the hands of the MOST INTELLIGENT AND RELIABLE FARMERS IN THE LAND, all of whom unite in declaring that, comparatively,

"THERE IS NO OTHER HARVESTER."

The "WORLD" is furnished as follows:—

AS A MOWER—TWO SIZES.

COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—DROPPER——TWO SIZES.

COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—HAND RAKE (SIDE DELIVERY) AND DROPPER—ONE SIZE

All Combined Machines, have two CUTTER BARS. To those wishing to cut Flax or Hemp, a Knife specially adapted to this kind of work, is furnished with the Combined Machines.

The California Tornado Thresher and Seperator,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE PACIFIC COAST by

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WHILE unequaled in point of Mechanical excellence, this Machine possesses the not less important merit of being built with the view of special adaptation to the needs of this Coast. In point of DURABILITY, Capacity and Draft, the "TORNADO" stands, by common consent, at the head of the list of

STANDARD THRESHERS AND SEPERATORS.

It is furnished with the improved CAREY, DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER, the excellencies of which are unquestioned.

For Prices and Complete Information, address, or Apply to,

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.

Importers of Hardware, Agricultural Implements, and Miners Tools.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST, Nos. 3 and 5, Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Home Miscellany.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death! The stars go down.
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jewsled crown
They shine forever more.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait through wintry hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread—
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate—
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transported into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird like voice whose joyous tones
Made glad this scene of sin and strife,
Sings now in everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or heart too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light
To dwell in Paradise.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead!

A WONDERFUL TRUTH.

How few persons ever reflect upon the consequences which result from what we see, hear, and feel, upon ourselves, and the effect of what we do, say and speak. Experimental Philosophy and practical results show that

NOTHING LEAVES US AS IT FOUND US.

If a sheet of paper on which a key has been laid be exposed for some minutes to the sunshine, and then instantaneously viewed in the dark, the key being removed, a fading spectre of the key will be visible. Let this paper be put aside for many months, where nothing can disturb it, and then in darkness be laid on a plate of hot metal: the spectre of the key will again appear. This is equally true of our minds. Every man we meet, every book we read, every landscape we see, every tone we hear, leaves its image on the brain. These traces, which under ordinary circumstances are invisible, never fade, but, in the intense light of cerebral excitement, start into prominence, just as the spectre image of the key started into sight on the application of heat. It is thus with all the influences to which we are subjected.

HOW SOME NEW YORKERS KEEP LENT.

The true way to keep Lent, it is said, is to pray, practice self-denial, and turn our minds and thoughts strictly to pure and good subjects. Some keep it to the letter, while others observe it only in the spirit. A fashionable lady up-town, in Lent, dresses herself in deep mourning, and spends much of her time in her room before a crucifix, reading devotional books. She sees no visitors, makes no calls, and lives entirely upon poor fare. Another denies herself all the luxuries of the table and toilette, and gives the money thus saved to some poor families in the neighborhood. A gentleman of our acquaintance abstains from all stimulants, such as tobacco and wine, and saves the money. He does not then present it to charitable institutions, but buys a new supply of wine and cigars, and smokes all the harder to make up for his lost time

[The above description of the way some of the religious people observe their "Holy Days," we clip from the *Home Journal*, New York. This can be applied to almost all sects in religion. There is too much cant, hypocrisy and outside show. Were it not for this, with the great number of churches in our city, and the other organizations, of Sabbath Schools, and Young Men's Christian Associations, there would not be so many saloons, pit-falls, and dance cellars, for the power of *live* religion would remove them.—Ed. Farmer.]

A writer in the *Graphic* says that "a woman will always love the meanest man of suitable age, after a fashion, if she has never seen any more attractive specimens of masculine humanity."

A Wisconsin lover caught his bride carrying in a "back log" that he himself could not lift, and he concluded not to marry in that family.

The School Commissioners in Iowa prohibit "lady teachers" kissing school-boys over eighteen years of age. This is not forbidden in California.

A SOFT ANSWER, ALMIGHTY,

OR MRS. THOMPSON'S WHITE WARE.

(Concluded from last Week.)

Robert Thompson was not an unkind man, only thoughtless. He was a type of a very large class, more especially farmers, who do not feel the need of life's rugged pathway being softened with flowers. Absorbed in his stock, his money-getting, he did not realize how monotonous was his wife's life at home. He had his recreations, the weekly markets, gossip with his brother farmers, politics; she had nothing but work and care. He did not realize the truth that the worn, shabby home told upon her, that she needed some brightening to come to it as a yearning want of life. And so, as the years had gone on, she grew dissatisfied at heart, hardly understanding what she wished for or what she did not wish, the intensely unlovely, prosy, dull life somewhat sourling her spirit. Now and again, when she gave back a short or bitter retort, Robert wondered, she, who used to be so sweet-tempered.

All through the long forenoon, Mrs. Thompson nursed her wrath. Robert was selfish and unreasonable, and she did not care who knew it. She would not have the sewing-club at the farm, come what might. The potatoes got boiled; the big piece of beef was simmering on the fire. Before twelve o'clock had well struck, she saw her husband and his two friends coming through the orchard, with red and hungry faces. Mr. Thompson always wanted his dinner boiling hot, and she hastened to lay the cloth in the cold room of the kitchen. Frank and Charley, her two boys, came running in from school, each striving to claim her attention. She felt tired, heated, and very cross

"Why! isn't dinner ready?" demanded Mr. Thompson, not seeing it actually on the table when he entered. "I told you we had no time to waste to-day," he added angrily, in his hurry and hunger. "If I hadn't anything to do all the afternoon but to get dinner, I'd have it ready to time, I know."

A bitter retort was springing to her lips. But ere it could be spoken Charley clamorously interposed, pushing his newcopy-book before her eyes

"Look, mother! I am going into sentences now, like Frank. It's my first copy. The master wrote it, and he said I was to get it by heart too, and always remember it. Do read it, mother?"

Mrs. Thompson, her arms full of the cracked old mulberry plates, paused a moment to let her eyes fall on the new copy. "A soft answer turneth away wrath," was what she read. It was not that the proverb was new—she had read it scores of times—but there was something in its appropriateness to the present moment that fell like a cool sweet wind on her heated pulses.

"I will have it ready in a moment, Robert," she said, quietly.

Mr. Robert Thompson looked up. Evidently he had not expected so pleasant a reply. If the truth must be told, he had thought a good bit that morning of his wife's request about the white ware. Not in the way of granting it, but that she would probably be sulky over it when they got in to dinner.

"It doesn't feel here as it does in that blazing meadow," he remarked to his friends, as they went into the cool north room to dinner. "Wish that can keep in-doors this weather have an easy time of it. They don't know what heat is."

Mrs. Thompson wondered whether this was a slap at her. Her face looked scarlet enough for any amount of heat. As to setting down with them, she had enough to do to wait on the party. It was washing-day, and Molly must not be called.

"This butter must not be kept in the kitchen. It's like oil," said Mr. Thompson.

"I took it out of the cellar since you came in. I will go down and get some more if you think I had better," was the reply, given pleasantly.

"Never mind. Well, I declare!—do you call this meat boiled?" went on Mr. Thompson as he began to carve. "It's harder than a rock. If meat has to be cooked pretty fresh this weather, it needn't be like this."

"I tried to have it nice, Robert," she said, striving to choke down a rising sob—as well as an angry word.

Mr. Thompson, aroused by a quiver in the tone, looked at his wife. His friends glanced at one another. She sat down at length, but could not eat. Mr. Thompson finished his dinner in silence.

He was watching his wife's face. There was something in it he did not understand—a kind of patient, hopeless look, as if she no longer cared to struggle onward. The old mulberry ware did look dingy on the snowy white tablecloth; almost too bad for these chums of his to sit down to. He wondered he had never thought so before. Robert Thompson grew thoughtful.

He passed into the kitchen when they were going out again—how hot and stifling it felt with that big fire—as bad as the south meadow. His wife had been in it cooking; that must have made her face scarlet. In-doors was not so comfortable a place after all, if you had hot work to do, was the idea that flitted through his mind. And—perhaps the work was overmuch for his wife, who at best was but a delicate woman.

A fresh cool breeze had sprung up from the south, as he went out, walking slowly, but the sun was burning hot still. Robert Thompson waited to wipe his brows; and in that moment the voices of his comrades came toward him from the other side of the hedge, where they stood in the little shade it cast.

"I never pitied a woman so much in my life," quote one of them. "She works like a slave and does not get even 'thank ye' for it from Thompson. He's a good fellow, but uncommon down upon the work. Strong as a horse himself, he thinks, I suppose, women must be the same."

"Yes, Bob's a sterling good fellow, but Jane Lawrence made a mistake when she said 'Yes' to his asking," cried the other. Jones, she wasn't cut out for a farmers wife—especially one who keeps his folks to it like Thompson does. She's over sensitive—delicate; any lady but her would have turned long ago and bade him give her proper help. He won't make his money out of her many years if he don't take better care of her. She'll run down fast. Awfully changed, she is. She looks as faded as the old house rooms—and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since grandfather Thompson's day."

"Ah, she'd better have taken Joe Burnham. The Lawrences used to have things nice in their home, and she'd have got 'on so still if she'd married Joe. His wife's just gone out in her pony-chay. I say, Jones, I wonder wither Thompson's wife's ever sorry?"

Was she? The unconscious comments of these, his warm friends, came crushing down on Robert Thompson's heart and brain like a bolt of fire. That she rejected Burnham for him, he knew, when she came home to the old homestead, and took care of his invalid mother. Tenderly had she done it, too. And—could she be wearing out her life in hard work for him; she, whom he loved well, for all his churlishness? Robert Thompson stole away—he could bear his thoughts no longer—and he felt that he could almost kill himself for his blind heedlessness.

The afternoon wore on towards evening. Mrs. Thompson had finished her indoor-work—the washing up of the dinner dishes and the putting of the rooms straight—and was going in with an armful of fine things that she had taken from the clothes lines, when the sound of wheels made her look round.

"I've brought that white ware, Mrs. Thompson," said the brisk voice of Grover, springing from his cart, and lifting down carefully a large hamper.

"But I didn't order it, Mr. Grover," she rejoined in rather a frightful voice.

"The master did, though. Mr. Thompson came down this afternoon and said the things was to come up to you at once. There's the dinner set you admired, and a tea set as well. Where shall I put 'em?"

"Bring them in, please," she answered rather faintly. He did as he was bid, and then drove off.

Mrs. Thompson sat down by the hamper of crockery and cried as if her heart would break. They were magical tears, too, for they washed all the weariness and despair from her face, and the shadow from her eyes and heart. She forgot that she was tired, or that the day was hot. She only thought how kind Robert was, and what a wicked woman she had been for saying to herself in her temper that she'd rather have had Squire Burnham. Then she unpacked the treasures, pulling them out from amidst the hay, and singing softly all the while. Oh, it was beautiful ware!—with its clear opaque white, and here and there a delicate tracing of fuchsia or convolvulus.

Mr. Thompson came in and found her in the midst. "What is it, Jenny?" he asked—the old fond name he used to call her.

"Oh, Robert!" taking a step towards him. He opened his arms and drew her close to his heart, kissed her as fondly and tenderly as he ever had in the days of his courtship.

"I have been a brute, little wife," he whispered, huskily. "Can you ever forgive me?"

"Forgive you O, Robert! I never was so happy in my life! I have been to blame, I have not been as patient and kind as I might."

"Yes, you have. You've been an angel compared to me. I have made a slave of you; but all that is over now. I did not think, Jenny; I did not, indeed."

"But—Robert——"

"You shall have more help in the house, another servant. We'll get her in, Jenny, long before the sewing-club night comes round."

"Oh, Robert, how kind you are! I feel as light as a bird."

"And you are almost," he answered, smiling a little sadly as he looked into her eager face. "We'll all turn over a new leaf, Jane. Heaven knows I did not mean to be cruel."

"Robert, you were never that."

"Well—we'll let it be; bygones shall be by gones if you will. Oh, and I forgot to say I saw Leeds this afternoon. It's a very dull time just now, the poor fellow says, without a job on hand, so I thought I'd give him one. They'll be hear to begin to-morrow morning."

"You—are—not going to have the house done up?" she exclaimed in wild surprise.

"Every square inch of it. And, once the painting and that's finished, we'll see what else we can do to make it look a bit brighter.

She hardly believed it; she burst into tears. "And I have been so wicked!" she cried. "Only to-day I had quite wicked thoughts, Robert. I was envying Mrs. Burnham; I was feeling very angry with everybody. It was the discouragement, Robert." "Yes, it was the discouragement," he said quite humbly "We will do better for the future, Jane; I'll try another plan."

She cried silently for a minute longer; soft happy tears; feeling that light had superceeded the darkness.

"And it has all arisen from my trying to carry out for a bit that blessed proverb, 'A soft answer turneth away wrath!'" she murmured. "Robert, did you ever before see such lovely white ware?"

A Good Woman's Rights.

Since the 1st of March, 1860, Mrs. Frosse, of Oneida, N. Y., has woven 3,751½ yards of carpeting, of which 2,694½ yards were ordered by customers, and 1,057 yards were manufactured and sold. Besides, she cut and prepared the material herself for quite a portion of the carpets. And this in a addition to attending to her household duties, and the accomplishment of a large amount of miscellaneous work.

Frail things—Dates.

New Advertisements.

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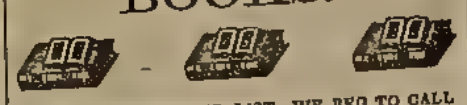
AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.



IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

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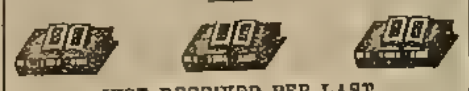

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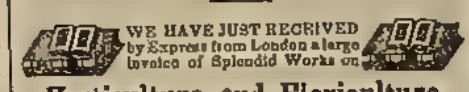
Book of Fruits—by Baker.....$1 50

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works, or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

83-6 WARREN & CO.

Preserve Your Sight!

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Mounted in fine gold, Steel and Shell Frames, accurately adapted to the various conditions of sight. Those in need of Spectacles will find my assortment the most extensive, and receive the attention of one skilled in his profession.

C. MULLER, Optician,
71 No 205 Montgomery street, San Francisco

DOMESTIC POULTRY—PURE BLOOD,
Pigs, Dogs, Etc.

—o—

THOSE who desire to secure Pure Stock of Domestic Poultry are invited to visit our Poultry Yards, and see the varieties for themselves.

We have the following, raised by our ourselves, and guteed Pure Fowls:

LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE LEGHORNS, DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS,

—ALSO—

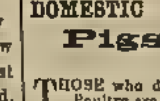
Aylesbury Ducks---Bronze Turkeys.

These Ducks and Turkeys are New Varieties of great excellence. The Turkeys are said to weigh 20 or 30 pounds each.

We have perfected arrangements abroad, so that we can supply any breed of Fowls, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Pigs, etc., or any kind of, small Stock to be procured in the old States or Europe, and supply them at lowest rates.

Those Invited in Stock that desire to procure or gain information about Domestic Ats, should Apply to

NICHOLS & WILLARD,
FRUIT VALE AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, CAL.



VERY CHOICE
Domestic Poultry.

POULTRY, EGGS FOR HATCHING, ETC.

—o—

GRAY BRAHMAS, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock (Fowls of enormous size—10 to 14 pounds), and the French Table and Egg Fowls—Creve Coeur and Houdan. Sent safe by railroad.

C. CARROLL LORING, Importer,
BOSTON, MASS.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASSES, OR SORGHUM, In Ten Hours, without Using drugs. For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn.

New Advertisements.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.

PIONEER

FURNITURE

AND

Upholstery Warerooms

MANUFACTURERS

AND

IMPORTERS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC CO 31-13

NEW

Russian, Turkish & Roman
BATH HOUSE.

No 524 TO 528 PACIFIC STREET,

DR. ZEILE INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT his New Bath House is now open for the accommodation of patrons. Neither pains nor expense has been spared to make this the best and most commodious establishment of the kind, either in Europe or America.

Convenient and separate apartments are afforded for the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air, and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms, where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. 31-7

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ENTOMOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORRILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already rich collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men*.

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS.

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds. In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2 50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

Miscellany.

CHARLES DICKENS.

The following anecdote is told of Chales Dickens, who was once present at a dinner-party where a young writer inveighed against the world generally, in a very "forcible feeble manner."—During a pause in this philippic against the human race, Dickens said across the table, in the most self-congratulatory of tones: "I say, ——, what a lucky thing it is you and I don't belong to it. It reminds me," continued the author of "Pickwick," "of two men who on a raised scaffold were awaiting the final delicate attention of the hangman; the notice of one was aroused by observing that a bull had got into the crowd of spectators, and was busily engaged in tossing one here and another there; whereupon he said to the other, 'I say, Bill, how lucky it is for us that we are up here!'"

A Healthy Family.

There is a man in the vicinity of Cedar Keys, Florida, who has twenty-two children living. The family subsist principally on fish and oysters. They have never had a plate nor a cup and saucer in their house. In lieu of cups they use gourds and shells. They help themselves to the cooked fish and oysters from a common huge dish, and each member of the family uses his or her own jack-knife for that purpose. Those articles of diet are spread on corn bread, which they make themselves, and then they consume the plate, as well as the food on it. In this way the washing of dishes is wholly obviated. The family are all healthy, and are rather more robust than graceful.

Those young women of the present day, who scorn to scorn the domestic duties of the kitchen, should go to this region and live there, they would have no dishes to wash. What say they to this fashion?

Paper from Old Rope.

Our readers will be surprised when we inform them that out of this dirty and apparently unbleached substance is produced a tissue of paper of the most beautiful fabric, of even surface and delicacy of color, a ream of which weighs, with wrappers and strings, two and a half pounds. It is principally used in the potteries for transferring the various patterns to the earthenware, and is found superior to any substance yet known for that purpose. It is so tenacious that a sheet of it twisted by the hand in the form of a rope, will support upwards of 500 lb weight. Truly, we live in an age of invention.

Will S. P. Taylor & Co., of the Pioneer Paper Mills, note this article, and be prepared to furnish the tissue paper for tracing the figures on the china, and crockery ware that will soon be manufactured in this State, where all the material for its manufacture can be found in large quantities.

The Brain—Curious Facts in Nature.

In the fish, the average proportion of the brain to the spinal cord is only 2 to 1. In the reptile, the ratio is 2½ to 1. In the bird, it is 3 to 1. In the mammalia, it is 4 to 1. But in man, it is 13 to 1. No less remarkable is the foetal progress of the human brain. It first becomes a brain resembling that of a fish; then it grows into the form of that of a reptile; then into that of a bird; then into that of a mammiferious quadruped, and finally it assumes the form of a human brain, thus comprising in its foetal progress an epitome of geological history, as if man was in himself a compendium of all animated nature, and of kin to every creature that lives.—*Utah Magazine.*

Wealth of Massachusetts.

The returns to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth from the several towns and cities of Massachusetts of the assessments on the 1st of May last, show that the valuation of the State was $1,341,989,403—an increase of over $120,000,000 for the year. The increase of the previous year was $84,000,000. The total amount of money raised by taxation was $20,000,000, over $7,500,000, being raised in Boston alone. The number of polls taxed was 337,043. There were 207,057 dwelling houses in the State, an increase during the year of nearly 7,000. The number of horses in the State was 103,114; nuber of cows, 165,880; number of sheep, 112,047.

A Truly Manly Act

The English Royal Humane Society has given its silver medal this year to Lord Walter Kerr, commander of the Hercules ironclad. One of his men fell overboard in the Tagus, and striking his head into the chains, was stunned. Lord Kerr, seeing that he could not be saved if he waited for a boat to be lowered, sprang from the bulwark of the ship—a flight of thirty feet—into the stream and swam to the seaman, whom he succeeded in holding above the water for ten minutes of terrible endurance, until the ship's boat reached them and took up the commander and his man, nearly dead.

Prior to 1837 the woolen manufacturers of New England were accustomed to use castile soap almost exclusively for fulling purposes. In that year Stephen N. Mason established a soap factory at Woonsocket, and within a very few years his product entirely superceded the imported article. The factory is still in operation, giving employment to eight hands, and turning out 2,000,000 pounds of soap per year.

Bad Matches.

The United States Marshal has seized three Match Factories for violation of the U. S. Revenue Laws, two in this city and one at Sacramento. Bad matches these that match against the Government.

Potatoes mashed fine and mixed while hot with an equal bulk of corn meal is the best of all puddings for fattening chickens fast.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE PUBLIC!!!

THE

SAN FRANCISCO

PACKAGE EXPRESS COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

IS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYing Passengers, Baggage, Packages, and Parcels from the different Railroad and Steamboat Lines, and delivering the same to any part of the City.

To our friends from the Country this system presents itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc to our Messengers on the Cars and Boats and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Hackmen or Job Wagons.

The Street Cars run from all Depots to the different Hotels.

Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care will be promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid.

Mark Care of

"S. F. Package Express Company."

Commissions for the purchase of goods in this City especially solicited, and articles forwarded as directed.

This Company commends itself to the General Public The same system has been long in operation in Eastern Cities with great success.

GENERAL OFFICE:
313 Montgomery St.

D. V. B. HENARIE, Pres.,
T. A. MUDGE, Secy. and Treas.,
H. B. MURRAY, Supt.

31-19

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER

Manufacturers AND Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILLS Concord HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT,

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California Farmer.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES.
Rare Kinds ROSES,
GERANIUMS,
HELIOTROPES,
FUCHIAS,

We have the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION,*
Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the
FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

LINFORTH, KELLOG & RAIL,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BERCHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,
SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS —AND— JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS.

Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

Agents wanted for this Coast County Rights for sale.

30 G 3m

IMPORTANT

....TO....

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,

37 and 39 SECOND STREET,

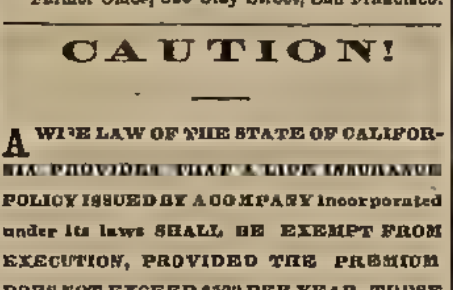
SACRAMENTO.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.
JOS. CRACKBON, Secretary.
J. M. GREY, M. D., Physician-in-Chief.
SCHREIBER & HOWELL, General Agents.

AITKEN & CO.,

PREMIUM PIONEER

MARBLE WORKS,



177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

A. AITKEN. ISRAEL LUCE.

32-7

STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR STATE and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merit of the H. & L AXLE GREASE over all imitators, have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their Premium, their article having stood the test for over fifteen years They are now prepared to sell their well known Axle Grease at as low a price as any other in the market, New York and Chicago not excepted.

P S.—To consumers—Don't trust to the red cover; ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE

Manufactory, No. 144 Natoma street. | Depot No. 320 Jackson street.

32 19,

Miscellaneous

PACIFIC INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL..... $750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st..... 363,862 82
CASH ASSETS.....$1,113,862 82

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE. OCEAN. MARINE. INLAND INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & SPOTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston,
A. L. Tubbs,
Wm. Alvord,
Jonathan Hunt,
A. B. Forbes,
A. G. Stiles,
A. Sailgman,
L. S. Benchley,
Wm. Sherman,
L. Sachs,
Jas. De Fremery,
J. G. Gray,
David Stern,
D. O. Mills,
I. Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H. M. Newhall,
C. T. Lawton,
Myles D. Sweeny,
Chas. Mayne,
E. L. Goldstein,
J. C. Earl,
Lloyd Tevis,
Thos. H. Selby,
Adam Grant,
Alpheus Bull,
E. M. Wilson,
D. J. Oliver,
W. Scholle,
Thos. Brown,
Chas. Main,
Chas. R. Peters,
Oliver Eldridge,
J. B. Roberts,
J. C. Wilmerding,
P. L. Weaver,
Wm. Hooper,
J. D. Fry,
A. Hayward,
T. L. Berker,
Alex Weill,
Chas. Meyer,
Chas. E. McLane,
M. Rosenbaum,
A. J. Ralston,
T. Lemmon Meyer,
Geo. C. Hickox.

NEW YORK:
Louis McLane,
Frederick Billings,
James Lees,
J. G. Kellogg,
Wm. T. Coleman
Moses Ellis,

HARTFORD:
Edgar Mills,
G. W. Mowe,
C. T. Wheeler.

MARYSVILLE:
J. H. Jewett.

SAN JOSE:
E. McLaughlin.

PORTLAND, OREGON:
W. S. Ladd,
Jacob Kamm.

VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
Wm. Sharon

Officers:

JONATHAN HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary,
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.

T. C. GRANT, } Local Agents.
J. E. BIGELOW, } 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L. AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum;

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that; on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H. & L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
146 Natoma street. San Francisco.

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers

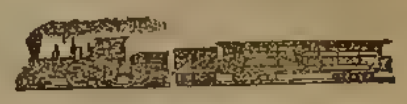
PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc,

All Kinds of aper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street,

30-6



Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $[illegible] per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. The three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be noted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

Produce Markets

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by EDITOR FARMER.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.

There has been quite an advance in Wheat of superior quality, in this Market within the past ten days, but in our humble judgement, this rise has been caused without any good basis for such an advance.

The quotations here have reached 1,95 the cental, being thirty cents advance in ten days, whereas the advance on Liverpool has only been one half that sum and this advance too here, just on the entrance of the new crop, and while we have still of the old crop, fully ONE MILLION CENTALS of Wheat on hand.

We can see no reason for this advance, for if it was real and permanent, and the result of a demand from abroad, by reason of great rise there, or short crops—why should our Flour Mills cease work?

It is reported that there was an active demand for Wheat and Flour for China. Yet the report of the sales in China by the arrival of the Steamer, looks more like a large loss than any profit, and we loose our calculations if shippers under the present quotations do not bleed heavily also.

The advance of wheat (which we claim is a speculation) has given a vim to other grains, wheat being the Talisman often.

Barley and Oats have been sold freely at advanced figures. It will be a good thing if these extra rates put the advanced value in our Farmers pockets, but we opine differently. At all events we hope the grain sold will go abroad, to make room for the new harvest.

Hay is being harvested well, and has advanced a little as well as grain.

Potatoes have dropped in value materially. Speculators in this article, did not make their pile—of gold—though they have a *pile*—of Potatoes on hand. New Potatoes are coming in finely, and prices less.

All other kinds of produce very abundant, and prices cower.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs	$1 30	@	1 50
do Extra	1 35	@	1 40
Barley, ₩ 100 lbs	1 20	@	1 50
Barley, old, for brewing	1 75	@	2 00
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	1 70	@	2 00
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 40	@	1 60
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	4 50	@	5 00
Flour, Superfine, ₩ bbl	4 75	@	5 75
do Extra	5 50	@	6 00
Extra Family Flour	4 50	@	5 25
Oregon Superfine	5 50	@	6 00
do Extra for shipping	2 00	@	2 25
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 50
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lbs	21 00	@	22 00
Bran ₩ ton	30 00	@	35 00
Middlings ₩ ton		@	25 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton	2 50	@	3 00
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	80	@	90
Potatoes Humboldt	55	@	75
Potatoes, Sodegas	1 60	@	2 00
Potatoes New	1 75	@	2 00
do sweet	4 00	@	5 00
Onions	2 50	@	3 00
Onions New Crop ₩ bush	16 00	@	20 00
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	10 00	@	12 00
Hay, ₩ ton, Ordinary	8 00	@	12 00
Straw ₩ ton			

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit Market is now nearly bare of staple fruits, such as last years Apples and Pears, etc., etc.

Strawberries come in now very liberally, so will it be with Raspberries and Blackberries in a brief time. We have an abundance of this kind of fruit, and cheap—Strawberries are now selling about on streets at 8 & 10, cents.

Apples, ₩ box	1 25	@	4 50
Apples, ₩ ₩	4	@	15
Pears, green, ₩ ₩	10	@	12
Plums, ₩ ₩	—	@	—
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₩ ₩	15	@	25
do Dried	—	@	—
Nectarines, ₩ ₩		@	—
Apricots, ₩ ₩		@	—
Cherries, ₩ ₩	20	@	25
Muscat Grapes, ₩ ₩		@	—
Black foreign Grapes		@	—
Native Grapes, ₩ ₩	—	@	—
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ ₩	15	@	25
Melons, green flesh	30	@	50
Watermelons	1 50	@	2 00
Quinces, ₩ box	15	@	25
Figs, dried, ₩ ₩		@	25
do Fresh, Malaga raw, dry ₩ ₩	10	@	20
Strawberries, ₩ ₩	—	@	—
Raspberries, ₩ ₩	—	@	25
Blackberries, wild ₩ ₩	15	@	—
Gooseberries ₩ ₩	—	@	—
Currants, ₩ ₩	15	@	20
Lemons, ₩ doz	50	@	1 00
Oranges, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Limes, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
California Lemons, ₩ doz	50	@	75
do Oranges, ₩ doz	5 00	@	8 00
Pine Apples, per doz	2 50	@	5 00
Bananas, per bunch		@	35
Cal. Walnuts ₩ ₩		@	25
Cal. do dried			

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Our supply of Vegetables are always excellent. New comers to our city should be sure to go to Sansome, St. early in the morning, and see what California can do with our soil and climate.

Asparagus, white ₩ ₩	8	@	12
do green	12	@	15
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₩ doz	37	@	50
Brussell's sprouts, ₩ ₩	5	@	8
Beets, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₩ doz	1 00	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Cabbage, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Carots, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₩ dozen	1 00	@	25
Cress, ₩ doz bunches	2 00	@	
Cucumbers, ₩ doz		@	00
Cranberries, ₩ gall	1 00	@	1 25
new eastern, ₩ gal	25	@	50
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	10	@	15
Egg Plant	15	@	20
Garlic, new	4	@	6
Green Peas, ₩ ₩ new		@	
Green Corn, ₩ doz ears		@	5
Sugar Peas	25	@	37
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	25	@	50
do cultivated	100	@	10
Onions, ₩ ₩	05	@	1 00
Horseradish	12	@	50
Okra, dried, ₩ ₩	50	@	
do green, ₩ ₩		@	
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	2 50	@	
do do new ₩ ₩	3	@	4
do Sweet	3	@	5
Pumpkins	12	@	25
Parsnips, ₩ doz bunches	—	@	25
Parsley		@	
Pickles per gallon	75	@	
Rhubarb ₩ ₩	6	@	8
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	—	@	25
do yellow	—	@	25
do black, ₩ bunch	25	@	25
Green Peppers		@	
do Red	15	@	
Squash, Summer	25	@	5
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String		@	15
Green Lima, shelled	—	@	6
Spinage, ₩ basket	25	@	50
Salsify, ₩ bunch	10	@	2
Turnips, ₩ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₩ ₩	10	@	15
Garlic	20	@	25
Eschalot			25

FISH.

[H. S. Burr.]

The Fish supply will always be good, both salt water and a fresh, for arrangements have been made to always have our State supplied at all times of the year.

Salmon, ₩ ₩	15	@	19
do smoked, new	—	@	8
do pickled, ₩ ₩	—	@	30
Salmon Trout		@	9
Smelts		@	10
Perch		@	12
Rockfish		@	15½
Codfish, dry		@	
Herring, fresh		@	1 00
do smoked ₩ 100	—	@	18
Tomcod	—	@	10¾
Sardines, fresh	—	@	37
Solefish	—	@	1
Crabs large ₩ doz		@	
do small		@	38
do soft	3 00	@	4 00
Terrapin, ₩ doz	20	@	25
Mackerel, pickled, each	—	@	1 00
do fresh	10	@	12
Shrimps, ₩ ₩	20	@	25
Flounders	15	@	
Sea Bass		@	75
Halibut, rare	1	@	5
Turgeon	100	@	
Oysters, ₩ ₩		@	37
Lobsters, ₩ ₩ Eastern	—	@	50
Turbut	—	@	1 50
Pompono		@	
Eels		@	25
King Fish			

MEATS.

Our Meat Markets are very finely supplied. Beef is good, excellent, Veal, do., Lamb and Mutton are both fine, while the Pork business, is rather a *fat* trade.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ ₩	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	18	@	25
do corned	12	@	15
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ ₩	12	@	15
do chops	12	@	15
Veal, ₩ ₩	15	@	25
do cutlet		@	25
Mutton, chops, ₩ ₩	15	@	20
do leg	12	@	15
Lamb, ₩ ₩	15	@	20
Beef Tongues, each	75	@	100
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@	15
Bacon, California, ₩ ₩	—	@	18
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	18	@	20
Hams, California and Oregon		@	22
Cross' Sugar Cured	—	@	22
Choice Hams Duffield	—	@	30

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry abundant, and at very reasonable figures, nice broiled Spring Chickens, and the selection of vegatables to match, are nice eating for the Farmer.

Ducks, wild ₩ pair	2 00	@	—
do tame		@	
do Mallard		@	
do Teal, ₩ doz		@	
Geese wild, ₩ each	2 00	@	3 50
do tame	87	@	1 00
Chickens, Young, each	20	@	25
Turkeys, ₩ ₩	87	@	1 25
Hens, each		@	
Snipe, ₩ doz		@	
do English		@	
Venison, ₩ ₩		@	
Quails, ₩ doz		@	2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	1 50	@	—
do wild	40	@	50
Hares, each	80	@	1 00
Rabbits, tame	—	@	
do wild, per doz	25	@	50
Squirrel, ₩ pair			

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₩ doz	3 00	@	3 00
Spring Chickens	5 00	@	7 00
Turkeys, ₩ ₩	20	@	22
Ducks, tame, per ₩	500	@	750
do wild		@	
do Mallard		@	
English Snipe		@	
Geese, tame, per pair		@	
do wild ₩ doz		@	2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
do wild		@	
Quail, ₩ doz		@	
Venison		@	
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

The Dairy Market is fully supplied, and at quite reasonable rates. Butter is now very fine, good feed gives good sweet butter, and now is the time for families to make their engagements for next month. Butter should be packed down for Family use next winter, by so doing, a grate saving can be made.

Butter, California, ₩ ₩ (Fresh)	30	@	40
do do packed	—	@	
do Oregon packed	—	@	
do Eastern		@	
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	—	@	40
Duck-eggs	—	@	40
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	45
Cheese, ₩ ₩	20	@	25
Lard, Eastern	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
Honey, new	20	@	25
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ ₩	—	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₩ ₩	25	@	32
do do packed		@	—
do Eastern (new)		@	
Cheese, California	12	@	16
Eggs, ₩ doz	35	@	37
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	—
Lard, ₩ ₩	14	@	15

New Productions of California

Flax Seed ₩ cwt	3 50	@	4 50
Hemp Seed ₩ ₩	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₩ ₩	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	8	@	15
do. Imported	20	@	25
Mustard Seed		@	
Canary Seed	6	@	10
Broom Corn	6	@	8
Bees Wax	20	@	25

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The Wool Clip will be large, and it will be fine too, and thus realize a good price.

Wool			16@18
do extra			18@25
Medium			10@12
do burry			8@10
Wool-sacks, new			50@60
do second hand			30@40
Potatoes Gunny Bags			18@20
Dry hides, ₩ ₩			16@17
Green salted, ₩ ₩			7½@8
Deer Skins			20 @25
Sheep skins, wool on			30@50
do do plain			15@25
Goat skins, each			25@50
Refined Tallow			10@10 1 2

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERING PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	8	@	10c ₩ ₩
do. 2d do.	6½	@	8c. "
do. 3d do.	5	@	6c. "
MUTTON—	8	@	7c. "
LAMB—	8	@	9½ "
PORK—undressed,	5½	@	7½c "
" dressed,	8	@	10½ "
VEAL—			

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE TRUE NAME.

We frequently receive letters of enquiry, also of suggestions—often letters containing criticisms of writers to our Journal, from persons who are entire strangers to us, letters often personal in their expressions and criticisms. Such letters we cannot publish or reply to—such go into the waste bag. Writers should give us their full names and residence, so that we may know all is right—their names will not be used against their wish, yet we must know the writer, else we shall not publish them.

ALSIKE CLOVER—LAWN GRASS.

This valuable Clover so highly esteemed abroad can be had at our Office.

Also English Lawn Grasses of best kinds at FARMER OFFICE.

REASONS WHY EVERY FARMER AND STOCK-RAISER SHOULD TAKE THE "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefitted* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and the Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by constant access to a "Home Journal."

6th. The *California Farmer* has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser forsixteen years steadily and is the *only Agricultural Journal in California.*

7th. The *California Farmer* contains the most important information relative to these interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The *California Farmer* contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The *California Farmer* contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Agriculture.

10th. The *California Farmer* is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all engaged in industrial pursuits, and of all good men.

SEND US SAMPLES.

We desire to procure *Samples* of every variety of Grain, Grass, and every Cereal as well as *Samples of New Products*, and for these we shall be ready to reciprocate in any way desired. We will, pay for them, or bestow a full equivalent in some *new Seed or Plants* that may be desired.

NATURAL HISTORY.

We desire specimens in Natural History Insects, Flies, Frogs, Toads, Snakes, Turtles, etc., preserved in spirits, or dried, and for these or any curiosity, will make due return. Send by Wells, Fargo and Co, to our Office.

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Corner Seventh and K streets,

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THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS A "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will alway be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the present year, to more than double its former size, with spleudid suites of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night

D. E. CALLAHAN,

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TYPE FOR SALE.

The Type which now prints the FARMER will be offered for sale, as we intend to print on NEW CALIFORNIA TYPE.

The quality of the Type can be seen by reading the FARMER. Any one wishing a good bargain can have one by calling at once at our office, or addressing EDITOR FARMER.

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We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the VALUE OF OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to

EDITOR FARMER.

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Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE,

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS
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PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
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PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
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NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREE SEEDS.

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December.

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates:

50 Packets choicest and best			$10 00
25 do do do			5 00
12 do do do			2 00
50 Packets Good Selected			5 00
25 do do do			3 00
12 do do do			1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

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The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

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Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops, Very Choice Gladiolli,

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given us to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

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1870!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR

AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

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With the New Volume in January we begin our SEVENTEENTH YEAR of LABOR with this Journal.

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The CALIFORNIA FARMER will club with the following Magazines and Journals, and furnish them for the year 1870 at the following rates.

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The California Farmer and the Independent both for $7 50, and to present them with Richie's splendid steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, the price of which is $2 each, thus giving them these two Splendid and Popular Pictures worth $4, and both these Papers for $7 50.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Christian Union, new series, Edited by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, $7 50.

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The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Monthly Horticulturist with extra Steel Engravings of "Country Life," $7 00.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Phrenological Journal of New York now in its 50th Volume, $7 00.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Stock Journal, $3 50.

We shall add others with our next issue.

Any other Journal or Periodical desired we will furnish with the FARMER on the most liberal terms when desired.

The Terms of the FARMER will remain the same—$6 per year, $3 for six months, (gold price) and $1 extra when payments have been delayed; and these terms are unchangeable. A liberal allowance for clubs; when five copies are paid for six copies will be furnished.

We call attention to the Premiums offered, and the Union of other Journals with ours.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,
330 *Clay St.*, San Francisco.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

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TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session often months, $

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34-3 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President

A Bargain!

Fine Homestead on the Mountains!!

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Eldorado County, containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land pleasantly situated, and with pleasant surroundings.

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the first floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort—Closets, Bath-room, Cellar under house, etc.

The outbuildings are, a good Carriage House, Wood shed, Chicken House, etc.

A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight years old from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been made this Year.

A good Orchard of 300 Trees, Five to Seven Years old, all Good Varieties of Fruit. The Native Agricultural Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden Cultivation.

There is any quantity of "Uncle Sam's" land, of first Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

The House is nicely furnished, and, to a person of taste this place can be made a "little Paradise."

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We would most particularly desire our correspondents to be very careful in sending their Letters, Orders and Remittance to us, as there are several firms of Warren & Co., and unless the address is very plainly marked, mistakes will arise.

All Letters, Orders, Parcels, &c., intended for this office should be addressed WARREN & CO., California Farmer Office

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1870. NUMBER 19.

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EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, April 23d, 1870.

SPANISH SHEEP AND WOOL.

Spain preserves to this day, the celebrity of her wool, which was famed when the Phœnicians occupied the Iberian Peninsula. Like her population, the number of Merinos has also diminished—where there were many millions of sheep, there is not now half this number. This is the month when flock masters are most busy. The manner of rearing the sheep consists, first, the stationary flocks, comprising about one-ninth of the total number in the country, and the most inferior breeds, pass all the year round on the same land. Second, those that emigrate—to pass the Summer in the districts of Leon, Asturia and Navarre to return in winter to the mild regions of Estramadera, Andulasia, New-Castile and Grenada.—The Hegira for the North, commences in April, and the journey extends over six weeks. The sheep travel in the mornings and afternoons only, to escape the heat by day, and the difficulty of midnight control. The flocks vary from one, up to 60,000 head, but move in subdivisions, of 1000 to 1,200—so that all may pick up something to eat on the road, and obviate confusion; the rams march separately—but unite at the common meeting place

PUBLIC ROADS, SHEEP SHEARING, ETC.

The various roads, as old as Spain itself, are 35 yards wide, grassy at the sides, and no encroachment is allowed on this space Indeed Charles the Fifth on one occasion, extended his park on a portion of one of these high-ways, but had ever to open the gates as the travellers approached. Each flock is under the charge of a conductor, mounted on horseback, who is assisted by five sub-shepherds, their pay for the season, varying from 800 to fr. 25. But then they have the privilege of grazing a few sheep or goats on their own account. Dogs of a very huge species, complete the guard, and defend the sheep against wolves Along the route are special half-way houses, where the shearing takes the place, and capable of taking off a thousand fleeces per day—those of the rams, weigh in the rough, from 9 to 11 lbs—the ewes, one half less, and both lose 60 per cent when scoured. It is to these depots, the wool merchants come to make their purchases.—In July or August, the rams are permitted to cover the ewes—25 of the latter to each ram. The rams are not allowed to cover, (nor the ewes to breed,) until two years old, and after three or six years, are cut and prepared for the butcher. It is in July that the lambs, are deprived of their tails, to prevent the soiling of the fleece, and are branded with a hot iron on the forehead, or cut on the ears, with the distinguishing mark of their owner; and a few are castrated at this epoch, to form "conductors;" —these bell-weathers are quite pets with the Shepherds, and march, with huge bells round their necks, like drum-majors, at the head of the flock. Towards the end of September, the "return journey" takes place—slowly, on account of the gestation stage of the ewes. The lambing season is generally November or December, and on account of the limited extent of the pasturage and fodder, from one-half, to three-fourths of the lambs, are slaughtered—the males first, except those selected for reproduction. Very often two ewes have to suckle one lamb, and much patience is required to make the little stranger, take to the foster-mother. They are never milked, and the lambs can wean themselves when it pleases them.

NAPOLEON'S AID TO AGRICULTURE

The Emperor in a quiet way, has done much for Agriculture. He has selected the most barren lands, and made them blossom like the rose. In Sologne, he purchased 7000 acres—of cold desolate heath and marshy ground—divided it into farms, erected buildings—imported improved breeds of cattle. The great belt of Sandy desert between Bordeaux and Bayonne—comprising a million and a half of acres—he bought 17,000—planted pine trees to yeild resin—reclaimed the one half of his property by means of special manures—made roads, built farm houses and a village—dried up a neighboring marsh, rivalling now the polders of Holland in fertility. The camp of Chalons, was formerly a chalky waste. By means of the manure from the cavalry stables, 1,200 acres of meadow land smiles in the centre of the camp, and three thousand more surround it with waving corn. At Vincennes, by means of the night soil from the forts, 300 acres of heath and briar land have been levelled, and are now profitably cultivated. In the granite mountain pastures of Limousin, he has drained and been successful. Nearer Paris, he has model farms at Rambouillet, Saint Cloud, and Saint Germani devoted to special experiments. In Algeria, he has lately established a model farm for the colonists. All these works have cost upwards of fifteen millions of francs, of which eight have been paid in wages—the returns in the aggregate, annually, represent nearly one million—more than the half being expenses under the head of labor. In these various Oases, His Majesty has adopted the most advanced principles of husbandry—his "High Farming" does not consist in "sowing gold, and reaping silver." The best breeds of cattle, the most suitable machinery, the most appropriate manures have been imported. Colonies of farmers have been created—stirred to emulation by liberal prizes and kind encouragement, and every employée, from the highest to the lowest, has his dividend from the profits, and the greatest interest as a consequence, in commanding a success.

DOUBLE PLOW, NEW PRODUCT.

I have noticed in Burgundy, a double plough at work on light soils, drawn by three horses, and capable of turning over nearly three acres per day. It has two mould boards, coulters, etc., attached to the single beam, or rather two beams united at the point of draught, and on wheels. It appears to give much satisfaction.

At Erfurt, in Prussia, satisfactory experiments have been made on the *Polymnia edulis*, introduced from Bolivia. It is somewhat of the dahlia kind, and in its native land, the roots often attain a weight of from 12 to 22 lbs. When cooked, they form one of the principal articles of dietary with the Bolivians—the native Indians eat them raw like apples. The South of France—whose climate is very favorably suited for the plant, is about cultivating it. The stems and leaves of the plant, are reported as a grateful feed for cattle.

MAD HOGS, ETC.

A farmer announces, that being short of pasture for his hogs, he turned them into a field of buck-wheat, then in flower, and which he was about ploughing in. About half an hour afterwards, the animals exhibited all the symptoms of drunken madness, they furiously attacked, and devoured the shepherds dog, and the herder only escaped their attention, by climbing a tree. This fact has been observed before in other cases.

PROTECTION OF BIRDS.

The Agricultural (central) Society of Germany, attributes the ravages of insects made on the crops, gardens, and young forests of Fatherland, to the destruction of these birds which prey on the vermin. The Government as early as 1860, interdicted the killing of certain birds, or the disturbance of their nests, under a smart penalty, and at the same time ordered in the Village Schools instruction relative to such useful friends. The Society in question has on foot, the scheme of an international treaty, to be executed between Germany, France, Austria, Spain, Italy, Greece, etc., for the protection of these birds of passage, which go to pass their winters in the sunniest spots of the South.

THE WORLD REAPER AND MOWER.

THE WORLD REAPER AND MOWER.

This New Competitor for Public favor we now present to our readers, Illustrated here before them as we promised a little time since. The cut has just been recieved, and although "The World is new," the people like it, for we learn that of *two car loads* that but lately came over the Rail Road, more than one half have been sold already.

It will be seen that all the working machinery, save the wheel gear and cutting knives and rake, are *locked up* in the *Iron case* beneath the Drivers seat, there *free* from dust and dirt it works perfectly, (see advertisment.) We append the following letter which speaks its favor. It is worth seeing. Linforth, Kellogg, & Co., have it on sale.

SALINAS CITY, May 25th., 1870.

Messrs Linforth Kellogg & Co.

Gents:—We have set up, and now have on exhibition the "World Reaper and Mower." Every one who has examined it are loud in the praise of its perfection mechanically. We think we can introduce them here without much trouble, and will exhibit its working powers in the first field of grain that is cut near town. Our crops are coming *out wonderfully*, will have *much over* half a crop. Within one mile of Salinas City, we have some fields of wheat that would *make* the reputation of a wheat growing County, ANY YEAR.

Yours Respectfully,

HARVEY & Co.

THE GERRISH PUMP—WATER FOR CATTLE.

Now that the dry season is upon us, water! water!! water!!! is the universal cry, and for the safety of our Buildings water is the element needed. At Elko this spring, the "Gerrish Pump" saved a full block of buildings from loss by the ready supply it gave when the fire hose was attached to it. This excellent Pump is universally used in all that region and gives very great satisfaction.

The Visalia *Delta* also says it is universally used there among sheep men, and gives general satisfaction.

Stock men must be sure to have a full supply for their stock in dry weather, nothing is more injurious to stock than want of water in hot weather and the Gerrish Pump when *correctly set in the well*, is one of the best pumps known. Many persons ruin their Pumps by not placing them in true perpendicular order for their working. Water should be ready for stock and for fire. Linforth, Kellogg & Co., have the Gerrish Pump.

Eastern Correspondence.

LETTER FROM AN OLD CALIFORNIAN AT THE EAST.

NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN.

NEW YORK May 9th, 1870.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—PREACHING.

Editor California Farmer:

"How do you do Mr. G.," said Miss C., a sparkling belle of 20th st., as we were leaving the Church of the Messiah last night. "How do you like the new star among pulpit actors? He is too much like Edwin Booth to suit my ideal of a clergyman." "My dear Miss C.," I replied, "You have paid Mr Hepworth a very high compliment. Edwin Booth as an elocutionist stands among the very first I have ever heard. His name can be placed with Ristori, Fanny Kemble, Butler, Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Chapin, Pere Hyacinthe and John Gough. The day has gone by when a clergymen can afford to neglect elocution. In a city like new York to possess the influence which would enable him to be of service to his Divine Master, he must not only be pure-hearted, simple in his manner, a scholar in his acquirements, but he must be, if not an orator, a graceful—or an effective speaker. If he be ever so learned and cannot repeat his thoughts, so as to play with the feelings of men, his work will be barren. Religion, philanthropy and civilization will have a poor servant in him. He must be in the pulpit what Booth is on the stage, he must not let the charm of the actor detract from the sermon of the minister. He must bear in mind that his Divine Master was a perfect orator. Good people attend church because they wish to express by so doing their love and gratitude to God, but the mass of people, especially those who are young, wish at the same time to be instructed and and entertained. Christians, members of churches perhaps, do not need an eloquent teacher, but the congregations do. It it not the good but the wavering and the bad that need salvation. That Mr. Hepworth's sermon if it did remind you of the beauty of Hamlet was not ineffective, was proved by the strict attention of the audience, by the moistened eyes, and by the reverence with which every head was bowed when the choir chaunted in modulated tones the Lord's prayer. Rest assured, my dear Miss C, inasmuch, as His Satanic Majesty dressed up vice in robes of magnificence and renders her presence attractive, that minister is doing his duty, and is counteracting the influence of evil who beautifies virtue, and makes her presence more fascinating. Mr. Hepworth *does* resemble Edwin Booth in the perfection of his pronounciation, in the management of his voice, in the refinement of his manner, and in the exquisite sensibility of his nature which can easily be read in the play of expressive features and in the magnetism of his presence. It is, however, a resemblance not an imitation, and once let it be known that the new clergyman in the pulpit is like Edwin Booth on the stage, as good a man, as industrious a student, as perfect an elocutionist and his church will be crowded by an eager audience, better too, by the highest class of intellectual young people, and what an opportunity this will give him. He can transform into active, generous Christian men and woman, the multitude of skeptical vacillating young gentlemen and young ladies who are attracted to his church by the fact that a *Minister* is as charming as an actor. If he can do this, why should he not look like Edwin Booth. Indeed my dear Miss C, it is the highest compliment you can pay him, and if you reflect, you will change your opinion and incline rather to the opposite extreme, and wish that each pulpit should be so attractive as to make the church more popular than the theatre. You are here this evening to listen to an eloquent man. Your own respectable church with its highly estimable pastor, I warrant is not crowded. Your good parents are perhaps dozing in their comfortable pew, while the monotonous tones of their clergyman's voice lulls them to rest like the sighing of the wind. They are the salt of the earth *I* know, but their brilliant, witty, fashionable daughter is not with them; she glories in the respectability but professes the dullness of her own church and is attracted away up here in Park Avenue, to hear a star. You know there are hosts of young girls like yourself. I can see crowds of young men who are like them, and if Mr. Hepworth can only attract you, he will exercise an influence for good, which your excellent pastor never will be able to exert. Glory then to the clergyman who *is* like Edwin Booth, who *can* draw a crowd, who *can* improve his opportunity and who while he amuses can teach them and fit them for service as soldiers of the cross. Ah! here we are at home, and I have in my enthusiasm done all the talking. Forgive me for I have been very much interested. Good Night.

M. A. B.

GENESEO, HENRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS, April 17, 1870.

Editor California Farmer:

Some time in February I enclosed you $5.00 for one years subscription for your paper, I sent from the International Hotel, in San Francisco, On my arriving home I found four copies of your paper.

I feel a great interest in your State, I shall have the Farmer once a week to strengthen that interest. Water froze one-fourth of an inch thick last night. Please let me hear from you, if in no other way by the receipt of the Farmer once a week.

Every thing is dull and prices low, still we ought to be happy, as we get enough to eat and to wear. I would like your climate and people, but your fleas bite just like our? I don't like either. The only difference is, that your's bite in winter and ours in summer. Here fleas bite in summer and fast in winter. Does your's bite in the summer time? I ask these questions so that I may know what to do in the future.

Please give my respects to S. Daniels of Lakeville, Sonoma County, if you should meet him.

Please send on the paper and oblige,

Respectfully yours, P. P. B.

[REPLY.]

[Our friend can come safely, for ere long we shall have some new invention that will trap fleas, so there will be no more trouble about them. Our climate and soil will more than match the fleas —Ed *P.*]

A copy of Loomis' Musical Journal, came to us by Mail, this Publication has three pieces of New Music. Also many valuable articles, all tending to create and keep alive the Science of Music, and the love of it.

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER NINETEEN.

SOILS AND FERTILIZERS.

A Farmer is a manufacturer of articles wherefrom mankind are fed and clad; his raw materials are the soil and the various substances he mingles therewith or adds thereto in order to increase its productive capacity. His art consists in transforming by cultivation crude, comparatively worthless, and even noxious, offensive materials into substances grateful to the senses, nourishing to the body, and sometimes invigorating, even strengthening, to the mind.

I have heard of lands that were naturally rich enough; I never was so lucky or perchance so discerning as to find them. Yet I have seen Illinois bottom whereof I was assured that the soil was fully sixteen feet deep, and a rich, black alluvium from top to bottom; and I do not question the statements made to me from personal observation that portions of the strongly alkaline plain or swale on which Salt Lake City is built, being for the first time plowed, irrigated, and sown to wheat, yielded ninety bushels of good grain per acre. I never saw, yet on evidence believe, that pioneer settlers of the Miami Valley, wishing, some years after settling them, to sell their farms, advertised them as peculiarly desirable in that the barns stood over a creek or "branch," which swept away the manure each Winter or Spring without trouble to the owner; and I have myself grown both Wheat and Oats that were very rank and heavy in straw, yet which fell so flat and lay so dead that the heads scarcely bore a kernel. Had I been a wiser, better farmer, I should have known how to stiffen the straw and make it do its office, in spite of wind and storm.

[And let me here say, lest I forget it in its appropriate place, that I am confident that most farmers sow grain too thickly for any but very poor land. If one thinks it necessary to scatter three bushels of Oats per acre, I tell him that he should apply more manure and less seed—that land which requires three bushels of seed is not rich enough to bear Oats. He might better concentrate his manure on half so much land, and save two-thirds of his seed.]

I do not hold that the remarkably rich soils I have instanced needed fertilizing when first plowed; I will presume that they did not. Yet, having never yet succeeded in manuring a corn-field so high that a few loads more would not (I judge) have increased the crop, I doubt whether even the richest Illinois bottoms would not yield more Corn, year by year, if reinforced with the contents of a good barn-yard. And, when the first heavy crop of Corn has been taken from a field, that field—no matter how deep and fertile its soil—is less rich in corn-forming elements than it was before. Just so sure as that there is no depletion or shrinkage when nothing is taken from nothing, so sure is it that something cannot be taken from something without diminishing its capacity to yield something at the next call.

Rotation of crops is an excellent plan; for one may flourish on that which another has rejected; but this does not overbear Nature's inflexible exaction of so much for so much. Hence, if there ever was a field so rich that nothing could be added that would increase its productive capacity, the first exacting crop thereafter taken from it diminished that capacity and rendered a fresh application of some fertilizer desirable.

Years ago, a Western man exhibited at our Farmers' Club a specimen of the soil of his region which was justly deemed very rich, taken from a field where Corn had been repeatedly grown without apparent exhaustion. A chemical analysis had been made of it, which was submitted with the soil. It was claimed that nothing would improve its capacity for producing the great Illinois staple. Prof. Mapes dissented from this conclusion: "This soil," said he, "while very rich in nearly every element which enters into the composition of Corn, gives barely a trace of Chlorine, the base of Salt. Hence, if five bushels per acre of Salt be applied to that field, and it does not thereupon yield five bushels per annum more of Corn, I will agree to eat the field."

Many men fertilize their poor lands only, supposing that the better can do without. I judge that to be a mistake. My rule would be to plant the poorest with such choice trees as thrive without manure, and pile the fertilizers upon the better. It seems to me plain that of two fields, one of which has a soil containing nine-tenths of the elements of the desired crops, while the other shows but one to three-tenths, it is a more hopeful and less thankless task to enrich the former than the latter. If you are required to supply to a field nearly everything that your proposed crop will withdraw from it, I do not see where the profit comes in; but if you are required to supply but a tenth, because the soil as you found it stood ready to contribute the remaining nine-tenths, it seems to me that the margin for profit is here decidedly the greater.

How many tons of earth ought a farmer to be obliged to turn over and over in order to obtain therefrom a hundred bushels of Corn? Two hundred? Five hundred? A thousand? Five thousand? Other things being equal, no one will doubt that, if he can make the Corn from one hundred tons of soil, it were better to do so than to employ five hundred or five thousand. It seems clear to my mind that, though other conditions be unequal, it is generally well to endeavor to produce the required quantity from the smaller rather than the larger area.

I fully share the average farmer's partiality for barn-yard manure in preference to most, if not all, commercial fertilizers. In my judgement, almost any farmer who has cattle, with fit shelter and Winter fodder, can make fertilizers far cheaper than he can buy them. I judge that almost every farmer who has paid $100 or over for Guano (for instance,) might have more considerably enriched his farm by drawing muck from some convenient bog or pond into his barn-yard in August or September and carting it thence to his fields the next Fall. If he can get no muck within a mile, let him cut, when they are in blossom, all the weeds that grow near him, especially by the road-side, cart them at once into his barn-yard, and there convert them into fertilizers. In Autumn, replace the hay-rack on the wagon or cart, and pile load after load of freshly fallen leaves into your yard, taking them, if you may, from the sides of roads and fences, and from any place where they may have been lodged or heaped by the winds, your own wood-lot excepted. Plow the turf off of any scurvy lot or road side, and pile it into the barn yard; nay, dig a hundred loads of pure clay, and place it there if you can get it at small expense, and your average soil is gravelly or sandy. The farmer who is unable or reluctant to buy commercial fertilizers should apply his whole force every Autumn to replenishing his barn yard with that material which he can obtain most easily and which the trampling of his cattle may readily convert into manure. A month is too little, two months would not be too much, to devote to this good work.—Some may seem obliged to postpone it to Winter; but that is to run the risk of embarrassment by frost or snow, and encounter the certainty that your material will be inferior in quality, or not so well fitted to grain crops the ensuing Fall.

I close by reiterating my belief that no farmer ever yet impoverished himself by making too much manure or by applying too much of his own manufacture. I cannot speak so confidently of buying commercial fertilizers; but these I will discuss in my next.

TO THE FARMERS.

Do you wish to prosper? If you do, stick to your farm, make your regular crop; make up, by using labor-saving implements for the loss of manual labor, cultivate fewer acres, and make your land rich, and you will find that your farm is improving in value, you are enabled to spend more money for fertilizers, to educate your children, to live more comfortably, and lay up something for a "rainy day." But croaking and grumbling, or groaning over what has been is not the way to do it. If you want your land improved, you are the one to do it. If you want enterprise and thrift developed in your immediate neighborhood, you are the one to begin it; if you want two blades of grass to grow where only one has grown before, you are the man to show how it is to be done, and not your neighbor. We are very apt to say, so and so, ought to do this thing and that thing, but perhaps he don't know how to do it, and if we, who know how to do it, would begin, he would follow our example. Let us not try to shift responsibilities, but rather let us reach one, assume our own, and do what we are able to advance our own good and that of our fellow men.—*Roanoke Valley.*

A DISCOVERY ABOUT CORN.

An intelligent and reliable neighbor of ours, who has for years been making experiments with corn, has discovered an importance and value in replanting corn, which is quite novel, and worthy of publication. We have always thought replanting corn was of very little consequence, but this gentleman says, "It is of so much consequence, he replants whether it is needed or not—or rather, he plants two or three weeks after the crop is planted, a hill every fifteenth row each way." He says: 'If the weather becomes dry during the filling time, the silk and tassels both become dry and dead. In this condition, if it should become seasonable, the silk revives and renews its growth, but the tassels do not recover. Then, for want of pollen, the new silk is unable to fill the office for which it was designed. The pollen from the replanted corn is then ready to supply the silk, and the filling is completed.' He says nearly all the abortive ears so common in all corn crops, is caused by the want of pollen, and he has known cars to double their size in this second filling.

[Here is a very important item for our corn-growers, and one that will be valuable to them. The corn-growers of the West practice this plan, so says the *Western Rural*.—Ed. F.]

A Large Farm.

The largest farm in England consists of 3,000 acres, and belongs to a man with the Yankee name of Samuel Jones. In its cultivation he follows the "four course" system, the whole extent of the farm being divided into four great crops—750 acres of wheat, 550 of barley and oats, 750 to seeds, beans, peas, etc., and 750 to roots. His live stock is valued as follows: Sheep $35,000, horses $15,000, bullocks $13,000, pigs $2,500. The oil cake and corn purchased annually amounts to $30,000, and artificial fertilizers about $8,000. The entire cost of manure, in various forms used, annually cost about $15,000. Sheep are claimed to be the most profitable stock he keeps, from which are realized about $20,000 a year. His income from the whole farm, is not stated.

Troubles in Paris.

The storm is brewing, the hidden fires will burst forth ere long, spreading desolation far and wide. But after the storm will come a calm, and the World and Paris, and the Fashions be as before.

Miscellaneous.

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE

LARGEST STOCK

—AND—

Best Assortment

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost. 32-24.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 13 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 23 3-100 per cent. For its sustaining properties to all stock and [illegible] to sudden changes of weather or over-driving! [illegible]

For MILCH COWS, particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving it quality to a fat greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the malt of brain, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($35 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold; at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

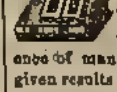
PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

3216 San Francisco.

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

New Varieties of Potatoes.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PLANTING!

GOOD, responsible parties, who have experience in raising POTATOES, and who have good land—that which is adapted specially for raising them,—can learn of a favorable opportunity of raising the

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES,

On Shares;—many NEW KINDS not before introduced.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

FRESH ALFALFA.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year. Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street, (up-stairs.)

ALSIKE CLOVER—LAWN GRASS.

This valuable Clover so highly esteemed abroad can be had at our Office.

Also English Lawn Grasses of best kinds at

FARMER OFFICE.

M. C. HAWLEY & CO., 108 Front St., San Francisco.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER AND SELF RAKER

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, Portland.

THE BUCKEYE FOR 1870!

THE MOST COMPLETE MACHINE MADE, WHETHER AS A

MOWER, REAPER, or SELF-RAKING REAPER.

For TEN YEARS in California, as at the East, the BUCKEYE is acknowledged A HEADS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MACHINE!

SALES EACH YEAR CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

Five Thousand Farmers in California have Used them, and Pronounce them the BEST Machines in the Market.

We offer the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER to Farmers with the utmost confidence knowing they are Superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented.

They have been Thoroughly Tested, in California for Three Years, and give the Best Satisfaction

OLE AGENTS FOR C. AULTMAN & CO'S.

CELEBRATED

SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER!

Also the Genuine

HAINE'S HEADER,

Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois. Also

Hollingworth's Wheel Horse-Rake,

(The most Improved Rake in Use,) And a complete stock of

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,

108 and 110 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

WALTER BROWN & CO.

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN, HENRY T. BROWN, NEW YORK.

Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

31-24-1y

CAST-STEEL DAIRY KNIVES

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,

"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,

and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

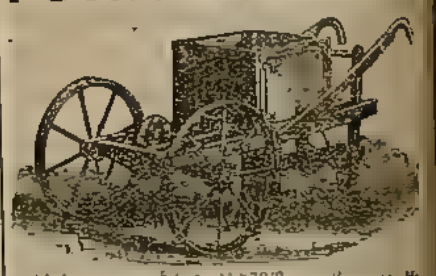
The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express charges paid, $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office,

WARREN & CO.

TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER,



This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 10 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, coils the potato in such distances as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can [illegible] that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value, because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and YARD in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with a moment, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with a

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay street, up stairs.

H. S. BURR,

(Successor to TESSMORE MAYES)

DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT FISH,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS

IMPROVED STOCK.

Premium Chester White Swine.

Pure Breed Poultry, Etc., Etc.

BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular.

THOMAS B. SMITH & Co, Plantsville Conn. 33-4t

Horticulture.

THE JAPAN LILIES.

BY FRANCIS PARKMAN, JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.

So the varieties of *Lilium lancifolium* are popularly called, though there are many other lilies equally entitled to the name, inasmuch as they also are natives of Japan.

Lilium lancifolium with its varieties is worthy to stand at the head of the whole race of lilies, for it surpasses them all in beauty, without even excepting the new and superb Gold Banded Lily.—A few years ago there were doubts of its hardiness; but, in truth, it stands our winters better than our native lilies, and is much less exacting in its choice of soil.

Now, as to its varieties: first we have the pure white, then the faintly spotted variety, *L. lancifolium punctatum*, then the so-called rose colored, then the red, and finally the deeper red or crimson.

The white variety, *L. lancifolium album*, is without spot or stain. It blooms a week later than the rest, has an excellent constitution, and is very hard to kill. This is the case with *L. lancifolium punctatum*, which seems capable of withstanding severe cold, but, on the other hand, is more liable than any other member of the family to become diseased. It resents frequent removal, and should be allowed to remain undisturbed until the bulbs become too crowded.

L. lancifolium roseum is too often but a mere name, being undistinguishable from the red variety, from which, at the best, it differs only in a lighter shade of the same color. One of the principal Dutch bulb growers lately advertised *L. lancifolium roseum*, "*true*," selling those with this recommendation at four times the price of those which he did not profess to guarantee. Curious to see in what the "truth" consisted, I ordered some of them, but they proved no whit different from scores which were growing beside them.—They were the common *Lilium roseum* and nothing more. A great many, however, are sold under this name, which are entirely undistinguishable from the red variety, *Lilium rubrum*. This last is a superb flower, and is destined to be as familiar in the garden as the beautiful white or Annunciation Lily.

Mr. Hovey has raised a number of seedling Japan Lilies, one of which, called by him Melpomene, is several shades deeper in color than the old red variety, and is a valuable acquisition.

Lilium cruentum is another deep red variety which I received through a friend from Japan six years ago, and which, from its peculiarity of form, as well as its color, is entitled to stand under a distinct name. The flower is very broad and flat, the petals being less recurved than usual, and the color is scarcely less deep than in the Melpomene.

Many other varieties will be found in the catalogues, but not one of them can be distinguished by the unpractised eye. *L. speciosum* is identical with *L. rubrum*, and *L. superbum* (not our fine native lily of this name) does not differ from it the value of a hair.

The only other members of the species requiring special mention are the red, white, and rose colored varieties of *L. lancifolium monstrosum*. These are, as their name imports, monstrosities. Their peculiarity consists in the merging of several small stems into one large one, which is flat and broad, and which branches near the top, so that the number of the flowers is greatly increased, though their size is apt to be diminished. They form at times a large, dense cluster,—white, red, or rose color, as the case may be,—and numbering from twenty to thirty blossoms. That figured in the plate, from a photograph, had twenty-seven buds and flowers. The effect is often very striking and beautiful; but these varieties with aggregated stems seem liable to a species of blight or rust, which sometimes spoils the flowering. The other varieties are also exposed to it in some seasons, though in a less degree. It is one of the few diseases from which this vigorous race is ever known to suffer.

These Lilies grow in any tolerably good garden soil, but to have them in perfection, it should be dug deep—say eighteen inches or more—and mixed with a good portion of coarse sand and well rotted manure, at least two years old. To this should be added peat, surface soil from the woods, or well rotted leaves, either of which will do as a substitute for others. The autumn is a good time to plant the bulbs, which should be set four or five inches deep, measuring from the top or crown. Cover the surface with leaves, tan, or pine boughs, to prevent heaving by frost. They will also do very well if planted in spring; and when once planted they may remain undisturbed for several years. For pot culture they are admirable. Plant them in six inch pots, in a compost like that indicated above, watering very little at first, but abundantly after growth is fully in progress. When the flower-buds form, they may be watered at intervals with a solution of guano mixed with soot. Thus treated, they will flower superbly. Some cultivators adopt a more elaborate method—using a pot much deeper than the ordinary flower-pot, and filling it only to within about four inches of the rim, the upper part remaining empty. When the young flower-stem has risen as high as the rim of the pot, the empty space is filled up with any rich compost. Into this the stem emits roots in great abundance, which help greatly to nourish the flower-buds. Japan Lilies grow well in the green-house, or in a warm and sunny window.

There is no doubt that a time is coming when these Lilies will even surpass their present beauty. I saw the other day a bed of several hundred seedlings, blooming for the first time, in the garden of an eminent horticulturist. They were the results of cross-impregnation, that is to say, of fertilizing the pistils of the several varieties mutually with the pollen of each other, without introducing the pollen of other species. Some of the flowers were of a very large size, with petals two inches wide; and the varying shades of color, as well as the diversities of form, were exceedingly striking and interesting. This offers a flattering prospect of the improvement of the species within its own limits. As to the results of hybridizing it with other species, I hope to have a good deal to say at some future time.

THE CRANBERRY AS AN ORNAMENTAL PLANT.

I do not see how any one, who has ever noticed the delicate foliage and flowers of the cranberry, even when wild and uncultivated, could fail to be struck with its beauty. But my object now is to call the attention of your readers to its value when cultivated in pots, in the house, or, still better, in hanging baskets. When thus grown, the long, slender stems, drooping from the basket, together with the rich fruit, form a most beautiful object.—Let those who mourn that they cannot afford to purchase foreign novelties, make a rustic basket, and put a few cranberry plants in it, and hang it in the window, and they will say they never saw anything more beautiful. O. A.

PATERSON'S SUNRISE MELON.

This extraordinary melon was raised, during the summer of 1869, at Pantypool Park, by Mr. Paterson, gardener to Mr. Hanbury Leigh; it weighed twenty-four pounds, and measured forty two inches in circumference.

It was raised from the Netted Scarlet flesh, crossed with the Black Rock. The fruit is of exquisite flavor, and very handsome, with fine rich scarlet flesh, and, as seen by the dimensions given, of extraordinary size and weight. It produced one hundred and sixty-nine seeds, which is all the stock of it.—[*Gardener's Chronicle.*

STATEMENT

— OF THE —

CONDITION

— OF THE —

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock		$1,000,000.
AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends $696,854 80.		
Loans on first Mortgages		$582,496 61
Estimated value premises Mortgaged	$1,620,250	
Buildings on premises insured for	326,607	
Loans on collateral		484,60[illegible]
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is	$808,977	
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $150,000		150,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		60,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank		41,872 90
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued		145,920 73
State and Federal stamps on hand		[illegible]4,297 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets		146,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1 696,854 80
Income.		
Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,		381,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,		331,013 62
Interest received from all sources		140,025 52
Amount received from rents		10,967 00
Total		$1,184,223 54
Disbursements.		
Amount paid for fire losses		$353,237 26
Amount paid for marine losses		341,374 87
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes		66,619 96
Paid for commissions to agents		108,765 57
State and Federal taxes		42,045 63
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payments		117,550 79
Dividends paid stockholders		120,000 00
		$1,039,594 08
Net amount fire risks written during the year		$53,759 [illegible] 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year		33,428,228 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869		$46,282,301 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st. 1869		2,971,987 00

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 33-4.

NEW SEEDS.

THE Connover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers, extra sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for successive planting.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 per week and expenses, or allow a commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall Mich. 32 18.

Miscellaneous.

13 FIRST PREMIUMS.

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES.

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867-8

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE,

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

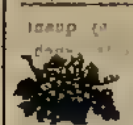
Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will do wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1



RAISIN,

And other choice

GRAPE CUTTINGS.

ALSO

WINES AND BRANDIES

Of the choicest variety on hand and

FOR SALE.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY State Agricultural Society, 1867,

TO THE

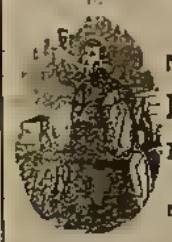
Natoma Vineyards

BEN. N. BUGBEY, Proprietor.

Postoffice address Folsom, Cal. 23-9

C. CROEZINGER,

DEALER IN



NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

THE GOLDEN QUEEN,
THE GREEN PROLIFIC,
PEABODY'S PROLIFIC,
DR. NICAISE,
EARLY SCARLET,
AGRICULTURIST,
AND JUCUNDA.

For Sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

RAMIE SEED, PURE & FRESH.

We have the GENUINE FRESH RAMIE SEED, in Packages, for sale only in small parcels neatly done up for mailing.

Packages $ 1, each.

At the FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

LAKE

VINEYARD WINE

COMPANY.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world.

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co

Corner Sansome and Jackson Streets,

May 1st, 1869. San Francisco.

32 1

Blackberries, Raspberries

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,
WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRIES,
BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES,
DAVISON THORNLESS RASPBERRIES,

—ALSO—

STRAWBERRIES

Of all the choice kinds. For sale by

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office.

The Salem Grape.

WE entertain no doubt that the SALEM and other members of "Roger Hybrids," will succeed perfectly in California, and ship in splendid condition to the Eastern Markets.

Our stock of the SALEM, is by far the largest and best in the country and warranted genuine.

Strong plants of the SALEM, packed free, at $1,50 each, $9,00 per doz., or $35,00 per hundred.

ROGERS Nos. 4, 15, and 19, $1,00 each; $6,00 per doz and $25,00 per hundred.

MARTHA, RUMELAN, and WALTER, (new and promising varieties,) $2,00 each or $12,00 per doz.

VINES packed with great care in double boxes. Secure from frost or heat, either by Pacific Rail Road or the Isthmus route.

For further particulars, or Illustrated Circular, Address

I. H. BABCOCK & Co.

5-33. Lockport, New York.

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT,

CHEAP,

and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

33-1 Proprietors.

Valuable Patents

FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same.

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

Something New.

Two Million Copies of the Annual SHAKSPERIAN ALMANAC for 1870, will be given away, and in order that the distributing may be made as rapidly as possible, I should deem it a favor to send, pre-paid, ten or fifteen copies to any person who will judiciously distribute them in his locality. One of its features are he Seven A[illegible] Man's Life. Illustrated in a masterly manner. Address, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,

33-7. No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

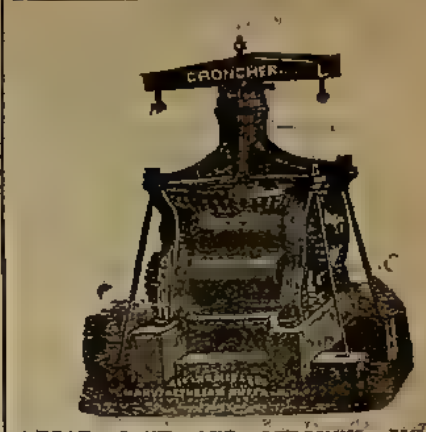
LEGAL DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.

Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,

15-33. No. 73 Nassau Street, New York City.

Miscellaneous.



SUGAR CANE AND SORGHUM MILLS, Evaporators and Horse-Power embodying all the recent improvements, and taking the lead of every kind in market. Manufactured by GEO. L. SQUIER & BRO., Buffalo, N. Y. Either Sugar or Sorgum Manuals for 1870 sent free. 33-13

TREES.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

1870.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Orders for large or small quantities promptly filled. Packing performed in the most skillful and thorough manner.

SMALL PARCELS FORWARDED BY MAIL WHEN DESIRED.

Nurserymen and Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent, prepaid, on receipt of stamps, as follows:

No. 1.—Fruits, 10c. No. 2.—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No 3.—Green-house, 5 No 4.—Wholesale, Free. Address—

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

33 11 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CRANBERRY PLANTS,

GRAFTING WAX,

OIL PACKING PAPER.

CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts. per 100—$4 00 per 1000—postage paid. The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Bell, Large Mottled Bell, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle, Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runners and bearers; best adapted with the Bell variety for Upland Culture. For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc., enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts. for "Cranberry Culturist."

Grafting Wax

Of Superior Quality, in small Packages for use.

OIL PACKING PAPER,

For Mailing and Packing Plants, and heavier articles for covering Hot-beds, Manufactured and for Sale by

F. TROWBRIDGE,

33-8. Milford, Conn.

BOUND VOLUMES FARMER

☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $8 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and invaluable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and those cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories, or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office.

JUST RECEIVED—GOOD THINGS.

WE have received the following, which are among the good and rare things needed:

Fresh Cranberry Plant

(The Large Bell Variety,)

Ramie Seed, Fresh,

WATERMELON, CANTELOUPE,

AND

MUSKMELON SEEDS,

EXTRA QUALITIES,)

Flower Seeds, Choice,

MIXED LAWN-GRASS, ETC.

For sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

WE have received an Invoice of Italian Chestnuts in Very Superior order fresh and in the best condition for planting.

We have them put up in Packages of ONE DOLLAR EACH, MAILED free to purchasers.

WARREN & Co., FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY EVENING MAY, 26th., 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* to our *Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

We have a glorious letter on "Preaching," in the correspondence of our able writer from New York, a moral and Religious Sermon that is most admirable—we are proud of it—there is virtue in it.

Our European Letter should receive special attention, for the valuable information it gives us.

The *Overland Monthly* for June, is before us, it maintains its high and excellent reputation for our own resources and capacities to have a Literature of our own.

The *Overland Monthly* should be found on every table in every family in our State, that claims to be Californian in spirit.

FALSE NEWS.

We spoke last week of a large paper sent out of a "Hundred thousand," with erroneous news. By reason of illness we could not complete our review this week, it will appear in our next issue.

OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Letter No. 2, with some important items, will appear next week, when we hope to announce the the time for laying the "Corner Stone."

COMPLIMENTARY.

We acknowledge complimentary cards of invitation to the Exercises of Memorial Day, of the Grand Army of the Republic, which are to take place at Platts Hall on Monday Evening next.

Oration by A. L. Stone, D. D.

LAUREL HALL.

We acknowledge cards of Invitation to the Anniversary Exhibition of the Pupils of this very popular Institute of Education for young Ladies, at San Mateo, under the charge of Miss. Buckminster as Principal.

The Anniversary Exercises were Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week,—closing by the Graduates Exercises this (Thursday) evening.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY AT BENICIA.

We acknowledge cards of Invitation to the Anniversary Exercises of this excellent Educational Institute—one of the earliest Female Academies in this region, now under the charge of Rev. C. T. Mills & Lady. Exercises, Wednesday and Thursday, day and evening—the Graduating Exercises this (Thursday) evening at the City Hall.

We acknowledge the reception of numerous Cards to Pic Nics, Festivals, Parades, etc., for which courtesy we return thanks, regretting that it is impossible to be present, by reason of ill health, and as important duties at our post prevents us the pleasure of attending.

SPECIAL PREMIUM TO STOCK RAISERS!

WITH a desire to awaken a greater interest among our STOCK RAISERS, and to enlist them in STUDY of all the new things in STOCK RAISING, and to induce them to read and see what is being done in other States in STOCK RAISING,

WE PROPOSE

TO PRESENT to all who shall subscribe for our NEW VOLUME that commences in JULY, a copy of the STOCK JOURNAL, as a Premium,

FREE FOR ONE YEAR

to all who send us THEIR NAMES as subscribers to

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WE will send the STOCK JOURNAL from June 1st., and also send them the FARMER for one year, for the Subscription of $5,00.

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office.

THE SEASON, CROPS, &c.

The season roll on "Seed time and Harvest," "Summer and Winter," each in their turn, and the world keeps rolling on.

We have had in the newspapers of the day, from all parts of the State, various reports. We have had hot weather, dry weather, north winds, drought, and loss of crops, and almost "Famine and Starvation"—but the *end is not yet*, and after all these mere sensational paragraphs the same journals that reported the "loss of crops" will all begin to say they were *misinformed*, or it is "better than was expected," the crops have been "greatly improved by the late rains," or they will turn out "a good average," or "equal to last year."

For our own standpoint, personal examination, or from the most reliable sources, we state now the fact that we believe cannot be disputed, that there are no loss of crops except those late planted upon poorly tilled soil—and such unwise farming must always *go to waste*. If our farmers will read the newspapers from all parts of our State, they will find our words verified everywhere.

Good, wise cultivation, summer follow, deep plowing, early planting in this dry climate, will always ensure a good crop—unless it be on *starved land*—even with all the efforts to prepare the soil. If that soil has been cropped year after year and nothing returned to it, crops *must die out*. This is *one* and a good cause of loss of crops this year in many places. Starved soil and poorly plowed will not stand dry weather—a man or beast needs *food* as well as *water*.

These intelligent culture will prevent loss of crops and greatly counteracts the changable seasons, we urge our farmers all to read the "GREELEY ESSAYS" which we publish every week in the Agriculture Department. Finally we assert our belief that our crop of cereals for 1870, will be in their total larger than last year.

The Fruit crop promises to be generally abundant.

Strawberries have been and are now abundant but declining in the quality. Price cheap.

Cherries are coming in plentifully and are fine. Price reasonable.

Raspberries and Currants are coming in slowly, and bring good prices.

There is a complaint that fruit is packed deceptively, "topped off." It is reported by the fruit-dealers that attention will be given to this subject and the names of those who thus pack fruit, reported publicly.

SHIPPING FRUIT—FRUIT BOXES, &c.

The subject of Fruit Boxes, for the shipment of fruit to the Eastern States, is now one of great moment to our Fruit-growers, and it is one that affects the general interests of our State.

There has been two meetings held in our city recently by our fruit-dealers, for the purpose of divising the best means of shipping fruit, *when*, *how* and *where*.

At the first meeting some seventeen persons were present, including reporters, strangers, &c. There should have been a better attendance. At this meeting little was done, save the appointment of a committee to wait on the Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad, to see if a reduction of rates of freight could not be had, so as to enable our fruit-growers to send their fruit abroad with profit.

S. B. Davis, Esq., of Chicago, was present, who gave the meeting many very valuable statistics in relation to the great market of Chicago that could be opened to them, if a proper system was adopted for such an enterprize, assuring them that it could be done with profit to the growers and a great benefit to our State.

A second meeting has been held; Committee on Freight reported that no reduction could be had, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

We esteem the cause of non-success to the meeting and Committee was the want of a union of interest and purpose, *somebody* wants the *buttered side of the loaf*, the rule and control of all the business, and all the profits, and our hard working growers won't submit to it. We have conferred with the Directors, and find them ready and willing to do all that is fair, liberal and right, but cannot alter their regular lines and time of travel for a *few tons* of freight.

When a regular system of business is had, and a reliable plan adopted, as it will be done, and by parties with experience and means, the Railroad Directors will be found to be liberal and generous too, to help the industries of our State.

Mr. Davis of Chicago, alluded to above will remain in our city and open a Warehouse here to receive fruit for shipment to Chicago. His experience of twenty years will enable him to do a successful business, and be a large purchaser and render essential service to the Fruit growers of our State.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

This all important action on the part of the National Government, is like that of the Merchant taking account of stock, the people are the treasure of the Nation, and every ten years the account is taken.

Hon. W. G. Morris has just returned from Washington under the full confidence of the Government, as the man fitted for the all important post and in the Office of U. S. Marshall to "Take the Census."

We have confidence it will be well and faithfully done—and here we would speak a word for our own State, CALIFORNIA.

Marshall Morris could do our State a very great service if he will instruct his Agents and Deputies to be careful in relation to all other sources of wealth besides men, women, and children. We need the correct account of acres under cultivation, crops, etc., and if it can be done correctly, now is the time. County Assessors heretofore have not given us the correct data—will not our Marshall do this for California?

The Census now being taken will amount to Seven Hundred Thousand, at a Yankee guess.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR FARMERS

THE AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER USES OF THE BY-PRODUCTS OF GAS MANUFACTURE.

We regret to remark that our branch of industrial Chemistry is comparatively neglected among us. The utilization of the amoniacal liquor and refuse lime, and to some extent, of the Coal Tar, which are produced at the Gas Works in large quantities.

The first is easily convertible into salts of Ammonia; the second possesses certain valuable fertilizing properties; while the third, beside its every day applications to roofing, paving and the preservation of wood, is rich in the most brilliant coloring matters.

The important value of ammoniacal liquor is most readily made available by its conversion into sulphate of ammonia. The crude sulphate sells at about $150, per ton of 2,000 lbs, and besides being used for agricultural purposes, is the salt from which all other preparations of ammonia are obtained. Distilled with quick lime, it yields free ammonia, which by condensation in water, becomes the liquid ammonia of the shops. Distilled with chalk, it makes carbonate of ammonia, and it has other applications.

Now twelve pounds of the sulphate may reasonably be assumed as derivable from a ton of coal, and it is therefore evident that the great establishment which lights our city affords a handsome opportunity for investment in its manufacture.—We do not of course, assert that the supply of the raw liquor, or the demand for the products, or either of them, is large enough to support such an establishment as that of Powers and Weightman, of Philadelphia, or of the Lamings of London.—But these conditions are sufficiently favorable for works of a moderate size in the hands of an industrious and experienced chemist.

The manufacture of Coloring Matters from Coal Tar might profitably be conducted under the same roof. From the three derivatives of Coal Tar,—Aniline, Carbolic Acid and Naphthalin—are produced on a commercial scale, an almost endless variety of dyes. The most of them, we are sorry to say, disfigured by such titles as "Harmaline," "Fuchsine," "Azaline," "Aurine," etc., etc.

We now come to what is to most of our readers, the most important portion of this notice; the advantage, in an Agricultural sense, of the refuse lime from Gas Works.

As is well known, the hydrate of lime is almost universally employed for the separation of the sulphur compounds, of ammonia, and of carbonic acid, from the gas. Saturated, or nearly so, with these impurities, the refuse lime may be obtained at a much more reasonable rate than other forms in which lime is employed in Agriculture. It should however, be submitted to soils.

In regard to its specific advantages, Dr. Volcker, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, says:

1st.—"Gas Lime exercises a beneficial mechanical effect on land, by rendering stiff, heavy clay lands friable, and consequently better adapted for cultivation, and by consolidating on the other hand, light, sandy soils.

2d.—"It supplies food to plants. Gas lime not only supplies lime to plants, but also sulphuric acid—a combination not present in any quantity in quick lime. For leguminous plants, such as peas or beans, for clover, and for other crops especially benefited by sulphate of lime or Gypsum, gas lime, when obtainable—as is generally the case—at a trifling expense, is certainly preferable to quick-lime as a manure.

3d.—"Gas Lime, in virtue of its alkaline properties, exercises a beneficial effect upon the organic matters in the soil. In this respect its action is similar to that of quick lime. Both facilitate the destruction of organic matters, the remains of previous crops, and their conversion into plant food.

4th—"Gas Lime, like quick lime, has the power of unlocking, so to say, the naturally unavailable mineral stores of plant food in the soil. In many soils we find portions of granite and other materials from which clay has originally been produced. Gas Lime, like quick lime, naturally hastens the decomposition of these, rendering the potash or soda soluble, or available for the use of plants, and thus produces an effect similar to that of a prolonged fallow."

These statements and extracts prove that a considerable source of wealth exists in these residuaries, and we trust that this brief article will attract the attention of Chemists and Farmers.

We are prevented by lack of space, from publishing Dr. Voelcker's valuable report in full, in this issue; but will do so in our next. We presume that test samples of the three products may be obtained, free of charge, from the Gas Company.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

A number of the students of the State University School, have organized themselves into a Telegraph Company. They have placed all the buildings in communication and have six offices.—[*Oakland Termini.*

Now we protest against Oakland being the *termini* of all the *news*, or the head quarters of it either, and if Oakland claims to be the Head Quarters of Literature, Fashion and Wealth, we hope it will pass the *News* along.

One thing we desire most particularly, i. e., that these young Students now thirsting for all the news intelligence of the day, will do us the favor to Telegraph us the progress of the *Agricultural Department of the University*. We are most anxious for this, on account of the many that inquire of us for this important Department,—see letters last week. Will the Students keep us advised and we will send them a Donation, and remember them in our Will.

GRASSHOPPERS.

The Mariposa *Free Press* tells us that the Grasshoppers infest Cathey Valley, and count by millions, but does not report the damage done.

BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE! BOSTON.

How every New England heart beats at the magic word, "Boston"—however much may be said of the "Yankee haters" and of Boston, that noble City and her Merchants, her example and her influence has been, and is felt, the wide world over.

Great as is her wealth, greater by far have been the mightier power of her moral and intellectual influences.

That noble City of Boston, will by her Representatives, her "Board of Trade," be represented here in our Emporium City on Tuesday evening next. And these men come to us as Men, Brothers coming from one part of our common Household to meet the Brethren of the other portion of the same Household.

Let them come say we—God Bless Them. Let them come, and let the most generous spirit of Manhood go out to greet them, not with adulation or vain show and mockery, but with a genuine welcome.

We then show our natures by the manner we receive and welcom such men.

We are not in favor of public feasting and great Dinners, for there is a better way. Let these Representative men be invited to meet the citizens of our state at the Pavilion and then and there let us greet those who, many of us have not seen for over twenty long years. This would, by a warm grasp of the hand be a "Feast of reason, and a flow of soul," and be of more real practical good than any other course that could be adopted, for then thousands, could meet and greet them, where otherwise only a few. Will not our Chamber of Commerce give this invitation for our People?

THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

The past and present week has been the great and important week to all pupils of our Colleges, Seminaries and Schools generally, Public and Private. For pupils have been brought before their judges for examination, that it may be known who have improved the golden moment, of their lives.

By reports, a good and happy result has been and will be attained. This week closes nearly all our Public and Private Schools. Vacation comes, and with it Prizes, Rewards, cessation from labor, home greetings, Pic Nics, and—Rest! aye Rest for the weary Teacher, and play for Pupils.—This vacation also gives to our Teachers the opportunity for a large number of them to go East to their early Homes and be Happy. God and Peace go with them.

ONLY ONE SIDE.

We clip the following from the *Oregon Statesman* of May 6th—which says.

"Mr. W. M. Snyder, of Scio, has just returned from San Francisco, where he disposed of a large amount of chickens and eggs at fair prices. He informs us that he visited the San Jose and the San Joaquin Valleys, and while in some instances crops look well, in many they have suffered severely from drouth and will yield small returns. He represents much of the farming region in that country as 'burnt up' by dry weather, and he saw them cutting barley to save it for hay, there being no probability of its yielding in other ways."

Here the statement is from mere *here say*; Mr. Snyder informes us, etc.

Now we protest against this hear say evidence, because it does great injury to our State, by preventing the right kind of people from coming to our State often.

Mr. Snyder may have passed over the Western Pacific Rail Road, and seen the famous Livermore Valley, District, where shallow plowing, and late planting was the only causes of the failure of the crops, for above and below that region as fine crops can be seen as could be desired.

Evidence pours into our Sanctum, both written and verbal—all showing that wherever proper tillage has been had, crops are good.

We hope the Newspapers abroad will endeavour to be just to our climate and soil, by not sending out so many reports of the failure of the crops, from mere hear say.

We shall give proof in this number, of good crops—enough to satisfy all doubts about our general harvest—which we again say will be a good one, and equal, and greater than last year.

HOT WEATHER—NORTH WINDS—CROPS.

The recent hot weather and the scorching north winds has tried some of our crops, and tried some of our farmers' system of shallow plowing. Where grain has been injured by this scorch either of sun or wind, it will be found the hull of the grain seems scalded, and is without any farina; it will by the cool weather that followed recover in part, but had the soil been better and deeper plowed when the scorch came, the roots would have sent up more moisture and saved the heads, but shallow plowing choked the pump boxes of nature and the grain suffered. The late generous showers may help it a little.

SPRING LAMB'S FLEECE.

A new thing among sheepmen is reported from Merced County, a flock of 1300 lambs dropped in January and February have been sheared, yielding an average of 2¼ lb, some few gave 5 lb. This is a rare thing to shear lambs, we believe the first instance of the kind. Messrs. Buckley Brothers, owner of the flock, which were of the Cotswold grade, sent 30 bales of this wool to market.

We give the item to show to sheep-raiser abroad what our climate is for sheep raising.

STOCK FOR OUR MARKETS.

Cattle, sheep and swine are now coming to this market by railroad from all the different quarters of our State—from Los Angeles, from Butte counties by our railroads in freighting live stock.

Home Correspondence.

THE TRAVELLER'S SKETCHES.

RAIL ROAD TO CHICAGO.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

After one of the most delightful trips, on one of the finest Railroads in the world, in the finest and most comfortable coaches, passing through the grandest scenery, through the most fertile as well as the most barren land on the globe, we reached Chicago in due course of time. The best description we can give of Chicago is "it is a great city a fine city, a wealthy city, and a city which controls the whole trade of the great Northwest; it is the centre of Commerce of that great region.

Californians and their institutions and products are not only well represented here but on mode of dealing and Gold basis is highly appreciated. Every one speaks highly of our fruits sent to them last year, and they await with pleasure the arrivals this summer. Our Pioneers last year I hear was greeted as old friends, and entertained the short time they remained beautifully.

The Pacific Insurance Co. of San Francisco, represented by that energetic and able Fire Underwriter, Charles C. Sutton, is doing a splendid business. The wise interest is well represented by the well-known house Stern, Perkins & Co. Of all the California institutions, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Sacramento, has made its most friends, and I am told done a large business, even at a time when but little business could be obtained. Mr. Schreiber, one of the General Agents from the home office, set the ball in motion, and by his energy gained a business hardly ever obtained by a Company during the first year in a strange country. Mr. Schreiber has been more than fortunate in securing for the Chicago office, Mr. Ryan, its present manager, and the gentlemen will give a good and profitable account of his stewardship cannot be doubted. The office of this Company is the headquarters of all Californians, where all courtesy and assistance is extended to them by the gentlemanly employés. The value of this solid institution has been soon discovered by the smart Western men.

More Anon.

[It will be seen that Californians are up with awake as the Chicagoans, and that we place our Best Insurance Company there to lead off in the business—good for San Francisco.—ED. F.]

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

The Los Angeles *News* of May 21st, reports:

WOOL SHIPMENT.

At the present writing $350,000 of wool has been shipped from Los Angeles, all of this year's clip. This is exclusive of the amount received from Fort Tejon. This amount is the largest ever shipped hence in the same period of time.

ARRIVAL OF CATTLE.

E. W. Boyce arrived here from Arizona Saturday night with seven hundred head of fine fat cattle. If not sold here at satisfactory rates the herd will be driven to San Francisco. The animals are in splendid condition.

[Strange change! formerly our beef cattle came from that region, now they are purchasers—how is this? is it that cattle are all sold, and hay farms are out up? Well be it so, it is better for all.—ED. F.]

HAY.

Hay is plentiful in the market. The ruling rates appear to be $12 to $13 per ton, loose; bales a shade higher.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Tables carefully compiled by our Government authorities show that in 1868 there were planted 36,000,000 acres of Indian corn, which produced 1,000,000,000 bushels—value, $5,700,000; wheat, 18,500,000 acres, giving 3,250,000,000 bushels—worth $3,360,000; oats, 10,000,000 acres producing 2,150,000,000 bushels—value, $150,000,000; potatoes, 1,125,000 acres, giving 100,000,000 bushels—value, $84,000,000. The average yield and value per acre of each of the above productions for 1868 is shown below:

Production.	Bushels.	Per Acre.
Indian Corn	25.9	$16 37
Wheat	12.1	17 39
Oats	16.3	14 74
Potatoes	93.7	74 35

One or two decades since, the averages of these staples were more than twenty-five, and of wheat and oats not much less than fifty per cent. above the showings.

IRELAND, HER ACRES.

Ireland has four hundred and forty acres thousand and seventy-one acres under crops, nine millions nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand three hundred and ninety-three grass or pasture, twenty-two thousand one hundred and ten fallow, and three hundred and twenty-two thousand three hundred and fifty-eight woods.

It will be seen that Ireland has millions of acres of green grass pastures, and this is the reason of her "*wearing the green.*"

CALAMITIES.

We notice with deep regret the severe injury that occured to Judge Shafter of this City, by being thrown from a Buggy.

Mathew Keller Esq., the Wine Merchant of Los Angelos, was also badly injured by being thrown from a Buggy at that place.

These calamities seem to be on the increase, why is not more care observed by our citizens—it would seem that these things could be prevented by proper care. The lives of such men are of too much value to be thus exposed.

Why does a wheat crop greatly exhaust the soil? —Because, it absorbs the *carbon* and the *azote* which form the straw and the grain.

Acknowledgements.

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

CALIFORNIA PLANTS.

We have received from Messrs. Roman & Co., a valuable treatise, just prepared by our late State Botanist, who, distinguished as a Botanist, has carefully prepared a list of Plants growing in the vicinity of San Francisco, and published it in Book form. It is a neat Quarto Volume, of 42 pages, containing many thousand varieties—all carefully and scientifically arranged in their several classes, and orders.

This Volume reflects great credit upon the author, and the work should be widely used in our Schools and Libraries.

NEW BOOKS.

Bancroft's Guide Book for May. We have received from Messrs H. H Bancroft & Co., the May number of their valuable Guide Book for the traveller—by Steam, Stage or Rail Road. A very comprehensive and valuable Book for the traveller.

NEW NOVEL.

Lothian, by Right Hon. B. Disraeli. This Novel by the authorship of this distinguished name, will like all his works, command great public attention, extensive reading and criticism. Published by Appleton & Co., N. Y., and for sale by Bancroft & Co.

NEW STRAWBERRY BOOK.

Another New Book upon the Cultivation of Strawberries, has been issued from the press, bearing this title, "The Strawberry and its Culture," with a discriptive Catalogue of all known varieties. This Book has been prepared by J. M. Merriat Jr., Esq., of Boston, and published by Messrs J. R. Tilton & Co., the well known publisher of the "Journal of Horticulture," of that City.

A hasty glance over its pages gives us assurance that there is much that will interest our readers. We shall therefore give from its pages in our next. We are indebted to Messrs A. Roman & Co., for a copy of the work, who have the Book on sale.

THE NEW RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER.

We have received No. 1, of the *Slavonian*, a newspaper just issued in the cause of the Russian Church interest, Edited and Published by N. Kovnigin, Pastor, and Jos. Lugabel as Editors and Proprietors.

The *Slavonian* will be published in English and in Russian, and will present from time to time the great interests which should bind the Russian kingdom with, us in bonds of peace and amity. We shall speak more on this subject hereafter.

We have received a copy of the "Pastoral Letter," of the Rector of the Church of the Advent, to his Congregation. Such a Document is a valuable one to the members of any Church and Society always, as it shows the relations held, and the interest which unite Pastor and People, and serves to make them better and happier.

We are indebted to Hon. Eugene Casserly, for Documents from Washington, for which we return thanks.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

CROPS IN CALAVARAS.

The Calavaras *Chronicle* of May 14th, says:

Crops were never better in this vicinity than they are at the present season. Grain is looking finely, and is nearly ready for harvesting. Haying has commenced in good earnest. Whichever way we turn, our ears are greeted with the ringing music of sharpening scythes, and our olfactories delighted with the scent of new-mown hay. Our farmers are pre-eminently fortunate. In many sections of the lower country the drouth has cut off the crop entirely, and pasturage is already exhausted Grain and hay must necessarily be extremely high during the present year, affording a ready market for those who have a surplus. Mountain ranchers are in luck for once.

FISHING.

A chance for Isaac Walton.

The Vallejo *Chronicle* of May 10th, says:

From an actual resident of Lake county, and by the way, a disciple of Izaak Walton, we learn that there are three lakes, known as the Blue Lakes, situated on the road from Upper Clear Lake to Ukiah in Mendocino county. This, of itself, is nothing improbable; but these lakes are inhabited, by not a serpent, but by fish, and fish of immense size Many persons living in the vicinity of these lakes have frequently seen them, and they are represented as being from ten to fifteen feet in length. James Parrish, of Lake port, is at present engaged in preparing tackle for the purpose of trying to capture one or more of these scaly monsters. When it is known that these lakes are situated in a mountainous country and have no communication whatever with any other body of water, the fact of their being inhabited by such large fish is quite remarkable. One of the lakes has been sounded to the depth of three hundred feet and no bottom found.

Undoubtedly these fish came up from below through "Syme's hole" which the world has heard so much of but never found.

VENTILATION.

Farmers should see to it that their stables have proper vents for fresh air for their stock, as it tends, as much as anything, to the promotion of good health and healthy appetites, and as every adult human being inhales about sixty gallons of air per hour, the necessity of attending to proper modes of ventilation in close apartments is very desirable. But how often we find upon entering a cow stable of a large dairy, the air stifling, and we are glad to retreat as soon as possible. No wonder that for want of pure air and proper cleanliness, so many dairies are divested of choice animals. A word to the wise is sufficient.

SONOMA COUNTY NEWS.

The Petaluma *Journal and Argus* of May 21st says:

THE COUNTY FAIR.

Though the time is not definitely fixed upon, yet it is pretty well understood that our next County Fair will take place about the last of September or the first of October next. We are glad to report that the management of the Society has fallen into good hands and that every endeavor is being made to render the coming exhibition superior to any yet had. We hope that our citizens, and friends of the institution generally, will lend whatever aid they can to the furtherance and success of the Society, as at the coming exhibition there will undoubtedly be many persons here from the East, and elsewhere, in search of homes and places for investment, who will naturally turn to our agricultural exhibitions as a safe criterion whereby to judge of the products and yield of our soil. Therefore, not only through selfish motives, but for the credit of the whole county, it is desirable that all should take a deep interest, and endeavor to make the exhibition a perfect success.

[The Press over the whole State should wake up the dilatory Directors of Fairs. Here it is near June, and not a single public notice of Fairs yet, while the fact is daily reiterated of thousands coming to our State to note our *products*, climate, &c. Stir them up, country papers, they need it. —ED. FARMER.]

FINE GRAIN.

Mr. Israel Cook of Vallejo Township, exhibited in town yesterday, samples of wheat, barley and oats, from his ranch, ranging in hight from 5½ to 7½ feet, and well headed out. The barley was sown in January fad down; the samples shown, therefore, are of a second crop.

RAIN.

A nice little rain shower visited this locality last Thursday. Rain commenced to fall early in the morning, and it continued showery until noon, when the sun broke out clear and pleasant. We fear that some of our farmers had their hay damaged.

PERSONAL.

Before the next issue of this paper reaches our subscribers the senior editor expects to be on his way East, to visit his old home and the friends and scenes of early days, after an eighteen years' absence. We arrived in California in 1852, and in 1855, came with the first press and type to Petaluma, where we have since resided, with a slight intermission, engaged in the arduous duties of journalism. We need rest and recreation, and going for such purposes, we cannot promise our readers that they shall hear from us till our return. We leave the paper under the sole editorial care and responsibility of the associate editor, feeling that "all will be well."

[We have long known neighbor "Weston" of the *Journal and Argus*, as a real working man. We are glad he can go and take a respite. We should like it much. Well! a pleasant trip, neighbor, and may it be indeed a pleasant and refreshing trip to you.—ED. F.]

HOME INDUSTRY.

On last Saturday Mr. T. T Uuckless, proprietor of the Washington Stable, called our attention to a couple of fine new carriages, built to his order by Messrs. Fritsch, Stafford & Co., of this city, which for style and comfort will do honor to any livery business. With these additions Mr. Uuckless is prepared to furnish his patrons with a first-class turnout at short notice.

TOMALES WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

Geo. W. Burbanks, Warren Dutton, Thomas J. Ables, N. L. Allen, O. W. Turner, James P. Whittaker, Henry Hall, and George Bunn, Esqrs have filed articles of incorporation of a company to be known as the "Tomales Warehouse Company." The object of said Company is to transact a General Forwarding and Warehouse Business. Capital stock, $20,000, in two hundred shares of $100 each. Duration, twenty years. Principal place of business, Tomales. Trustees—Geo. W. Burbank, Wm. Jones, Warren Dutton, Geo. Bunn and Henry Hall. Date of incorporation, April 23d, 1870.

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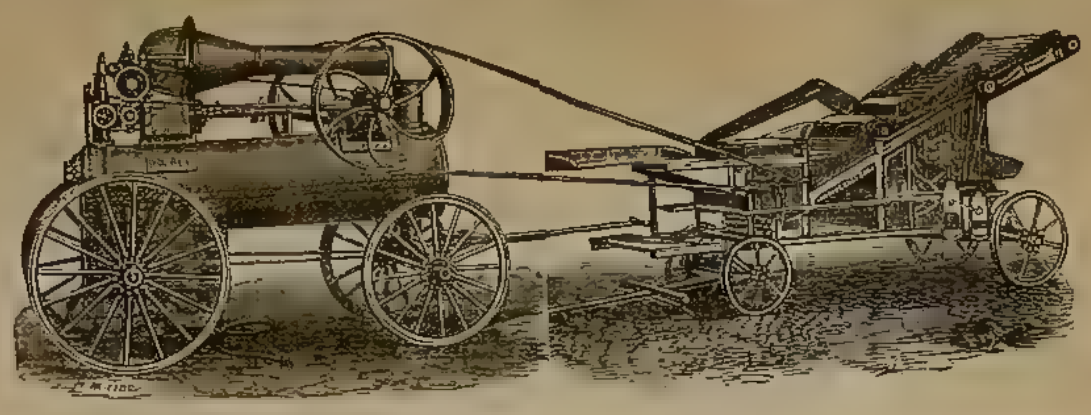
"HOADLEY" "RUSSELL!"



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Advertising Abroad!

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural Men, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRIZES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTIONS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt

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Young Man Wanted.

We want a smart and active young man from 12 to 15 years of age, to attend to our Reading Room and Museum, Mailing Papers, etc.

None need apply who cannot bring the best testimonials of character and ability. Must be a good penman and quick at figures.

To such a young man an opportunity of advancement will be given.

A young man whose parents or friends reside in the city would be preferred.

Apply at our office only between 4 and 5 P. M.

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THIS MACHINE is the Harvest-gathering of twenty years' experience in the manufacture of Agricultural Machinery, and takes rank with the PRINTING PRESS, ENGINE-LATHE, and LOCOMOTIVE, in the qualities of Precision, Staunchness and Durability.

ITS FOUNDATION IS A SINGLE PIECE OF SOLID IRON, of shape to resist all possible strains.

Its gearing is shaped to standard gauge, and each cog cut out of solid iron, with mathematical exactness.

The working parts are permanently fixed, and fully protected from water, dust, grass, and all other causes of disturbance.

By these means we reduce friction to the lowest point—stop the self-destruction common to all rough cast Machines—avoid breakages in harvest—secure easy draft and the same durability which pertains to out gear in other kinds of machinery.

The "WORLD" has been tested four years, in the hands of the MOST INTELLIGENT AND RELIABLE FARMERS IN THE LAND, all of whom unite in declaring that, comparatively,

"THERE IS NO OTHER HARVESTER."

The "WORLD" is furnished as follows:—

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All Combined Machines, have two CUTTER BARS. To those wishing to cut Flax or Hemp, a Knife specially adapted to this kind of work, is furnished with the Combined Machines.

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WHILE unequaled in point of Mechanical excellence, this Machine possesses the not less important merit of being built with the view of special adaptation to the needs of this Coast. In point of DURABILITY Capacity and Draft, the "TORNADO" stands, by common consent, at the head of the list of

STANDARD THRESHERS AND SEPERATORS.

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Home Miscellany.

AMERICA FREE!

BY O. W. ELLIOTT.

O Liberty! whose hallowed name
The froward world hath mocked so long;
Whose smothered rage and crimson shame
Bore witness to thy cruel wrong;
Behold, where late a chattel stood,
With woful look and weary hands,
And back all scarred with scars and blood,
A proud, enfranchised soverign stands—
Where heavy lash and galling chain
Henceforth shall hiss and clank in vain!

Sweet spirit of the olden time,
When honor, wealth and battle-blade,
With a devotion all sublime,
Against oppression's curse were weighed,
Give welcome to the march of Truth,
With laurels o'er her pathway cast,
The prize that nerved the nation's youth
Securely in her hands at last!
Her heralds shouting to the morn,
"All men are Free and equal born!"

America! the Stripes and Stars
No more shall hold thy sin aflame—
Bad streaks of gore the rosy bars,
The stars thy night of sullied fame—
But, sanctified in sacred fight,
Will evermore a symbol be
Of Wrong's great overthrow by Right—
The Beauteous Banner of the Free,
Whose dyes will prove, as now unfurled,
A beacon bright for all the world!

SPRING.

Hail, dawning Spring! what bringest thou?
Balmier days and gentle showers
To wake to life this world of ours;
Sunshine and shadow, smiles and tears,—
My gifts to man his mortal years;
These, these I bring.

Hail, welcome Spring! what bringest thou?
Singing birds and tender flowers
To bless this pleasant world of ours;
Life, health and happiness for some,
Sickness and death for many a one;
These, these I bring.

Hail, gentle Spring! what bringest thou?
Gifts of love that overpowers
Christian hearts in this world of ours;
Healing balm for the anguish given
From the God of earth and heaven;
These, these I bring.

Hold regal sway, dear God of love,
Through all the dark and bright to-morrows,
O'er every heart in this world of ours,
O sanctify each joy we know,
And reconcile our minds to woe,
While here below.

Maplewood, L. H., in *Watchman and Reflector*.

POISONOUS EFFECT OF ORANGE PEEL.

Now that oranges are in every child's mouth in California, it is well enough for parents to know that fatal consequences may follow the swallowing of the rind. Many years ago we had in charge two little girls, sisters, four and six years of age, who were seized with violent inflamation of the bowels from this cause. One of them died in convulsions, and the other had a narrow escape.—Since that time quite a number of instances similar in character have come under our observation. Quite recently we have seen a child something over a year old, that was attacked with violent dysenteric symptoms for which no cause could be assigned. The attack came on during the passage of the steamer from San Diego. The symptoms were so identical with those which we had previously noticed to arise from poisoning by orange peel, that we were induced to inquire particularly if the child had had an opportunity of getting this substance in its mouth. We were informed that it had been playing with an orange and nibbling at it just before the attack of disease. The discharges from the bowels were frequent and consisted of blood and mucus. After a week of severe enteric inflamation, the child died. We have no doubt that the disease was brought on by the rind of the orange. Though but a small quantity must have been swallowed, yet a very small quantity of such an indigestible and irritating substance will often produce most serious consequences. The oil of the rind is highly acrid, and adds greatly to the noxious quality of the indigestible mass. We learn that it is a common practice among the children at some of our public schools to eat the rind, and that juvenile merchants have been known to trade off the inside of the fruit for the skin.—[*Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mind Your Own Business.

To tell a man to his face to mind his own business, would be considered about equal to knocking him down. And yet it is one of the simplest rules of right conduct, and the most useful that mankind can adopt in their intercourse with each other. There is a great deal of the Paul Pry spirit in the human heart, or wonderful inquisitiveness in regard to the personal and private affairs of friend and neighbors. This spirit makes more mischief in the community than almost any other cause, and creates more malice, envy and jealously than can be overcome in a century. Let every man mind his own business, and there will not be half the trouble in the world that there is at present.

THE WOMAN QUESTION, AND BABIES.

The "*Revolution*," the Womans great organ has changed hands, and with new managers will stir up the woman spirit with new zeal.

We clip the following from a recent number, and ask the reading of it, for its potency.

"The great want of the women is money—money for their personal waste, and money to carry out their plans. I propose that they shall earn, that they shall consider it as honorable to work for money as for board, and I demand for them equal pay for equal work. I demand that the bearing and rearing of children, the most exacting of employments, and involving the most terrible risks, shall be the best paid work in the world, and husbands shall treat their wives with at least as much consideration, and acknowledge them entitled to as much money as wet nurses. The meaning of this is, that wives are about to strike for greenbacks; so much for every baby born. No greenbacks, no more sons and daughters. No greenbacks, no more population; no more boys to carry on the great enterprise of the age. The scale of prices for maternal duties are as follows:

Girl babies	$ 100
Boy babies	200
Twin babies	300
Twins (both boys)	400
Triplets	600
Triplets (all boys)	1,000

Terms: C. O. D. No credit beyond first child the motto being, 'Pay up, or dry up.' Husbands who wish to transmit their names to posterity will please notice and take new departure."

Here is a challenge with a vim. Now, we do not want to quarel with the *Revolution*, but we ask every intelligent reader, if these strong minded women who have claimed that women are *equal* to men, and some of them to be vastly superior to all mankind, if by this very article they have not *stultified themselves*, for while they claim equality they only put down the value of Girl Babies at *one half price*.

The *Revolution* printers must have made a mistake and reversed the figures, for to have this stand, would completely upset all efforts to secure *equal suffrage*, for this shows women are not equal.

Mrs. Cady Stanton! do you endorse the doctrine that girl babies are only worth *half price*? We wait the answer.

The *Revolution* gives the following good news:

"The New York Sorosis has adopted the sensible resolution, that 'if an effort should be made to revive the dirty and disgusting fashion of trailing skirts in the street, that the universal voice of American women should utter a protest that would be heard throughout the country and Europe, and prove that whoever may choose to follow the senseless lead of a Court or a coterie, American women can think and act for themselves.'"

The following news shows that common sense is returning to girls and women.

"One of the very best signs of the times is found in the fact that quite a number of educated and intelligent young American girls are applying for admission into families as nurses and to do upstairs work. They have found sewing hurtful and unremunerative, and have conquered that dislike to *domestic* service, which young American girls so generally feel, sufficiently to make a trial of its possibilities. We hope housekeepers will so far appreciate their courage and willingness as to afford all the encouragment possible in their undertakings. A superior class of nurses and domestics is just what American housekeeping needs if the ladies of the family cannot 'do their own work,' as the phrase goes, and our great, generous, well-provided homes are the proper refuge for young American women who need shelter and employment."

ABOUT BABIES HERE.

Hear what our own newspapers say:

We challenge the world to produce finer looking children than are to be found in Oakland particularly, and in this county generally.—*Evening Termini.*

We don't know what the world *can* do in the produce business, but we will back Woodland against her, or Oakland either, when fine babies are to be produced—for inspection.—*Yolo Mail.*

The Exchange from which we clip says:

We think both journals are right; at least one would think, from examining their columns, that they were presided over by babies, whether they are fine or not.

We don't think our neighbors should be jealous of each other, for these natural flowers grow spontaneously everywhere. Undoubtedly *Woodland* flowers are fair, and the *Oakland* products have *Merrit* also, so don't dispute, neighbors, but strive to see which will produce the *most*, the Fairest and the BEST.—Ed. F.

Medical Properties of Eggs.

The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight applications of this substance soothes the pain and effectually excludes the burned parts from the air. This simple remedy seems preferable to collodion or even cotton. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolk of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, and the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over the fire, where they are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. One yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general use among the colonists of South Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises and scratches.

Every family should prepare a bottle of this valuable oil.

Worrell, the clown, and father of the once amoss, but now deceased, Worrell Sisters, is a man of wonderful mind, and a graduate of Harvard College. The girls take after him.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Plymouth Church, of Brooklyn, and its earnest, enthusiastic pastor, are well known throughout the country. And the fact that on the beautiful Sabbath that ushered in the month of May ninety-eight persons united with that church, is of interest to many outside the immense throng present on that occasion. The first Sunday in May has been regarded as a sacred and joyful anniversary in Plymouth Church since about eleven years ago, when two hundred individuals together made a public profession of their Christian faith. On this last May morning the platform, which is the pastor's pulpit, was fragrant with the choicest flowers, arranged in elegant vases and massive stands, while a double border of mosses and trailing arbutus encircled the entire platform. Some of the flowers were sent as memorials of loved friends "not lost, but gone before," to whom the day had been a personal anniversary. The extremes of life were represented in those who joined the church that day; one of the ninety-eight was but ten years old, and another eighty. Henry Ward Beecher has been for twenty-three years pastor of Plymouth Church, which now numbers over two thousand members. Between five and six thousand have been at different times connected with the church, many of whom, scattered throughout the country, remember with interest occasions similar to the one to which we have alluded. Not long ago it was stated in a certain newspaper that Mr. Beecher's congregation was largely composed of strangers, who were drawn thither by curiosity. Doubtless a large proportion of the hundreds who found it impossible to find entrance to the church on the first of May were strangers, and hundreds of strangers go there every Sunday. But the great mass are regular attendants. The large lecture-room, at the weekly Friday evening meetings, is often filled to overflowing, even as the church is on the Sabbath.

The registry of the Bethel Mission Sabbath-school, which is sustained by Plymouth Church shows a membership of nearly one thousand teachers and scholars; and there is a regular attendance of between seven and eight hundred. During the winter there has been a series of attractive entertainments at the Bethel one evening each week; and these, with the Free Reading-room, and evening schools for boys, draw many from the dangers of idle evening hours in the streets of a great city.—*Harper's Weekly.*

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Let no young man embark in any business for which he has no taste, for as sure as he does, his life will prove a complete failure. Bacon never could have been a Watts, a Fulton or an Arkwright. Byron never could have made a Franklin. Each of these celebrities chose a sphere for which he was suited, and achieved fame in it.

The great error committed by many American parents is the notion that at least one son must be a lawyer, doctor, preacher, or merchant, and herein lies the prolific cause of there being so much mediocrity among those classes. It is easy these days to get the privilege of pleading, practicing, proclaiming or merchandizing, but failure is the rule, and success the exception. True, many plod all their lives and eke out a sort of support but many fail to achieve any substantial success.—You might as well try to civilize a baboon as to give great success to any man in any profession or business for which he has no taste.

Many a young man has been absolutely forced by parental pride into a profession in which he remains at the bottom step, when in some mechanical pursuit he might have achieved wealth and greatness.

Thousands of men have been pushed into mercantile pursuits only to make thousands of failures. And the same error may be found with reference to mechanical pursuits.

WORDS FOR CHILDREN.

He did what he could.

The other morning, as the Pacific express on the Pennsylvania Central Road was running at the usual speed, the engineer noticed a boy on the track, waving his handkerchief. The train was stopped, and the boy informed the engineer that a large rock had fallen on the track. The boy's name is Willie Kehen, ten years old, and has twice prevented accidents at or near Kittaning Point, by his thoughtfulness and bravery.

Lessons.

"Mother," said Henry, "I can't make Mary put her figures as I tell her."

"Be patient, my dear, and do not speak so sharply."

"But she won't let me tell her how to put the figures, and she does not know how to do it herself," said Henry, very pettishly.

"Well, my dear, if Mary won't learn a lesson in figures, suppose you try to teach her one *in patience*. This is harder to teach, and harder to learn, than any lesson in figures; and perhaps, when you have learned this, the other will be easier for both of you."

Henry hung his head, for he felt that it was a shame to any little boy to be fretted by such a little thing, or, indeed by any thing, and he began to think that perhaps he deserved to be blamed as much as Mary.

Children very often complain of their playmates, or brothers and sisters, when they are very much in fault themselves. A fretful, impatient child makes himself and all about him very unhappy.—Will you all try to learn a lesson of patience?

"A fretful temper will divide
The closest knot that can be tied
—*Youth's Companion.*

A Florida negro was two years ago so terrified at the cars that he had to be blindfolded to get him aboard. Now he is a Senator and director of the railroad.

New Advertisements.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL

BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

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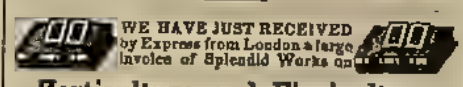

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works, or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

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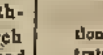

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Pigs, Dogs, Etc.

THOSE who desire to secure Pure Stock of Domestic Poultry are invited to visit our Poultry Yards, and see the varieties for themselves.

We have the following, raised by our ourselves, and noted Pure Fowls:

LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE LEGHORNS, DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS,

—ALSO—

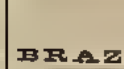
Aylesbury Ducks---Bronze Turkeys.

These Ducks and Turkeys are New Varieties of great excellence. The Turkeys are said to weigh 20 or 30 pounds each.

We have perfected arrangements abroad, so that we can supply any breed of Fowls, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Pigs, etc., or any kind of small Stock to be procured in the old States or Europe, and supply them at lowest terms.

Those intted in Stock that desire to procure or gain information about Domestic Ais, should Apply to

NICHOLS & WILLARD,
FRUIT VALE AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, CAL.



VERY CHOICE

Domestic Poultry,

POULTRY, EGGS FOR HATCHING, ETC.

GRAY BRAHMAS, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock (Fowls of enormous size—10 to 14 pounds), and the French Table and Egg Fowls—Creve Coeur and Houdan. ent safe by railroad.

C. CARROLL LORING, Importer,
BOSTON, MASS.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASSES, OR SORGHUM, In Ten Hours, without using drugs. For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn.

New Advertisements.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.

PIONEER

FURNITURE

AND

Upholstery Ware'ooms

MANUFACTURERS

AND

IMPORTERS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC CO

31-13

NEW

Russian, Turkish & Roman

BATH HOUSE.

No 524 TO 528 PACIFIC STREET.

DR. ZEILE INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT his New Bath House is now open for the accommodation of patrons. Neither pains nor expense has been spared to make this the best and most commodious establishment of the kind, either in Europe or America.

Convenient and separate apartments are afforded for the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air, and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms, where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. 31-13

NEW

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

.....AND.....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men*.

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us.

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS.

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds. In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

Miscellany.

FARO'S VICTIMS.

A item relating how a poor young man in the city of St. Louis, with only five dollars for a stake, won at the tiger game the goodly sum of twenty-six thousand and some odd dollars, is attracting considerable attention at present. In the midst of our gambling excitement, when our heads are filled with dreams of magnificent lottery prizes, such little paragraphs take particular well with us. The recital of these large winnings is especially pleasing, nor, indeed, are we often left disappointed when one of them happens. The press in joyous strains trumpets it abroad, and its melodious notes are soothing to this mighty nation of gamblers. How seldom, though, in comparison do we hear of the heavy losses which the victories of this game suffer. Outside of a very limited number of friends, the news of a bitter loss seldom goes. We hear over and over again that John Morrissey, or some other distinguished Congressman, won on such a night the sum of one hundred, or perhaps one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. No one ever hears, no one ever asks, in fact, no one seems to care from whom this money is won. As a set-off to the aforesaid narrative of the impecunious young man and the twenty-six thousand some odd hundred winning, we propose to recite one taken from real life, the authenticity of which will be vouched for by the many who will at once recognize the unfortunate subject of this sketch. It is but one of a million similar cases that never become known.

Six or seven years ago the individual of whom we write was the head manager of one of the largest shipping and banking firms on this coast. Toiling steadily for many years, always alive to the interests of his house, a capacity for business excelled by none, he could not fail to find favor in the eyes of his employers. Sharing equally in many of their large investments, he had amassed for himself the sum of perhaps one hundred or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Then it was that that fatal passion first seized upon him. Losing lightly in stocks he would attempt to make up his losses at the faro table in the evening. So he went on, until at last, whether stocks were up or down, it was always the same, night found him at the table betting with fearful recklessness. During two or three years that he was thus enabled to keep up his gait, he must have lost at faro at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for stocks, trencherous as is their reputation, had been kind at least to him. His position in the meantime had slipped from him, and was left penniless, homeless, though not hopeless, for the same deceptive siren was luring him on. Then it was, desperate in mind, that he bought a ticket in the Havana lottery. Fortune this time opened her bounteous hand for him drawing for him fifty thousand dollars. A little fortune itself, and yet in a few short weeks not one cent of it remained in his possession. All of it had been lost at faro.

Fortune has not been pleased to smile upon him since then, and this man, capable of better things, sits day after day watching the drawing of the cards, never failing to bet when he can raise the price of one chip, as eagerly intent as though thousands were on his turn. For one lucky young man, winning his few thousands, this city alone can show her hundreds of ruined men, who have lost not thousands, but tens of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands.—*N. Y. Exchange.*

[Were the secrets of the gaming table laid open to the public view, how many broken hearts and wrecked homes would the picture present. We could recite cases of woe and suffering that has been made known to us, but fortunately we have no taste for the sin, not ever knowing a card, ignorant of its entire routine save the sorrow we have known to flow from it.—Ed. F.]

THE LADY MURDER KEY.

HOW A RUSSIAN HUSBAND DISPOSED OF AN INTRUDER.

One of the Paris journals announces the death, at Versailles, of a Russian lady who appeared in the drawing rooms in Paris in 1848 and 1849, and was nicknamed the "Dame a la Clef." She died aged forty-five, in the most complete solitude. It is said that her husband, who was much older than she, came to see her for a week or two every six months, and went away again, no one knew whither. All was mysterious about this Lady of the Key. Last month her husband did not return as usual, but a letter came announcing his death. The widow survived him a few days only, and it is supposed she allowed herself to die of hunger. Whether true or not, this was the story that was whispered about her when she appeared in Paris, young and beautiful, more than twenty years ago. It is said that her husband surprised her in a little country house which he possessed near Moscow, at the moment she was hastily shutting somebody up in a wardrobe. A servant had betrayed her. The Muscovite Othello turned the key twice in the wardrobe, took it out, and then told his wife to follow him. A travelling britzka stood a few paces from the villa. More dead than alive, the unhappy woman obeyed. When the husband had placed her in a carriage, and given an order in a low voice to the coachman, "Keep this key," he said to his wife: "I have forgotten something, and will return," and then went back to the house. He returned according to his promise, but as the carriage ascended the hill the poor woman saw the flames issuing from the windows of the country house and taking full possession of it. She fainted away, and on regaining her senses discovered that a gold chain was riveted round her neck, to which the little key of the wardrobe was attached. She wished to kill herself, but her husband threatened that if she committed suicide he would reveal her misconduct, and cover her father's family with dishonor. She was therefore compelled to live, and her strange necklace excited much curiosity in Paris. At last her tyrant ordered her to retire into a quiet retreat, on the previous stipulation that she would not attempt to destroy herself during his lifetime. His death released her from this condition; but she had remained for more than twenty years, having the remembrance of her guilt always before her eyes.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE PUBLIC!!!

THE

SAN FRANCISCO

PACKAGE EXPRESS

COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

IS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYing Passengers, Baggage, Packages, and Parcels from the different Railroad and Steamboat Lines, and delivering the same to any part of the City.

To our friends from the Country this system presents itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc. to our Messengers on the Cars and Boats and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Hackmen or Job Wagons.

The Street Cars run from all Depots to the different Hotels.

Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care will be promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid.

Mark Care of

"S. F. Package Express Company,"

Commissions for the purchase of goods in this City especially solicited, and articles forwarded as directed.

This Company commends itself to the General Public. The same system has been long in operation in Eastern Cities with great success.

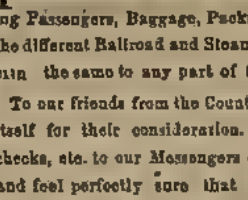
GENERAL OFFICE:
313 Montgomery St.

D. V. B. HENARIE, Pres.,
T. A. MUDGE, Secy. and Treas.,
H. B. MURRAY, Supt.

31-19

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER



Manufacturers AND Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILLS Concord HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT.
PAMPAS GRASS,
A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety
JAPAN LILLIES,
Rare Kinds ROSES,
GERANIUMS,
HELIOTROPES,
FUCHIAS,

We have the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL [struck from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE]

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*,
Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the
FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

LINFORTH, KELLOG & RAIL,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,
SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,
ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS.

Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

☞ Agents wanted for this Coast. County Rights for sale.

30 6 3m

IMPORTANT

....TO....

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of All who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,
37 and 39 SECOND STREET,
SACRAMENTO.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.
JOS. CRACKBON, Secretary.
J. M. GREY, M. D., Physician-in-Chief.
SCHREIBER & HOWELL, General Agents.

AITKEN & CO.,

PREMIUM PIONEER

MARBLE WORKS,

177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh,
SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

A. AITKEN. ISRAEL LUCE.

32-7

STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR STATE and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merit of the H. & L. AXLE GREASE over all imitators, have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their Premium, their article having stood the test for over fifteen years. They are now prepared to sell their well known 'Axle Grease' at as low a price as any other in the market, New York and Chicago not excepted.

P. S.—To consumers—Don't trust to the red cover; ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE
Manufactory, No. 144 Natoma street. | Depot No. 320 Jackson street.

32 18.

Miscellaneous

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st.....363,862 82
CASH ASSETS.....$1,113,862 82

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE
OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company:

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston,
A. L. Tubbs,
Wm. Alvord,
Jonathan Hunt,
A. B. Forbes,
A. G. Stiles,
A. Seligman,
L. B. Benchley,
Wm. Sherman,
L. Sachs,
Jas. De Fremery,
J. G. Bray,
David Stern,
D. O. Mills,
I. Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H. M Newhall,
G. T. Lawton,
Myles D. Sweeny,
Chas. Mayne.
E. L. Goldstein,
J. O. Earl,
Lloyd Tevis,
Thos. H. Selby,
Adam Grant,
Alpheus Bull,
S. M. Wilson,
D. J. Oliver,
W. Scholle,
Thos. Brown,
Chas. Maly,
Chas. R. Peters,
Oliver Eldridge,
J. B. Roberts,
J. C. Wilmerding,
F. L. Weaver,
Wm. Hooper,
J. D. Fry,
A Hayward,
T. L. Barker,
Alex. Weill,
Chas Meyer,
Chas. E. McLane,
M. Rosenbaum
A. J Ralston,
T. Lemmen Meyer,
Geo. C. Hickox.

NEW YORK:
Louis McLane,
Frederick Billings,
James Lees,
J. G. Kellogg,
Wm. T. Coleman
Moses Ellis,

SACRAMENTO
Edgar Mills,
C. W. Mowe,
C. T. Wheeler.

MARYSVILLE:
J. H. Jewett.

SAN JOSE:
E. McLaughlin.

PORTLAND, OREGON:
W. S. Ladd,
Jacob Kamm.

VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
Wm. Sharon

Officers:
JONATHAN HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary,
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.
T. C. GRANT, J. E. BIGELOW, } Local Agents. 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
146 Natoma street, San Francisco.

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers

PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of Paper made to order.

Warehouse, 819 & 821 Clay Street,

☞9-5

Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. His three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed.

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by EDITOR FARMER.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.

The Grain Market may be said to be firm, yet no speculative feeling. Europe an Market is not so firm It has receded, and will recede more. We do not believe, with the general good condition of the crops in Europe, that high rates can be maintained, and the only wise policy for our grain growers here to pursue, will be to "sell at harvest."

Our general remarks on crops will be found in another column, of Seasons, Crops, etc.

Good sound wheat is sought for, and wanted for milling purposes, but little wheat is going out of our State abroad; even with the advanced rate, as the future is uncertain. It seems very singular that when Wheat rises abroad shipping ceases—are these rumors false?

The attempted speculation in Barley, like that of Potatoes was a failure.

Oats firm and fair sales. Hay steady, at fair rate.—Corn comes in freely from the lower counties, showing it a good corn region.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs	$1 30	@	1 50
do Extra	1 60	@	1 93
Barley, ₩ 100 lbs	1 20	@	1 25
Barley, old, for brewing	1 75	@	2 00
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	1 40	@	1 90
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 40	@	1 60
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	4 50	@	5 00
Flour, Superfine, ₩ bbl	4 75	@	5 75
do Extra	5 50	@	6 00
Extra Family Flour	4 50	@	5 25
Oregon Superfine	5 50	@	6 00
do Extra for shipping	2 00	@	2 25
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 50
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lbs	18 00	@	20 00
Bran ₩ ton	30 00	@	35 00
Middlings ₩ ton		@	35 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton	9 50	@	3 00
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	60	@	90
Potatoes Humboldt	55	@	75
Potatoes, Bodegas	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes New	1 75	@	2 10
do sweet	2 00	@	5 50
Onions New Crop ₩ bush	16 00	@	20 00
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	10 00	@	12 00
Hay, ₩ ton, ordinary	8 00	@	12 00
Straw ₩ ton			

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Our Fruit Market begins to show abundance against *Small Fruit* coming. Strawberries are very abundant, and prices rate very low—other small fruits begin to show they are coming. Our Market men must make a good display, so that the many strangers now with us may see that California is indeed a Fruit country.

Apples, ₩ box	1 25	@	4 50
Apples, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Pears, green, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Plums, ₩ lb	—	@	—
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₩ lb	15	@	25
do Dried	—	@	—
Nectarines, ₩ lb		@	
Apricots, ₩ lb	35	@	50
Cherries, ₩ lb		@	
Muscat Grapes, ₩ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Native Grapes, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ lb	15	@	25
Melons, green flesh	30	@	50
Watermelons	1 50	@	2 00
Quinces, ₩ box	15	@	25
Figs, dried, ₩ lb		@	25
do Fresh, Malaga new, dry ₩ lb	8	@	12
Strawberries, ₩ lb	25	@	50
Raspberries, ₩ lb	—	@	25
Blackberries, wild ₩ lb	10	@	15
Gooseberries ₩ lb	25	@	50
Currants, ₩ lb	75	@	1 00
Lemons, ₩ doz	50	@	1 00
Oranges, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Limes, ₩ doz	75	@	1
California Lemons, ₩ doz	50	@	7500
do Oranges, ₩ doz	5 00	@	9 00
Pine Apples, per doz	2 50	@	5 00
Bananas, per bunch		@	33
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb		@	33
Cal. do dried			

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Our Vegetables will speak for themselves—a better display cannot be found the world over.

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	8	@	12
do green	12	@	15
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₩ doz	25	@	50
Brussell's sprouts, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Beets, ₩ doz		@	25
Broccoli, ₩ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Cauliflower, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Cabbage, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Carots, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₩ dozen	1 00	@	
Cress, ₩ doz. bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	1 25	@	
Cranberries, ₩ gal		@	00
new eastern, ₩ gal	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₩ lb new	4	@	6
Green Corn, ₩ doz ears		@	
Sugar Peas	5	@	8
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	25	@	37
do cultivated	75	@	00
Onions, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Horseradish	12	@	1 00
Okra, dried, ₩ lb	50	@	50
do green, ₩ lb	—	@	
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	1 50	@	2 50
do do new ₩ lb	3	@	4
do Sweet	3	@	5
Pumpkins	15	@	25
Parsnips, ₩ doz bunches	—	@	25
Parsley	—	@	25
Pickles per gallon	75	@	
Rhubarb ₩ lb	6	@	8
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	—	@	12
do yellow	—	@	12
do black, ₩ bunch	25	@	12
Green Peppers		@	
do Red	15	@	
Squash, Summer	10	@	12
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String	20	@	25
Green Limas, shelled	—	@	8
Spinage, ₩ basket	25	@	50
Salsify, ₩ bunch	10	@	20
Turnips, ₩ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₩ lb	10	@	15
Garlic	12	@	15
Eschalot		@	

FISH.

(H. S. Burr.)

Our Fish Market we can boast of, as superior to any known, as we have all the rarest that swim in the waters whether Sea, River, or Lake. Salmon getting scarce and markets generally dull.

Salmon, ₩ lb	12	@	10
do smoked, new	15	@	
do pickled, ₩ b		@	8
Salmon Trout	—	@	30
smelts		@	8
Perch		@	10
Rockfish		@	12
Codfish, dry		@	15½
Herring, fresh		@	
do smoked ₩ 100		@	1 00
Tomcod	—	@	12
Sardines, fresh	—	@	10½
Solefish	—	@	37
Crabs large ₩ doz	—	@	1
do small		@	
do soft	—	@	38
Terrapin, ₩ doz	3 00	@	4 00
Mackerel, pickled, each	20	@	25
do fresh	—	@	1 00
Shrimps, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass	25	@	rare.
Halibut, rare	—	@	75
surgeon		@	6
Oysters, ₩	100	@	
Lobsters, ₩ lb Eastern	—	@	37
Turbut	—	@	50
Pompono	—	@	1 50
Eels		@	—
King Fish			25

MEATS.

The Meat Market shows very well, each department makes a good showing now and our meat stalls show finely—meats generally are lower, business dull.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ lb	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	16	@	18
do corned	12	@	15
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ lb	12	@	15
do chops	15	@	20
Veal, ₩ lb	—	@	25
do cutlet	15	@	20
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	15
do leg	15	@	20
Lamb, ₩ lb	75	@	100
Beef tongues, each	—	@	15
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@	15
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	—	@	22½
do smoked	18	@	22
Hams, California and Oregon		@	22½
Cross' Sugar Cured	—	@	30
Choice Hams Duffield			

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry comes in freely and prices more in favor of the buyer. A good supply of all kinds and in prime order, demand very small.

Ducks, wild ₩ pair	2 50	@	—
do tame "		@	
do Mallard "		@	
do Teal, ₩ doz		@	2 50
Geese wild, ₩ each	2 00	@	75
do tame	62	@	
Chickens, Young, each	25	@	
Turkeys, ₩ lb	87	@	1 25
Hens, each		@	
Snipe, ₩ doz		@	
do English		@	
Venison, ₩ lb		@	
Quails, ₩ doz		@	3 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	1 50	@	
do wild	40	@	50
Hares, each	50	@	1 00
Rabbits, tame		@	
do wild, per doz	25	@	50
Squirrel, ₩ pair		@	

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bear, ₩ doz	7 00	@	7 50
Spring Chickens	5 00	@	7 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Ducks, tame, per ₩	500	@	750
do wild		@	
do Mallard		@	
English Snipe		@	
Geese, tame, per pair		@	
do wild ₩ doz		@	
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	75	@	2 50
do wild		@	1 00
Quail, ₩ doz		@	
Venison		@	
Hares, ₩ doz	9 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

Butter and Cheese is more plenty than purchasers, and prices are lower, there is therefore a large amount accumulating that must find purchasers, and both Butter and Cheese are at lower rates,—eggs more plenty also.

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	30	@	40
do do packed	—	@	
do Oregon packed		@	
do Eastern		@	40
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	—	@	40
Duck-eggs	—	@	40
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	20	@	25
Cheese, ₩ lb	16	@	20
Lard, Eastern	12	@	20
do Oregon	20	@	25
Honey, new	—	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb			

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₩ lb	25	@	32
do do packed		@	—
do Eastern (new)	12	@	16
Cheese, California	30	@	
Eggs, ₩ doz	30	@	—
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	14	@	15
Lard, ₩ lb			

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₩ cwt	3 50	@	4 50
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₩ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	2	@	15
do. Imported	20	@	25
Mustard Seed	8	@	10
Canary Seed	5	@	8
Broom Corn	20	@	25
Bees Wax			

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Wool	16@18
do extra	18@22
Medium	10@12
do burry	8@10
Wool-sacks, new	50@60
do second- hand	30@40
Potatoes Gunny Bags	18@20
Dry hides, ₩ lb	16@17
Green salted, ₩ lb	7½@8
Deer Skins	20@25
Sheep skins, wool on	30@50
do do plain	15@25
Goat skins, each	25@50
Refined Tallow	9@10

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	8	@	10c ₩ lb
do. 2d do.	6½	@	8c. "
do. 3d do.	5	@	6c. "
MUTTON—	5	@	6c. "
LAMB—	8	@	6½. "
PORK—undressed,	5½	@	7½c "
" dressed,	8	@	10½ "
VEAL—	8	@	9 "

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE TRUE NAME.

We frequently receive letters of enquiry, also of suggestions—often letters containing criticisms of writers in our Journal, from persons who are entire strangers to us, letters often personal in their expressions and criticisms. Such letters we cannot publish or reply to—such go into the waste bag. Writers should give us their full names and residence, so that we may know all is right—their names will not be used against their wish, yet we must know the writer, else we shall not publish them.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suite of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night

D. E. CALLAHAN,

3- PROPRIETOR

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time Schedule, May 16, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel Monday Thurs'y	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 a m	9 00 a m	4 00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	9.35 "		5.25 "
Stockton	"	12.07 p m		8.15 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.50 p m	1.50 p m	10.00 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2 10 "	2 10 p m	9 00 a m
Junction	"	2.55 "		10.30 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		1.15 p m
Colfax	Lv	5.00 "		4.00 "
Cisco	"	9 00 "		8.45 "
Reno	"	1.15 a m	1.15 a m	5.45 a m
Wadsworth	"	2.50 "		9 45 "
Winnemucca	"	9.10 "		10 15 p m
Battle Mount'n	"	12 00 m		3 50 a m
Carlin	"	3 10 p m		10 00 "
Elko	"	4 40 "	4.40 p m	12.30 p m
Kelton	"	1 30 a m		7.45 a m
Corinne	"	4.52 "		2.50 p m
Ogden	Ar	6 00 a m	3.00 a m	5.00 "

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily.	Hotel Thurs'y Satur'y	Emigrant Daily.
Ogden	Lv	6.00 p m	6.00 p m	6.00 p m
Corinne	"	7 15 "		7 35 "
Kelton	"	10.42 "		1.30 a m
Elko	"	8.45 a m	8.45 a m	7.15 p m
Carlin	"	10 15 "		9 45 "
Battle Mount'n	"	1 25 "		3 05 a m
Winnemucca	"	4 05 p m		9.00 "
Wadsworth	"	10 45 "		9 00 p m
Reno	"	1 00 a m	1.00 a m	11 30 "
Cisco	"	5 35 "		8.15 a m
Colfax	"	8.45 "		11.37 "
Marysville	"	4 00 p m		4 00 p m
Junction	"	10.30 a m		5.05 "
Sacramento	Ar	11.25 "	11.25 "	6 30 "
				Mail. Sunday excepted
Sacramento	Lv	11.45 "	11.45 "	7 00 a m
Stockton		1.40 p m		8 45 "
San Jose	Ar	6 30 "		12.45 p m
Oakland	"	5.30 "		12 10 "
San Francisco	"	6.00 "	6.00 pm	12 40 "

Local Trains.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	FROM OAKLAND.	FROM BROOKLYN.
a 6.50 A. M.	a 5.40 A. M.	b 5.30 A. M.
b 8.00 "	b 6.55 "	b 6.45 "
9.00 "	8.00 "	7.50 "
b 10.00 "	9.00 "	....
11.00 "	10.00 "	9.50 "
b 12.00 M.	11.00 "	....
2.00 P. M.	12.00 M.	11.50 "
b 3.00 "	2.00 "	....
4.00 "	3.00 "	2.50 P. M
6.15 "	4.00 "	....
6.30 "	5.20 "	6.10 "
a 11.30 "	6.40 "	6.30 "

SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
a 7.20 A. M.	b 5.25 A. M.	a 4.30 A. M.
c 9.00 "	a 7.35 "	b 7.00 "
a 9.30 "	c 9.06 "	c 8.30 "
c a 11.30 "	a 9.35 "	a 9.00 "
a 1.30 P. M.	c 11.36 "	c 11.00 "
4.30 "	1.35 P. M	"
6.00 "	4.35 "	
	c 6.05 "	

a Sundays excepted. c Sundays only.
b To Oakland only. a To Alameda only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't. C. P. R. R.,
32-20. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

REASONS WHY EVERY FARMER AND STOCK-RAISER SHOULD TAKE THE "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefitted* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and the Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by constant access to a "Home Journal."

6th. The *California Farmer* has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for sixteen years steadily and is the *only Agricultural Journal in California.*

7th. The *California Farmer* contains the most important information relative to these interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The *California Farmer* contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The *California Farmer* contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Agriculture.

10th. The *California Farmer* is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all engaged in industrial pursuits, and of all good men.

SEND US SAMPLES.

We desire to procure *Samples* of every variety of Grain, Grass, and every Cereal as well as *Samples of New Products*, and for these we shall be ready to reciprocate in any way desired. We will, pay for them, or bestow a full equivalent in some *new Seed or Plants* that may be desired.

NATURAL HISTORY.

We desire specimens in Natural History Insects, Flies, Frogs, Toads, Snakes, Turtles, etc., preserved in spirits, or dried, and for these or any curiosity, will make due return. Send by Wells, Fargo and Co., to our Office.

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*, Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the FARMER OFFICE.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM —AND— Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent on the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandize for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE.

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR MEADOW-LAND.
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREE SEEDS.

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December.

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates:

50 Packets choicest and best			$10 00
25	do	do do	5 00
12	do	do do	3 00
50 Packets Good Selected			6 00
25	do	do do	3 00
12	do	do do	1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops, Very Choice Gladioli,

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

Farmers' Headquarters. WARREN & CO., 320 Clay Street, up-stairs.]

SPLENDID PREMIUMS 1870!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR

AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

"California Farmer."

With the New Volume in January we begin the SEVENTEENTH YEAR of LABOR with this Journal.

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The CALIFORNIA FARMER will club with the following Magazines and Journals, and furnish them for the year 1870 at the following rates.

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The California Farmer and the Independent for $7 50, and to present them with Richie's splendid steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, the price of which is $2 each, thus giving them the two Splendid and Popular Pictures worth $4, and both these Papers for $7 50

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The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Agriculturist, $2 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Monthly Horticulturist with extra Steel Engravings of "Country Life," $3 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Pharmaceutical Journal of New York now in its 50th Volume, $3 00

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Stock Journal, $3 00

We shall add others with our next issue.

Any other Journal or Periodical desired we will furnish with the FARMER on the most favorable terms when desired.

The Terms of the FARMER will remain the same—$5 per year, $3 for six months, (paid strictly in advance) and $1 extra when payments have been delayed, and these terms are unchangeable. A liberal allowance for clubs; when five copies are paid for six copies will be furnished.

We call attention to the Premiums offered by the Union of other Journals with ours.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers
320 Clay St., San Francisco

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS institution will commence on THURSDAY August 18th 1870

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of ten months $

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Varsi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

24-3 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President.

A Bargain!

Fine Homestead on the Mountains"

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Edenvale County containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land, pleasantly situated, and with pleasant surroundings.

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort—Closets, Bath room, Cellar under house, etc.

The outbuildings are, a good Carriage House, Wagon and Chicken House, etc.

A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight years old from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been made this Year.

A good Orchard of 500 Trees, Five to Seven years old, all Good Varieties of Fruit. The Eleven Acres of Garden Choice Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden Crops.

There is any quantity of "Uncle Sam" land of the best Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

The House is nicely furnished, and, to a person wishing this place can be made a "little Paradise"

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We would most particularly desire our correspondents to be very careful in sending their Letters, Orders and Remittance to us, as there are several firms of Warren & Co. in this city, unless the address is very plainly marked, sometimes serious.

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Eastern Correspondence.

SILK CULTURE.

Tarrytown, N. Y., May 30th, 1870.

Editor California Farmer:

Dear Sir—I have been in search of information concerning the raising of silk worms in California, and have read Mons. Prevost's "California Silk Grower's Manual" with care. I find so many incorrect and contradictory statements in the book that I am at a loss to know how much of it is true. The edition I have was published by H. H. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, 1867, and was sent to me by the Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington.

I find on page 105 a list of prices of cocoons at Lyons, France, the average of which is $1 26 per pound. Ure's Dictionary gives the price of cocoons in France in 1851 at 1f., 52c., per pound, equal to $0.19. It is possible that Mons. Prevost is correct?

On page 77 I find the statement that he had raised silk for two successive years at a net result of $104 and $108 per acre; and on page 237 there is a calculation to show that the net return from an acre may be $2,800. I have made a calculation, however, of the product per acre according to the price of cocoons on page 105 and find the result to be over $9,000!

I am really desirous of obtaining correct information on this subject for the benefit of myself and some friends who are looking about for a business in which to engage; but after my investigation of Mons. Prevost's Manual I hesitate about applying to him, for my confidence in his figures is shaken.

I have therefore taken the liberty of addressing yourself, and shall be much obliged for any facts that you can send me.

Has the silk manufactory at San Jose been successful?

Have any others been started?

What is the price of cocoons per pound, and what of raw silk?

Can the raising of silk worms in California be considered an established success?

If you can send me answers to my questions, together with any additional information, you will confer a favor upon me.

Very respectfully,
Josh Rockwell.

[Reply.]

In reply to our correspondent from Tarrytown, N. Y., we would say our widely esteemed Serientarist "Prevost" is no more with us. He has finished his course and gone to his reward above. His memory will long be revered for his unselfishness and devotion to the cause he espoused. He was worn out with labor.

The silk factory at San Jose has not succeeded, nor the one commenced here either. The Neuman Brothers had not "good fortune" on their side.

No others have been started.

The price of Cocoons here is now 3

Reeled silk none prepared for sale here yet.

The raising of silk worms in California can be pronounced a perfect success, and the business will be carried on on a large scale. Several large nurseries are already established.

We can also say that to persons conversant with the business, or having a taste for it, no better place in the world than California.

There is no one article that can be made so valuable as Gypsum upon a farm, or in an orchard or vineyard. It is the best fertilizer known, and should be extensively known and used.

Home Correspondence.

WALKING AROUND.

LETTER NUMBER ONE.

Dear Colonel.

Having gone around in a Waggon, we propose now to avail ourselves of a more ancient mode of locomotion, by going around on foot. And as we do not intend very long journeys without rest—perhaps we can prevail on you to accompany us.

It is now more than eighteen years since we landed in San Francisco. Eighteen eventful years. Winter has followed Summer, and Summer Winter, in such rapid succession that we can scarce tell when the one left us or the other came upon us. What great issues have been decided, what great mysteries solved? What wonderful changes in so short a time! It does not seem possible that the great gulf that seperates the past from the present, could be so easily bridged over. Science and Art keep steadily on, and light springs from darkness, even though gigantic intellects of the past failed to discover its whereabouts.

Daniel Webster, the North star of our Nation and Henry Clay, his great Southern compeer, have both gone to that mysterious bourn, from whence none return. We shall never forget the inexpressable sorrow that settled on us as we read those portentous words floting from the mast head of the Steamer as she entered the Golden Gate "Webster is Dead." And not on us alone, every face seemed to speak the language of the heart. But no words were spoken—what could we say?—With what avidity the papers were read that told us this great man was no more. We read his dying words, "I still live," we pause; how wonderfull, how prophetic, and yet how true, "though he be dead, yet shall he live again," and living in spirit bequeath to posterity the great blessings of Wisdom, Patriotism, and Truth.

With what anxiety those ever welcome Steamers were looked for, and what crouds gathered on the wharf at their landing. Friends long seperated meet again—the fond embrace, the fervent kiss.—Friends, brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, husbands, and wives meet again. And then the letters, what a scene at the Post Office—long lines often reaching blocks—all anxious to hear from the loved ones at home. Watch their countenances, joy here, sorrow there—so intent on reading their letters that they see no one, an earthquake could scarcely arouse them from their abstraction.

The new comer wanders around into this place and that, astonished at what he sees. Magnificent Saloons thrown open, gorgeously fitted up and brilliantly lighted tables loaded with gold and silver, while music charms the senses like the Sirens harp that loreth on to death. We will pass along, here is a great croud and a great noise, what does it mean, "Cheap John," we read nothing more, but we hear "sold again."—Across the street is a rival with drum and fife, and fiddle, and castanet, making all sorts of horrible discordant sounds delivered at intervals with, "sold again" and so on, for a whole block a very pandemonium in which the fallen angels seem to rival each other in vulgar and obscene slang—But we are tired and it is getting late, so let us go home and tomorrow we will visit another portion of this wonderful city. Down in this basement there appears to be some kind of a Theatrical entertainment, but we will not go in though it is all free.

Good morning "Colonel," how did you rest last night? you say good, well, we confess we had too many bedfellows and they were too lively by half. But they may improve upon acquaintence, we suppose you old forty niners are quite used to them. What armies of rats you have, we counted a million on our way home last night in less than a minute, or we counted a number and multiplied them by five hundred thousand, which made exactly a million and we saw more after that. One whole street was paved with nail kegs filled with rusty nails, another block was lined with barrels of cement that had been wet and ruined. Boxes of hams, sugar, codfish, eggs, starch and old cheese in short every conceivable article of commerce encombered the street from one side to the others abandoned and worthless. But suppose we take a turn along the wharves, what a busy scene, those great ships discharging their cargoes and taking ballast. The wharves lined with teams and drays, all intent on some single object, yet all working as a part of the whole, to make up the grand machine. Those ships, where are they? scarcely one of those famous Clippers deigns to visit us now. Others fill their places, or more properly fill other places for the births that they then occupied are now occupied by great Warehouses, and a number of squares away lie their successors still discharging, still taking ballast. But instead of rotten rock, golden grain and valuable productions are sent to the far off lands in return for the rich commodities of the civilized world. The young State that then asked for bread, now sends it abroad to bless the millions of other lands, and receive in return the luxuries of the enlightened universe.

There comes another Clipper under full sail—read her name on the flag at her mast head *Flying Cloud*, eighty-nine days from New York. Just think of it. Down goes her anchor, around she comes with the tide. What is that strange looking thing on the hill yonder, there goes another long black arm. "Oh that is the Telegraph on Telegraph Hill," that signifies that another ship is in sight. There, one arm falls, it must be a smaller craft—perhaps another Steamer—shall we climb the hill?

What a magnificent view! what a scene of busy life. Shade your eyes, or we will, while you adjust your glasses, what a beautifull panorama.—What large gothic house is that looking so fresh and interesting just on the verge of the hill? The terrace is all overlaid with marble tiles—how comfortable and substantial it looks in contrast with the other temporary shanties that we see.

That is the residence of Harry Meiggs, the great capitalist, and that long Wharf making off into the Bay on the North, is another enterprise of his. Those vessels discharging lumber belong to him also.

We wonder if he will oblige us by taking our money and give us four per cent a month for it, he can get five or six per cent, but we don't care, we like to have ours safely invested, and if such a man will take the risk, he ought to make something handsome. Besides this he will give us the best block in the City for security, the same he has given to a score of others for thousands of dollars, the mortgages for which are still held as good as on the day "Harry" gave them, though they have been sold and re-sold, burned down, destroyed, rebuilt and destroyed again. Still the mortgages are *good*, and there is Harrys' name and there is Meiggs, Wharf, but where is Harry?

Go ask that man of deeds and conveyances, or yon bronzed sailor, or that muddy teamster, or that bent and aged woman, with soiled and scanty apparel. No, do not ask them, you know already, and they do not need to be reminded of one who did so much, and left such Monuments behind him.

Philomon.

(*To be continued.*)

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

San Francisco, Cal., May, 20, 1870.

Editor California Farmer:

Having called at your office, and not finding you, I leave a short note with a bottle containing a very small snake which I found in the ground on my farm in Carpenteria, Santa Barbara county. It is a curiosity to me, and I presume will be to you. It crawls through the ground like the Angle worm, and must of course get its food there.

A word about the crop-prospect of Santa Barbara. Most of the planting is done. Barley is good, corn and beans promise well as the land is in good condition.

The rain fall has been short, but that little has come just when it was needed most. The 16th inst. we had a good rain with thunder and lightning. The rain knocked down the barley on the low ground, but will be just what was wanted for the corn crop. Some will re-plow and plant over their beans so as to save weeding. If the land is in good order beans will mature and make a good crop without rain after planting.

We would mention also that cabbage lice is with us by the million, and they infest *everything*, corn, potatoes, beets, &c.

Respectfully yours,
O. N. Cadwell.

[This curious snake belongs to the "Glass Snake" species, of which we shall give a full account soon.—Ed. F.]

GRAIN, VERSUS, WEEDS.

Antioch, Contra Costa County, Cal.

Col. Warren:

Dear Sir—I see in your paper you are willing to answer all questions of this kind. Now will you, please, tell us what this is? In buying some grain last fall we got a sack of seed we suppose by mistake. Not knowing what it was I planted some, and here it is, and I still don't know but what it is only weeds. Why would any one gather it and ship it to market? We got it from a commission house in San Francisco. If not too much trouble, please answer,

Mrs. Margaret Perry.

We need only say the samples sent us was—weeds—as the writer supposes—common *white weed*.—Ed. Farmer.

The World's Inhabitants.

According to a recent estimate the population of the globe is about 1,228,000,000 souls. Of this number 552,000,000 belong to the Mongolian race; 340,000,000, to the Caucassian; 190,000,000 to the Ethiopian; 176,000,000 to the Malay, and 1,000,000 to the Indo-American race. The annual mortality is 33,000,000.

According to this estimate of the people on the globe, the debt of the United States would allow every person on the globe about *Two Dollars each*.

ABOUT BEES.

The following items we take from the *Agriculturist* of St. Louis, Mo:

A paragraph credited to the *Canada Farmer*, is going the rounds in the papers, stating that the well known writer on Bee Culture, Mr. J. H. Thomas of Brooklyn, Ontario, says "that he doubts whether any queens have ever been fertilized in confinement, as it is so contrary to their nature and habits that he should feel half inclined to doubt his own eyes if he saw it."

I do not know whether Mr. Thomas made any such statement as above quoted, but I do know that queens can be fertilized in confinement, without any doubt's, if's or but's about it. Last year I succeeded in having over twenty queens fertilized by such drones as I selected (three of which were mated before my own eyes) in adopting the method originated by the queen of the queens, Mrs. E. L. Tupper—and which is known as the Tupper process.

L. C. Waite.

St. Louis, April 30th, 1870.

HIVING A SWARM OF BEES:

Henry Ross was in our office a few days ago, and while there was talking of some of his exploits in the way of bee hunting. At one time, while out hunting, in the spring of the year when bees were swarming, he came across a large swarm hanging to a bush. He did not like the idea of leaving so fine a swarm. He was about three miles from home. How was he to get them home, was a question in his mind. The idea struck him of putting them in his shirt, and he took it off, tied up the sleeves and the collar, and shook the bees from the bush, and started home with them. In walking home he had to hold the bees in the shirt, at a distance from his body to prevent their stinging him. He succeeded in getting the bees home, and hived them in an empty whisky barrel, where they provided him with lots of honey.

SUCCESSFUL BEE KEEPING.

The Burmingham (Iowa) *Enterprise* says: "Mr. John Locke, of Cedar Township, Jefferson County, 6½ miles Northeast of our town, furnishes us with the following bee item: Last Spring he had thirteen stands in the common Langstroth hive, and one in a double (two-story) Langstroth hive.—The bees are Italian and hybrid. From these fourteen stands he got thirteen swarms, and 1,050 pounds of surplus honey. From the two-story hive which did not swarm, he got a trifle over 200 pounds. During the last week in August and the first week in September, the two-story hive collected over five pounds per day in the upper story alone."

STRAWBERRY ROSE TREES.

This is the freak of the Parisian Florist, and has proved quite successful—producing a pretty novelty. Roses blossoming and strawberries fruiting on the same stem, gratifies both sight and taste.—In the autumn, a few common roses of good kinds on their roots are planted in pots, at the same time a well-rooted strawberry vine, in good bearing condition is placed with each rose and planted just beneath the stem of the rose.

It is well known that the runners of the strawberry soon make their own roots, and in due time the runners are cut off, making these cuts as for a scion, and then grafted into the rose stem without cutting the runner from the parent plant in the ground. They should be cultivated with great care to induce the sap upward to the scions, cutting off all blossoms and many leaves from the parent plant. Thus treated, the strawberries will blossom and bear perfect fruit upon the rose tree for some time, and present a most attractive appearance.

The above we find in the *Utah Pomologist*, but have no faith in such an experiment, as it is against nature. A much prettier way would be to allow the runners to make strong plants and lead them up the rose tree to some pretty small shell hidden among the foliage of the rose. The shell being filled with rich compost, the runners may be led into this shell where they will root, and there may bear fruit. That will depend upon the care and nourishment given to them—the other experiment might be tried also.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

A recent work of science gives the following novel experiment, which settles a question of some importance in philosophy:—Two hundred pounds weight of earth was dried in an oven, and afterwards put into an earthern vessel. The earth was then moistened with rain water, and a willow tree, weighing five pounds, was placed therein. During five years the earth was watered with rain or pure water; the willow grew and flourished, and to prevent mixing with fresh earth and dust from some source, it was covered with a metal plate, numerously perforated to admit air only. After growing in the air for five years, the tree was removed, and found to weigh 169 pounds plus, and the earth in the vessel being removed, dried, and weighed, and found to have lost only about two ounces of its original weight. Thus 164 pounds of woody fibre, bark and roots, were certainly produced; but from what source unless from air.—*Ohio Farmer*.

SUGAR AS FOOD FOR PIGS.

Messrs. Laws & Gilbert have made some experiments on pigs to ascertain the nutrative value of sugar as compared with starch.

Twelve pigs weighing from 72 lbs. to 98 lbs. each were placed in four pens, 3 pigs in a pen.—Lentils and bran were selected as the nitrogenous food, and in pens 1, 2 and 3 the pigs were allow 3 lbs. of lentil meal, and 1 lb. of bran each per day, and in addition, the pigs in pen one were allowed all the sugar they would eat, and those in pen 2, all the starch they would eat, and in pen 3 a mixture of equal parts starch and sugar. The pigs in pen 4 were furnished, in separate troughs, all the lentil meal, bran, starch and sugar they would eat. The experiment was continued 10 weeks. In pen 1, the pigs ate nearly 2 lbs. of sugar each per day, and in pen 2, a nearly identical quantity of starch; the other food being the same in kind and quality in both pens. The increase obtained from 100 lbs. of food was in pen 1; 30.8 lbs., and in pen 2, 19 9 lbs.

The pigs in pen 3, having a mixture of equal parts starch and sugar, and the same quantity of lentil meal and bran as in pens 1 and 2, ate 2¾ lbs. each per day of the starch and sugar. The increase from 100 lbs. of total food was 19.8 lbs.

In pen 4, where the pigs were allowed all they chose to eat of the different foods, each pig ate per day on the average, lentil meal 4 lbs. 6 oz., bran 3¾ oz., starch 3¾ oz., and sugar 2 lbs. 2 oz.—They ate more food and gained more rapidly than in any other pen. The increase from 100 lbs. of food was 21 3 lbs.

Without going into farther details, it is evident that the pigs show a great preference for sugar as compared with starch, but it does not appear that sugar produces any materially greater increase than starch; Certainly there is no benefit approximating in the slightest degree to the increased cost of sugar; and it is very doubtful whether we should gain any marked advantage by converting our barley into malt or growing sugar beets instead of ordinary beets or mangel wurzel.

We should add that a mixture of 20 lbs. of coal and wood ashes, 2½ lbs. of superphosphate of lime and 2½ lbs. of common salt was placed in troughs in the pens. This quantity being distributed to the 12 pigs during each period of two weeks.

Messrs. Laws & Gilbert says: This mineral mixture was always taken with the greatest avidity and relish; so much so, that the animals would leave their other troughs the moment the fresh supply of this was put within their reach. They were, moreover, upon the whole, very healthy throughout the experiment, and yielded good rates of increase.

In Messrs. Lawes' & Gilbert's account of these experiments, the actual gain of each pig is not given. But since writing the above, we have found the weights of the pigs at the commencement and at the end of the experiment, from which it appears that

the pigs in pen 1	gained	8 2 lbs.	each per week.
" 2	"	8 2 lbs.	"
" 3	"	9.1 lbs.	"
" 4	"	10.4 lbs.	"

To a practical farmer these actual figures are more interesting than mere percentage results.—From this it would appear that, there may be cases where, with an unlimited supply of other food, a little sugar may be given to a pig with advantage. A pig with a delicate appetite might be be given ordinary food, and then when he had eaten all he would of it, by mixing a little sugar with the food, he might be induced to eat more.

MINING UNDER THE SEA.

There is a vast copper mine in England, where shafts extend many hundred yards under the sea. The moaning of the waves as they dash against the rocks is forever sounding in those gloomy aisles. When the storms come, the sound of the waters become so terrific that even the boldest miners cannot stay below but leave their work and come out upon the earth. Overhead are masses of bright copper streaming through the gallery in all directions, traversed by a net-work of thin red veins of iron, and over all the salt water drips down from tiny crevices in the rocks. Immense wealth of metal is contained in these roofs, but no miner dare give it another stroke with the pick-axe. Already there has been one day's work too much upon it, as a huge wedge of wood driven in the rock bears witness. The wedge is all that keeps back the sea from bursting in upon them. Yet there are three tiers of galleries where men work day by day, not knowing but at some fatal hour the flood may be upon them, rendering all escape as hopeless as it was in the days of Noah. The eye-stricken visitor hurries away from the scene with a heart appalled in view of the hourly danger.

San Joaquin County.

The farmers from that district report to us that the late rain has done good service to the grain crop, and their fears have greatly abated. They think now they will have a good crop.

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER TWENTY

BONES—PHOSPHATES—GUANO

I hate to check improvement or chill the glow of Faith; yet I do so keenly apprehend that many of our people, especially among the Southern cotton growers, are squandering money on Commercial Fertilizers, that I am bound to utter my note of warning, even though it should pass wholly unheeded. Let me make my position as clear as I can.

I live in a section which has been cultivated for more than two centuries, while its proximity to a great city has tempted to crop it incessantly, exhaustively. Wheat while its original surface soil of six to twelve inches of vegetable mold (mainly composed of decayed forest-leaves) remained; then Corn and Oats; at length, Milk, Beef and Apples—have exhausted the hill sides and gentler slopes of Westchester County, except where they have been kept in heart by judicious culture and liberal fertilizing; and, even here, that subtle element Phosphorus, which enters minutely but necessarily into the composition of every animal and nearly every vegetable structure, has been gradually drawn away in Grain, in Milk, in Bones, and not restored to the soil by the application of ordinary manures. I am convinced that a field may be so manured as to grow three tuns of Hay per acre, yet so destitute of Phosphorus that a sound, healthy animal cannot be grown therefrom. For two centuries, the tillers of Westchester County knew nothing of Chemistry or Phosphorus, and allowed the unvalued bones of their animals to be exported to fatten British meadows without an effort to return them. Hence, it has become absolutely essential that we buy and apply Phosphates even though the price be high; for our land can no longer do without them. Wherever a steer or heifer can occasionally be caught gnawing or mumbling over an old bone, there Phosphates are indispensable, no matter at what cost. Better pay $100 per tun for a dressing of one hundred pounds of Bone per acre than try to do without.

But no lands recently brought into cultivation—no lands where the bones of the animals fed thereon have been allowed, for unnumbered years past, to mingle with the soil—can be equally hungry for Phosphates; and I doubt that any cotton field in the South will ever return an outlay of even $60 per tun for any Phosphatic fertilizer whatever. That any preparation of Bone, or whereof Bone is a principal element, will increase the succeeding crops, is undoubted; but that it will ever return its cost and a decent margin of profit, is yet to be demonstrated to my satisfaction.

No doubt, there are special cases in which the application even of Peruvian Guano at $90 per tun is advisable. A compost of Muck, Lime, &c., equally efficient, might be far cheaper; but months would be required to prepare and perfect it, and meantime the farmer would lose his crop, or fail to make one. If a tun of Guano, or of some expensive Phosphate, will give him six or eight acres of Clover where he would otherwise have little or none, and he needs that Clover to feed the team wherewith he is breaking up and fitting his farm to grow a good crop next year, he may wisely make the purchase and application, even though he may be able to compost for next year's use twice the value of fertilizers for the precise cost of this. But I am so thorough in my devotion to "home industry," that I hold him an unskillful farmer who cannot, nine times in ten, make, mainly from materials to be found on or near his farm, a pile of compost for $100 that will add more to the enduring fertility of his farm than anything he can bring from a distance at a cost of $150.

Understand that this is a general rule, and subject, like all general rules, to exceptions. Gypsum, I think every farmer should buy; Lime also, if his soil needs it; Phosphates in some shape, if past ignorance or folly has allowed that soil to be despoiled of them: Wood-Ashes, if any one can be found so brainless as to sell them; Marl of course, where it is found within ten miles; Guano very rarely, and mainly when something is needed to make a crop before coarser and colder fertilizers can be brought into a condition of fitness for use; but the general rule I insist on is this: A good farmer, will, in the course of twenty or thirty years, make at least $10 worth of fertilizers for every dollar's worth he buys from any dealer, unless it be the sweepings or other excretions of some not distant city.

I have used Guano frequently, and, though it has generally made its mark, I never yet felt sure that it returned me a profit over its cost. Phosphates have done better, especially where applied to Corn in the hill, either at the time of planting or later; yet my strong impression is that Flour of Bone, applied broadcast and freely, especially when Wheat or Oats are sown on a field that is to be laid down to Grass, pays better and more surely than anything else I order from the City, Gypsum, and possibly Oyster Shell Lime, excepted.

My experience can be no safe guide for others, since it is not proved that the anterior condition and needs of their soils are precisely like those of mine. I apprehend that Guano has not had a fair trial on my place—that carelessness in pulverizing or in application has caused it to "waste its sweetness on the desert air," or that a drouth following its application has prevented the due development of its virtues. And still my impression that Guano is the brandy of vegetation, supplying to plants stimulus rather than nutrition, is so clear and strong that it may not easily be effaced. It seems to me plainly absurd to send ten thousand miles for this stimulant, when this or any other great city annually poisons its own atmosphere and the adjacent waters with excretions which are of very similar character and value, and which Science and Capital might combine to utilize at less than half the cost of like elements in the form of Guano.

My object in this paper is to incite experiment and careful observation. No farmer should absolutely trust aught but his own senses. A Rhode Islander once assured me that he applied to four acres of thin, sixty grave!, one hundred pounds per acre of Nitrate of Soda, which cost him $4 per hundred, and obtained therefrom four additional tuns of good Hay, worth $15 per tun: Net profit (after allowing for the cost of making the Hay,) say $30. He might not be so fortunate on a second trial, and there may not be another four acres of earth's surface where Nitrate of Soda would do so well; but, should I ever have a fair opportunity I mean to see what a little of that Nitrate will do me. And I hope farmers may more and more be induced to conform in practice to the Apostolic precept, "Prove all things: Hold fast that which is good." No one's success or failure in a particular instance should be conclusive with others, because of the infinite diversity of antecedent and attendant circumstances; but if every thrifty farmer would give to each of the commercial fertilizers—Lime, Gypsum, Guano, Raw Bone, Phosphates, Ashes, Salt, Marl, etc.,—such a careful trial as he might, by observing closely and recording carefully the results, we should soon have a mass of facts and results, wherefrom deductions might be drawn of signal practical value to the present and to future generations.

ACTION OF PLASTER.

It is much better to sow the plaster on the young clover than to wait a year, for you insure the stand of clover, and the plaster acts the second year, and for many years after. I'll tell you of a report Mr. Randolph Harrison made to the first State Agricultural Society of Virginia in 1817 or 1818, when John Tyler of Caroline was the President of the Society. Mr. Harrison said, when he bought Dover, the first clover seed he sowed on a field, the clover to a line was so much greener and better, that he thought the land had been manured up to that line, but on enquire of some of his neighbors, they told him that a man from Pennsylvania had sowed some white stuff there several years before, which he called Plaster of Paris, but it had no effect, and his neighbors laughed at him, but as soon as clover was sown Mr. Harrison said it showed the effect; which proves how long plaster will last, if not taken up by trefoils, or some plants which delights in it. So I tell all my young friends, sow clover, drag it in, and sow plaster, if the land is plaster land, and you make your land rich, and to make your land plaster land if it is not, lime it as heavily as you can afford. Mr. Fielding Lewis of Wyanoke told a neighbor of his 40 years or more ago, to lime his land, and he said I have not the money to buy it. Then said Mr. Lewis borrow it, and it will soon return principal and interest. By and by, Mr. Lewis was the first man on James River who used lime, and to him and Ed. Roffin lower Virginia is more indebted than to all the writers on agriculture since Virgil's Georgics. But for Ed. Roffin's Essays on Calcareous Manures, turning the attention of the farmers of the lower or tide water country to improving their land with marl and lime, I believe all the lands off the rivers would have been abandoned, and Berbeck report of this country in 1816 would have been realized. He said in Europe, the river lands of tide water Virginia would have been cleared; but the ridge lands were not worth clearing and would have been left in forest. But since the use of marl, some of our forest lands are very fine lands, and from their being rolling, are less liable to wet, and more easily drained, and perhaps more valuable, generally accessible to marl, and most of them good plaster lands. Rolling lands are generally red and not wet. Plaster acts well on red land land, and will not act on wet lands. I believe the forest lands which Berbeck condemned where they are accessible to marl may be made rich with clover and plaster. Marl was not used when Berbeck visited this country, and he did not take that into consideration, or he would not have condemned all the forest lands in tide water. At Shirly, we have this year very satisfactory experiments with plaster. (Gypsum.) On one of our farms only, was the clover of last year, (1869) plastered, on that there was a good stand. On the other two no plaster was sown on the clover, nor had there been for ten or twelve years, and there is a very poor stand, so I tell my boys, sow clover, drag or glean in the seed, and then sow plaster and never fail and you will have a good stand.—*Southern Planter and Farmer.*

CHARCOAL FOR TURKEYS.

I have made an experiment in feeding charcoal to fattening turkeys, and the result surprised me. Four turkeys was confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were also at the same time confined in another pen and fed on the same articles, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food—mixed meal and boiled potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls that had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fattest and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.—*Exchange.*

DEEP OR SHALLOW PLOWING.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* gives his experience upon deep and shallow plowing, and his experiments is a fair sample of all such labor. When will our farmers learn how to farm in a dry climate?

Now for the test. I took 22 acres of gentle rolling land, equally well-drained by natural drains or ravines, all of which had been in cultivation from 30 to 35 years, and pretty well worn. I subsoiled 11 acres. This portion had never been seeded to grass of any kind to my knowledge—at least, not for many years. The other 11 acres I plowed the usual way; that is, what would, be termed shallow plowing. It was all planted about the same time, cultivated as near as could be alike, with cultivator. No hoeing was done on either piece. I think both pieces of land had previously about the same attention, as regards manure and tillage, except that the part I did not subsoil had the advantage of a good stiff sward of clover and timothy turned under the preceding Spring, after being seeded three years. The result was, that I took from the part plowed the ordinary way and not subsoiled, but ten bushels to the acre on the average; while from the part which was subsoiled, I took thirty-five bushels per acre as an average. I send you this report of my experiments, hoping that I may hear from other who may have experimented on the same principle, or something better. W. W.

PAUPERS OF ENGLAND.

There are a million paupers in England. If English wealth is overwhelming so is English poverty. Yet there are thousands and tens of thousands of acres of lands in England given up to herds of deer. New Forest, in Hampshire, contains 30,000 acres. It has belonged to the crown since the days of the Norman Kings. How many poor people could get a living out of this, at present, merely ornamental tract! But English poverty has supplied Asia and America with a good colonizing population. Even now a benevolent English lady is sending over scores of poor English girls for the Canadian connubial market.

If thy brother is in danger, haste thou to his assistance, and hesitate not to endanger thy own life for him.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 27-2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock and to sudden changes of weather or over-driving it is unequaled.

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and improving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

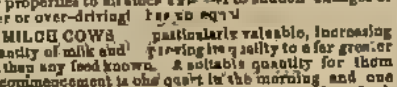
At present price ($35 per ton) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $43 per ton, gold; at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,
NOS 8 AND 5 FRONT STREET,
3918 San Francisco.

MAMMOTH AUCTION, STORAGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
No. 285 Sacramento Street
VALLEJO, CAL.

CASH ADVANCEMENTS made on Goods Consigned for Auction Sales. Quick Sales, and Prompt Returns made to Consignees. Consignments Solicited.



Special Attention paid to Sales of Cattle, Horses, and Farm Stock, in any part of the Country, and business promptly attended to.
Regular Auction Sales on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
Cash paid for Furniture, Bedding, Second-hand Goods, etc. TERMS CASH. No limit on Auction Goods.
The Cheapest House in California!
J. R. SUMNER & CO.,
Proprietors and Auctioneers.
Licensed to Sell over the Entire County of Solano
W. H. OHNEVER, Business Agent.
14-33 P. O. Box 79.

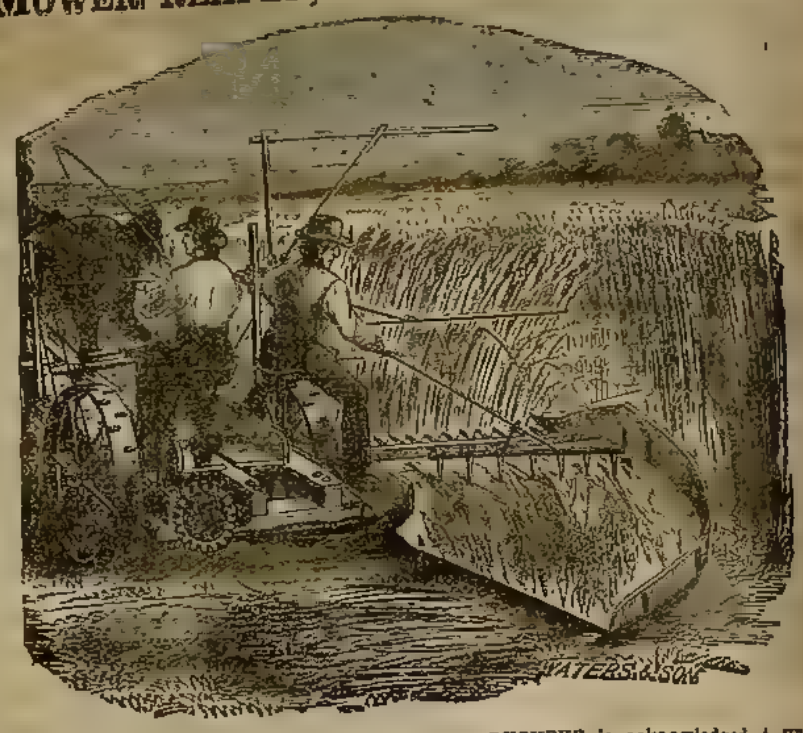
SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC., BY MAIL.
The following are the rates by Law;
For all parcels of *four ounces*..... 2 cts.
" " *eight ounces*..... 4 "
" *one pound parcels*..... 8 "
" *four pound* " ..... 32 "
No parcels to be above *four pounds*.
All parcels should be carefully done up and sealed.

M. C. HAWLEY & CO., 108 Front St., San Francisco.

BUCKEYE Mower, Reaper AND SELF RAKER

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, Portland.

THE BUCKEYE FOR 1870!
THE MOST COMPLETE MACHINE MADE, WHETHER AS A
MOWER, REAPER, or SELF-RAKING REAPER.



For TEN YEARS in California, as at the East, the BUCKEYE is acknowledged A HEAD AND SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MACHINE!
SALES EACH YEAR CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
Five Thousand Farmers in California have Used them, and Pronounce them the BEST Machines in the Market.
We offer the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER to Farmers with the utmost confidence knowing they are Superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented;
They have been Thoroughly Tested in California for Three Years, and give the best Satisfaction
SOLE AGENTS FOR C. AULTMAN & CO'S.
CELEBRATED
SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER!
Also the Genuine
HAINE'S HEADER.
Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois. Also
Hollingsworth's Wheel Horse-Rake,
(The most Improved Rake in Use,) And a complete stock of
Agricultural Implements and Hardware.
MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,
33 9. 108 and 110 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

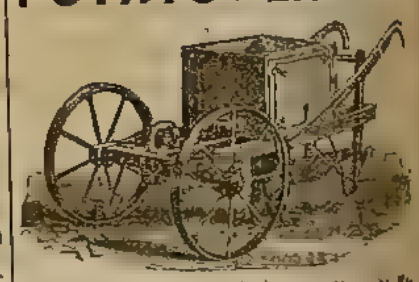
WALTER BROWN & CO.
WOOL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
26 and 28 Park Place,
21 and 23 Barclay Street,
WALTER BROWN. HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK.
Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.
Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.
31-22-1y

CAST-STEEL DAIRY KNIVES
WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED
Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,
Manufactured by D. G. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES
These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.
For sale by WARREN & CO.,
"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs

Jebb's Patent Churn.
This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced
THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,
and to which was awarded by the Committee
THE FIRST PREMIUM,
is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the
CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

RANDALL'S
GREAT SHEEP BOOK
RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF
"The Practical Shepherd"
Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.
Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express charges paid, $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office.
WARREN & CO.

TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER.



This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.
It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.
Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such size slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over ground that can be plowed
No intelligent farmer can see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a boy plant six acres of potatos in a day, is of inestimable value because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SPRING and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.
This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very hot of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attention to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.
The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.
We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.
Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our store
WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs.

H. S. BURR,
(Successor to TESSMORE MAYER)
DEALER IN
FRESH AND SALT FISH,
—101 & 102—
CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO
Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS

IMPROVED STOCK.
Premium Chester White Swine.
Pure Bred Poultry, Etc., Etc.
BEST IN THE COUNTRY.
Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular.
THOMAS B. SMITH & Co, Plainville Conn. 1-23-1

Horticulture.

FIBER ZAGOS.

This, so called grape that for several years caused such a stir among viticulturists in California under the auspices of Mr. Bugby and others, has finally gone the way of thousands of other Humbugs. In the first place, there is no authority that any grape by that name exists anywhere only in the imagination of a few who have made that grape a speciality. The real name of the grape is "White Hamain," which we have imported from the east, and fruited, and find it identical, both in vine and fruit [illegible] known [illegible] of this vine when fully ripe, is very delicate and nice for table use, but will make neither good wine nor a sizeable raisin. The worst point it has is its disposition to crack and rot, a difficulty we have not been able to find a cure for. For the last five years we have known the grape and have not found it to justify the hopes entertained for it in one case in twenty.—We would therefore advise our readers to plant it sparingly for there are many varieties obtainable far superior, which have not this great fault.

[The above we clip from the Utah *Pomologist*, published at St. George—we do so, to correct an error which has been floating about for years.

The Grape called Fiber Zagos, when it was first shown at the State Agricultural Society, at Sacramento several years since, then introduced by Wilson Flint, we pronounced it a *misnomer*, and gave it the true name, "White Malaga" the same variety which comes to the Eastern States in Mother Jars.

We differ from the *Pomologist* as to its quality, for it is *one of the best Raisin Grapes known*, and is also a fine showy table Grape.

When grown in proper soils and rightly cultivated here in red land, or our decomposed quartz, it makes large clusters and fine Raisins, and ranks among our No. 1, Grapes.—Ed. F.]

VOLUSIA ORANGE.

BY H. G. LUNDEEN, M. D., VOLUSIA, FLA.

I believe I can present to horticulturists a new variety of the orange—a variety which possesses many good qualities. It originated near Volusia, Florida, and came from a choice seed. The tree bearing these oranges is quite young, never having yet borne its full crop. The orange seems to be an accidental cross between the wild or sour orange and the sweet or Chinese variety, having the large size, thick rind, and rough, oily skin of the sour, and the rich, highly-flavored, deep colored pulp of the sweet orange. In taste it is quite sweet, yet with sufficient acidity to make it pleasant. The rough skin is free from warts or other imperfections, the oil tubercules being even throughout, and much raised above the surface; in this respect being so different from the sweet and Mandarin orange. The fruit is slightly oblong, measuring, on an average, about three and three-quarters inches in height by three and a quarter to three and a half inches in diameter, and is much flattened at the ends. Color, lemon-yellow; weight, about twelve or thirteen ounces, often one pound. The smell of the orange is delightful, being much more spicy, and the flavor of the pulp much finer, than any other variety with which I am acquainted. It is hard to bruise, and this makes it valuable for shipping,—and it possesses the good quality of being long keeping. I have budded quite a number of young trees with this valuable variety. I believe it worthy of a place amongst the new varieties.—*Tilton's Journal of Horticulture.*

PINE APPLES IN FLORIDA.

The culture of the pine-apple is profitable in Florida. A local paper reports that one man in Key West sold his crop of pine-apples this year for nearly 7,000. The crop was gathered from less than an acre and a half of ground. The same man has 15,000 plants which will be in bearing next year. These cover less than seventy-five of ground, and if sold at the same rate as this year's crop, will net him $60,000. The pine-apple crop of next year, it is supposed, will exceed $200,000.

LOOK TO YOUR ORCHARD TREES.

Our orchardists are too neglectful of their orchard trees; many are not pruned at all, the whole strength allowed to go to making wood instead of fruit. Fruit growers should *summer-prune* their fruit trees as well as their grapevines—shorten all bearing branches—*thumb prune* all the young wood before the bearing spurs.

LOOK TO YOUR VINEYARDS.

Now is the time to watch the vineyards and be prepared to ward off the attack of the "Mildew," "Rust," or any evil to the vine; also to watch its growth, and *nip out* all the lateral branches above the fruit; the judicious pruning, enlarges the crop, and secures a better quality of fruit also.

VEGETABLE GROWING.

It is a great pity that so many of our farmers who have plenty of land yet never a vegetable grown on their own tables. Even their potatoes they purchase in the market, and as to green peas and beans, tomatoes or sweet corn, melons and cucumbers they are never seen on their tables save as a luxury, while for the want of them, and the cost of producing by labor, they suffer in health, strength, and expence in medicine and doctor's bills, ten times the amount.

STATEMENT

— OF THE —

CONDITION

— OF THE —

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends $506,854 80.

Loans on first Mortgages		$562,486 61
Estimated value premises Mortgaged	$1,520,260	
Buildings on premises insured for	325,805	
Loans on collateral		194,509 00
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is	$808 977	
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000		180,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank		41,872 90
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued		145,929 73
State and Federal stamps on hand		4,297 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets		145,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1 696,854 80

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	391,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	391.013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 52
Amount received from rents	10,967 00
Total	$1,184,223 54

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,237 25
Amount paid for marine losses	241,374 37
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	58,619 96
Paid for commissions to agents	108,765,57
State and Federal taxes	42,045 63
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payment	117,550 79
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000 00
	$1,039,594 09
Net amount fire risks written during the year	$53,739 721 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year	33 429 228 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869	$46,262,301 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869	2,971,987 00

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 33-4.

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

New Varieties of Potatoes.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PLANTING!

GOOD, responsible parties, who have experience in raising POTATOES, and who have good land—that which is adapted specially for raising them,—can learn of a favorable opportunity of raising the

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES,

On Shares!—many NEW KINDS not before introduced.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

FRESH ALFALFA.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year. Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, up-stairs.

NEW SEEDS.

THE Connover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers, extra sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for successive planting.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*,
Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the
FARMER OFFICE.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 per week and expenses, or allow a commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall Mich. 33 16

ALSIKE CLOVER—LAWN GRASS.

This valuable Clover so highly esteemed abroad can be had at our Office

Also English Lawn Grasses of best kinds at
FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

13 FIRST PREMIUMS.

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868,

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES.

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867-8

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDSBERGER & CO.,
423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

30-12.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE,

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well, in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

RAISIN,

And other choice

GRAPE CUTTINGS.

ALSO

WINES AND BRANDIES

Of the choicest variety on hand and

FOR SALE.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY State Agricultural Society, 1867,

TO THE

Natoma Vineyard,

BEN. N. BUGBEY, Proprietor,

Postoffice address Folsom, Cal. 28-2

G. CROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

THE GOLDEN QUEEN,
THE GREEN PROLIFIC,
PEABODY'S PROLIFIC,
DR. EGAISE,
EARLY SCARLET,
AGRICULTURIST,
AND JUCUNDA.

For Sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

RAMIE SEED, PURE & FRESH.

We have the GENUINE FRESH RAMIE SEED, in Packages, for sale only in small parcels neatly done up for mailing.

Packages, each.

At the FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

LAKE VINEYARD WINE COMPANY.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world.

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co

Corner Sansome and Jackson Streets,
May 1st, 1869. San Francisco.
32-1

Blackberries, Raspberries

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,
WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRIES,
BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES,
DAVISON THORNLESS RASPBERRIES,

—ALSO—

STRAWBERRIES

Of all the choice kinds. For sale by

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

The Salem Grape.

WE entertain no doubt that the SALEM and other members of "Roger Hybrids," will succeed perfectly in California, and ship in splendid condition to the Eastern Markets.

Our stock of the SALEM, is by far the largest and best in the country and warranted genuine.

Strong plants of the SALEM, packed free, at $1,50 each, $9,00 per doz., or $35,00 per hundred.

ROGERS Nos. 4, 15, and 19, $1,00 each, $6,00 per doz and $25,00 per hundred.

MARTHA, RUMELAN, and WALTER, (new and promising varieties,) $2,00 each or $12,00 per doz.

VINES packed with great care in double boxes. Secure from frost or heat, either by Pacific Rail Road or the Isthmus route.

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I. H. BABCOCK & Co.
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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

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At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL STEAM MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,
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33-1

Valuable Patents FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same.

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

Something New.

Two Million Copies of the Annual SHAKSPERIAN ALMANAC for 1870, will be given away, and in order that the distribution may be made as rapidly as possible, I should deem it a favor to send, pre-paid, ten or fifteen copies to any person who will judiciously distribute them in his locality. One of its features are he Seven Ages of Man's Life, Illustrated in a masterly manner. Address, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN.
33-7. No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

LEGAL DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.

Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
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Miscellaneous.

SUGAR CANE AND SORGHUM MILLS, Evaporators and Horse-Power embodying all the recent improvements, and taking the lead of every kind in market. Manufactured by GEO. L. SQUIER & BRO., Buffalo, N. Y. Either Sugar or Sorgum Manuals for 1870 sent free. 33-12

TREES.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

1870.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Orders for large or small quantities promptly filled. Packing performed in the most skillful and thorough manner.

SMALL PARCELS FORWARDED BY MAIL WHEN DESIRED.

Nurserymen and Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent, prepaid, on receipt of stamps, as follows:

No 1—Fruits, 10c. No. 2.—Ornamental Trees, 10c.
No 3.—Green-House, 5 No 4.—Wholesale, Free.

Address—

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
33-11 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CRANBERRY PLANTS, GRAFTING WAX, OIL PACKING PAPER

CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts. per 100—$4 00 per 1,000—postage paid.—The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Bell, Large Mottled Bell, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle, Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper. Habit differs from the other varieties, Fruit very large; great runners and bearers; best adapted with the Bell variety for Upland Culture.

For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc., enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts. for "Cranberry Culturist."

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Of Superior Quality, in Small Packages for use.

OIL PACKING PAPER,

For Mailing and Packing Plants; a heavier article for covering Hot-beds, Manufactured and for Sale by

F. TROWBRIDGE,
33-8. Milford, Conn

BOUND VOLUMES FARMER

☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $3 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essays of L. Prevott on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and invaluable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, in gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will grow strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

JUST RECEIVED—GOOD THINGS.

WE have received the following, which are among the good and rare things needed;

Fresh Cranberry Plant

(The Large Bell Variety.)

Ramie Seed, Fresh,

WATERMELON, CANTELOUPE,

AND

MUSKMELLON SEEDS,

EXTRA QUALITIES,

Flower Seeds, Choice,

MIXED LAWN GRASS, ETC.,

For sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

WE have received an Invoice of Italian Chestnuts in Very Superior order fresh and in the best condition for planting.

We have them put up in Packages of 50 Nuts each, Mailed free to purchasers.

WARREN & Co., FARMER OFFICE,
32 Clay Street

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING JUNE, 2d., 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with his paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER, CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* to *our Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

TO OUR READERS.

Horace Greeley's Essay this week, in the *Farmer*, is a capital talk about *feeding the soil*—our farmers should carefully read it—it will pay better than any speculation in Quartz Mining.

The action of Plaster, (Gypsum,) upon the land should be duly considered by all who till the soil.

Our lady readers will find several articles in the "Home Department," which we commend to their careful reading.

WALKING ROUND.

Our correspondent *Philmore*, will now give us some interesting Letters as he *walks round* our City, and recalls the past scenes of 49., to 52.—Our old Californians will read his Letters with pleasure.

OUR NEXT.

Report of Crops, and Prices—with a full reply to the *False News*, published in the large sheet from the *Alta* Office some little time since—severe indisposition for several days has prevented its appearance this week.

We return thanks for many letters about Crops—they will appear in our next issue.

SALE OF VALUABLE SHEEP.

We call the special attention of our Sheep men to the very valuable Flock of Sheep advertised in our columns this week. They are the very finest flock ever offered for sale on this Coast, and presents an opportunity to purchase rarely offered.

SPECIAL PREMIUM TO STOCK RAISERS.

WITH a desire to awaken a greater interest among our STOCK RAISERS, and to enlist them in STUDY of all the new things in STOCK RAISING, and to induce them to read and see what is being done in other States in STOCK RAISING,

WE PROPOSE

TO PRESENT to all who shall subscribe for our NEW VOLUME that commences in JULY, a copy of the STOCK JOURNAL, as a Premium,

FREE FOR ONE YEAR

to all who send us THEIR NAMES as subscribers to

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WE will send the STOCK JOURNAL from June 1st., and also send them the FARMER for one year, for the Subscription of $5,00.

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office.

EXTRA NUMBERS.

We make it one of our plans in the dissemination of such agricultural information as we deem of particular importance and value, to issue and send out hundreds or thousands of EXTRA COPIES of our Journal, and send them broadcast, freighted as we hope with seeds of truth that may accomplish great good.

Of such editions we mail copies to active, prominent and influential men everywhere, and to Postmasters, ask them each and all to *read* and pass to others that the greatest good may be done.

The present number of the FARMER contains much that we trust will prove of value to the reader, and we hope many who read it will cooperate with us in our work, and extend the influence of our Journal.

Those persons who wish to give correct views of our State and its resources, a correct market report of all the products, should send the FARMER regularly to their friends.

THE SEASONS, CROPS, &c.

From every quarter of our State, where careful reports are made, we have only the word crops are good, crops are satisfactory.

We have information from many places which have been reported as having no crops; those reports are now known as made from *hearsay*—or mere *guess-work*, and the some Journals that made such reports now speak of crops as better than was anticipated—much improved by the late rains, &c., crops are coming up, crops are good, &c.

Our readers well remember that the whole season we have reiterated our faith in not only a good general average, but a larger crop than last year, and a better one, and where crops have failed it can already be traced to *faults in management*, plowing, planting, &c.

The Wheat crop will be of better quality this year, and larger than the last. New wheat will be with us next week.

Barley will be heavy and abundant. New crop being harvested now quite merrily.

Oats have done well and a good crop may be expected.

The Hay crop will be large and better cured this year. We notice, as we travel, more attention paid to *curing it green*, and thus retaining the goodness of the hay. Formerly too much of our hay was, bleached almost white, thus burning out the goodness of the hay.

Fruit comes to market more freely. Small fruits are getting plenty.

We notice cherries from the "Alhambra Gardens," Martinez, from Dr. J. Strentzel, are of most superb quality. They are sold by Howe & Hall, Davis street. Cherries are coming in in good quality and freely, and prices come down to moderate rates.

Currants look splendidly. The La Marseilles and Cherry Currants are large and beautiful.

Gooseberries, Raspberries, and Blackberries are now in full daily supply with moderate prices.

Los Angeles sends us fine Lemons and Oranges, equal and often superior, to any from other sources. A few years more and California need not import any more oranges or lemons.

Our vineyards and orchards are all looking well and promise well. More attention has been given to a careful pruning and guarding trees from insects and vines from mildew and insects by a judicious use of *Sulphur* and of *Gypsum*, both essential as protection to the orchard and vineyard.

DISTINGUISHED HORTICULTURISTS COMING.

We have information of a large Delegation of the most eminent Horticulturists and Agriculturists, who will visit California the present month.

We have a letter from Hon. M. P. Wilder, the President of the National Pomological Society, a Gentleman of world wide fame as a Horticulturist, the raiser of the famed CAMELLIA, *Wilderii* and *Mrs. Abby Wilder* and also the WILDER STRAWBERRY.

Mr. Wilder informs us that the party will leave between the 1st, and 15th of June, so that we may look for them at any time now.

Mr. Wilder will be accompanied by several most eminent men of Europe, and by many of the most prominent men of our own country. Among the party we have the names of Barry, Downing, Strong, Rand, Bridegman, and many others who come to see for themselves, and to witness the reality of what they have heard of our Orchards, Vineyards, and Gardens here in this

GARDEN OF THE WORLD

The coming of men who have done so much for the science of Horticulture, should be hailed with joy.

We hope the Presidents of our various Agricultural Societies will take some immediate action to give such men a glorious welcome, for among these most eminent men are several of ripe years and experience, who have given a lifetime to benefit their fellow men in this noble science.

We hope measures will be adopted to invite Hon. M. P. Wilder to deliver an address before our people while he is here, as no other living man can present so much that will be of lasting practical benefit as President Wilder.

There are also many other distinguished men from whom addresses would be of great practical benefit, and we trust this Golden opportunity will not be lost, but wisely improved.

THE CONCERT.

The very distinguished and highly gifted Queen of song, MISS. ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, gave her first concert at Platts Hall last evening, before one of the most select audiences of the season.

Miss. Phillips was in California some five years since, and the remembrance of her songs called out a full house.

We do not intend to give a detail of all the sweet songs sung by this gifted warbler, but only to say she enraptured them by her melody, and drew forth an earnest call for several encores.

Miss. Phillips may indeed be called the "Queen of Song." We are happy to say other Concerts will take place on the 6th and also on the 9th, these Concerts will, we are sure, be improved by our citizens, to hear this delightful Songstress.

Miss. Phillips was aided by J. Levy, the famed Cornet Player, the best in the world, and by Signor Mancusi, the whole under Mr. G. T. Evans, with a very efficient Orchestra.

These Concerts are a rich repast, and should be enjoyed—the Cornet performance of Mr. Levy is beyond all praise.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Our Agricultural College Letters and Sketch was received too late for this week, shall continue the series in our next.

We are glad to notice that there is a movement to build. It appears to us that our College should now be in full working order. Other States have done so. Why not California?

OUR BOSTON VISITORS.

New England! New England!
Our own native Home.

The much anticipated, much looked for event, the arrival of the BOSTON PALACE CAR TRAIN, has triumphantly completed its GRAND MISSION, and is with us safely with its precious freight of glorious men, woman, and children, from the goodly city of Boston.

When this event shall be fully realized in all its true bearings, it will, as it should be, set boldly on the pages of History as one of the greatest achievements of this present Century. For when it shall be realized, that whole Families can step into a Railway Train, richly furnished in every department of living—equal to the best Hotels, and there to speed their way from their own city, through all the intermediate States and over the snow capped Sierra Nevadas, into our own sunny land, without a change of cars, and be set down at the very door of our Grand Hotel, coming a distance of over THREE THOUSAND MILES, through all the various climates of the year, and this too with all the luxurious ease and leisure of travelling in a private carriage, and this long and wonderful journey accomplished without an incident to mar its pleasure, and the entire distance completed in eight days! This event we say may truly be classed as one of the greatest events of the present century.

The Train started from Boston, May the 26th, and reached the Grand Hotel in this city at mid night, June 2d. And at that late hour thousands of our citizens awaited in the streets to give them a cordial and welcom Greeting.

The number of passengers in this company was about 150 persons, all hailing from Boston or its vicinity, and we learn from friends on this Train that a happier company never travelled in a Rail Road Train before. Having by contract, the right of way on the road, the cars could stop when and where they pleased, and thus enjoy the scenery at their leisure, and this was done to their hearts content. We hope the "Diaries" kept by these travellers will yet give the world *sketches of travellers on the Boston Train.*

As a Bostonian, we can say from the heart, Welcome, thrice welcome, citizens of that noble City. Welcome to our Land of Gold, our Land of Golden Grain, of Rich Fruits, and Bright Flowers.

We give you the Right hand of Fellowship, and bid you "Ask and ye shall receive," all the kind care, courtesey and good will, that hearts could desire.

San Francisco Merchants and Citizens greet you with a right good will.

We bid you welcome to our "Sunny Land"
We bid you welcome with an Earnest heart
We bid you welcome with our strong Right hand,
We bid you welcome from our "Native Land"
And claim of that Dear spot, to own a part.

MASSACHUSETTS' EDITORS.

We mean *Agricultural* Editors, men who have given long years of earnest labor to promote the cause of Agriculture.

Hon. C. L. Flint, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, and Geo. Noyes, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, are on a flying visit to our State, to gether information of its vast resources.

Mr. Flint has made himself a name and fame as the author of several valuable books on agriculture, viz: Flint on Dairying, Flint's Reports of Massachusetts Agriculture, and many other very valuable books.

Mr. Noyes has nobly sustained the *Ploughman*, one of the best Agricultural papers in our country, having a wide circulation, a paper of good and powerful influence reflecting great credit upon the Editor and Proprietor. We not only felt honored by a call at our Sanctum of these gentleman, but were delighted to greet them and to welcome them to our "Sunny Land."

These visitors will "Make hay while the sun shines," and visit all the most prominent spots of our State as their stay will permit. The friends of agriculture everywhere should give them a happy greeting.

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

It is now June and those who are interested and have products to exhibit, are now making inquiries about the coming Fairs, and it is of importance that the managers of Fairs should have their premiums before the people, that they may lay their plans of action.

Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements are desirous of knowing what is to be done, and when and where the Fairs are to be held.

PLOWING AND MOWING MATCHES.

We have many inquiries from different quarters and owners of Machinery, who say they are desirous of having a TRIAL OF MACHINERY, and ask if the Managers of our Fairs cannot order a trial of these Implements now in the season of Harvest. This certainly is the duty of such Directors, it is done in other States, why not in California?

We hope to hear from the managers of our Fairs on this subject.

SUMMER GARDENS.

We are often surprised to see gardens in our city and in the country apparently burnt up by reason of neglect. Owners of garden spots think because it is the dry season that *water* alone will sustain and keep up a fresh appearance. *This is not so*; our city garden spots and all others can be kept continually fresh and blooming by *cultivation*, deep spading and fine raking; the keeping of the soil finely pulverised and deep is what is most needed; then the moisture will be drawn up from below by the heat of the sun. This is nature's process, and all plants and flowers will prosper under such care without any irrigation.

Another good plan is to *mulch* all trees and large plants with any article of the manure kind. This aids in making a prosperous garden.

HELP YOUR SELF.

We place little faith in the genius which expires without action. The poet may lament his fate in sorrowing numbers; the philosopher must pity both genius and poet. One might as well talk of a nightingale living a long life without singing, or a lark not greeting the morn. The music is in them, and will out, in spite of cage or bars, and can only be extinguished with life. Boy at the plow, imagining yourself a dwarfed Shakspeare, think of Burns singing a song while tugging the furrow, just as you are, which vibrated human hearts round the world. The secret of his success was that he was Burns. There are none like him, and none need expect to be, not even desire to be.

The world hates duplicates; the last it always considers a caricature. Burns' age wanted a Burns, and he came. Our age desires different developments, and if you are the one called, be assured you will not die unwanted. This view of man's mission is liable to abuse. Believing that we are wholly creatures of circumstance, we idly remain awaiting the issue, waiting for a summons to take some great position. When thus benighted, we should consider that we are ourselves the greatest circumstance of our existance, and our own activity and energy must earn the place we desire. The French Revolution might have passed and never called the name of Napoleon, had he not educated in its spirit, seized with masterly grasp the control of its discordant elements.

Cincinnatus may be called from the plow to the dictatorship of an empire; but never, had he not by a long service, already shown his masterly genius for command. Such great turns of fortune never overtake the unprepared and waiting drones. They may waite to the day of doom, and wait till "God helps those who help themselves," and fortune is the helper of the energetic.

The individual may bide his time, gathering strength and preparing, only biding that he may be prepared in season to grasp the first opportunity he is "lord of;" then he makes, a mark wide and deep in the hearts of mankind, as the path of an avalanche. See how it is with that. Through the long winter days it rests on the mountain's brow; day by day the snow falls, adding flake to flake; and the sleet and rain congeal to its surface, still it reposes, grasping the rocky brow with tighter hand, and amid tempests and clouds remaining. Spring comes, and the breath of summer warms the mountain. Then it is ready for the dreadful leap, for which all winter has been preparing, and with a thundering crash, reaching from chasm to chasm, and rolling in dying accents from crag to crag, it rushes to the plain. Generations of men unnumbered will behold its deep furrow, almost cleaving the mountain in twain.—Had it not waited until prepared, had it fallen piece by piece, had it otherwise than thrown all the accumulated force of a year into the effort, the first grasses of spring would have obliterated its path. So it is with the efforts of men. They can waste their energies in fruitless efforts; they can waste in idle waiting; they can, by husbanding their strength till the proper time, shatter the world, and obtain the homage of generations they have benefited.

The old adage "Seize time by the forelock," should read, Seize circumstances by the forelock. Make the most of your surroundings, using them for stepping-stones to something higher. Never impatient, never content, active ever.

IMPORTANT QUERIES FOR FARMERS.

What is Silica?—Silica is a mineral substance, commonly known as flint; and it is one of the wonders of the vegetable tribes, that, although flint is so indestructible that the strongest chemical acid is required for its solution, plants possess the power of *dissolving and secreting it.* Even so delicate a structure as the wheat straw dissolves silica, and every stalk of wheat is covered with a perfect, but inconceivable thin coating of this substance.

Why is silica diffused over the stems of wheat, grasses &c.?—Because it affords strength, density, and durability, of structures that are very light, and which, but for this beautiful provision would be exceedingly perishable.

Why is guano a productive manure?—Because it contains, with other suitable elements, an abundance of the *silicious skeletons of animalculæ.*

Why does a wheat crop greatly exhaust the soil?—Because, it absorbs the *carbon and the salts* which form the straw and the grain.

Why is straw frequently used as a manure?—Because it gives back, with other substances, *a considerable proportion of silica*, in that form which adapts it to the use of the succeeding crop.

We also ask our Vineyardists *why is it that the pruning of our graperies will so enrich the soil of the vineyard?*

Because they restore back to the soil in the decomposing branches the substances which had supported the vine.

ANTIOCH FISHERIES.

Our Antioch neighbors have gone into the fishing business lately as our neighbors of the *Ledger* says:

We learn that a Mr. Page of Antioch, killed an Eel measuring *seven feet long*, and the size of a man's leg. The *critter* was seen to swim with his head raised some foot and a half out of water when Mr. Page shot at and secured the monster. We *guess* this animal is a lineal descendant of the Nahant Sea Serpent that usually appears in May, and this is a forerunner of the Boston Delegation of the Board of Trade—It may be a *true* story, or the *Ledger* when measuring the animal may have eel on-gated it

The same *Ledger* tell of a man that went fishing, and when waiting for a bite tied his line around his leg, took out the *Alta* to read it, and a *Sturgeon* was so anxious to get at the *news* that he took hook, line, and all, and drew the man into the river, the neighbors only arriving in time to seize the pole and save the man. The weight of the fish is not reported—large enough, however, to supply Antioch.

Acknowledgements.

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

We have "Harris on the Pig," a very excellent book on the swinish subject, recently published by Orange Judd & Co., New York. This is a very practical book, valuable to our Hog-raisers.

FLORAL.

We have a beautiful little book, bearing the name "*Seventy Five Flowers*," just from the press of J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston; handsomely illustrates the seventy-five flowers thus described in the book.

The able author, E. S. Rand, Esq of Boston, is fully qualified, and has sent forth a very acceptable book, worthy a place in every library.

FIVE THOUSAND A YEAR.

This is a story of that sum of money, and how the writer made it starting *without a capital.* Ezra is a book for the many thousand young men here, who are wasting the morning of life doing nothing. Let them awake to duty, read this book, go to work and become useful men. Ed. Hildreth, Esq., is the author of the book; Loring, Boston Publisher.

A SIMPLE FLOWER GARDEN.

A Book for Country Homes, being a practical guide for every lady how to secure a pretty garden. How to start it; what it will cost. How to stock it so as to have flowers all the year round. Charles Barnard, Esq., is the author, a gentleman who has written many books upon Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., and this is a book we can recommend as a useful book.

Messrs. A. Roman & Co. have all these books on sale.

THE HUB.—We have a very fine Paper, No. 1, Vol. 1, of a new Journal, published at Boston by the Carriage and Car Makers—a capital name from a capital *place* for a capital *paper*—it is a creditable Journal.

MARITIME REGISTER.

We have received No. 1, of Vol. 1, of the San *Francisco Maratime Register*, published by D. I. Bishop, of 520 Clay street. This Journal is designed to furnish all the Marine intelligence both foreign and domestic, connected with the shipping interests. This is a journal that must prove valuable to our commercial men.

It will also be a register of all our rivers and bays, furnishing valuable information to all. The *Register* is neatly printed and sent forth in good style.

We have copies of the Walla Walla *Farmer*, a new Journal, published in Washington Territory, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society there, A. H. Simmon, Editor and Proprietor. It is a neat and well printed Journal and appears well; we wish it success.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

We are indebted to H. A. Deming, Esq., of the famous "Howe Sewing Machine" for *Two Early Rose Potatoes*, which he brought from Rutland Vermont. They weight 1½ lbs. and ¾ lb. They are splendid samples, and for the kind courtesy to us, we will as requested plant them by our own hand and note the result, many thanks for the favor.

SUGAR FOR FRUIT.

Now that the Season is with us when a large amount of sugar will be used on Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries and Blackberries, we can suggest to all, the use of the best Brown Sugars far better and containing more saccharine juice than the white or refined sugar.

The process of refining and perfecting the white sugar takes away much of its best quality for sweetning Fruits, and the fine light Brown Sugar, the Bowen & Brothers Fruit Sugar, is vastly superior to the white.

We give this information from those who only use this kind of sugar from preference of its quality, and our own experience corroborates it—we hope others will try it.

RUSSIA INTERESTS.

We have had the pleasure of several visits to our Rooms of Ed. Zimmerman, Esq., a corresponding member of the Royal Agricultural Societies of St. Petersburg, and Moscow Russia, who visits California, to examine the resources of our State and Coast.

Mr. Z., has visited many of our best Farms, Vineyards, and Orchards, has visited the Big Trees, Yosemite, Calistoga, the Geysers, and will shortly leave to make the circuit of the other States and make his Report through the Journals of Science, of Russia. We have been much pleased with the Gentlemany courtesy of Mr. Z., and the studious interest exhibited by him and we feel assured he will most faithfully represent our State and its resources, and fully at the Metropolis of the, Czar of all the Russias.

Mr. Zimmerman leaves this week for New York by Steamer, having come by the way of the Rail Road, so that he can report to his own Government all routes, with their interests. Mr. Z. has given close application to the work, and will make extended sketches.

We wish him a pleasant continuance of travel and a safe journey home.

A WIFE BROKEN.

A broker once saw so many chances for making money that he was inclined to speculate, but after listening to a friend one day, he promised to work within the legitimate channels of his business. He kept, however, a fictitious account of the profits he would likely have invested in, had he not given his pledge, and at the end of three months he struck a balance, and great was his surprise to find that he had lost four times the sum necessary to bankrupt him.

THE FEEDING OF PIGS.

One of your old subscribers at Hampden Corner, Mr. W. Arey, has long been a diligent questioner of nature in regard to the best methods of conducting farming operations and in feeding and taking care of stock. He says he can by his method of feeding, raise hogs on corn meal when meal is $1.50 per bushel at a cost of 9 cents per pound.—He says that his experience has taught him that unless you wish to raise shadowy hogs and sloshy pork do not incorporate into their food more liquid than nature demands. That too much swill distends the stomach and weakens the organs of digestion and assimilation. He is now feeding six hogs weighing 300 pounds each. His allowance to each hog per meal, feeding twice per day is one quart of raw meal mixed with three pints water.—He sees water before his hogs but they do not drink it. He commences feeding his pigs in the same manner and they soon learn not to cry for swill. Some not quite as enthusiastic as himself accuse him of having "hog on the brain." He does not care for the insinuation but says it pays. His motto is to take a live interest in your business and to seek in all things the better way. At Mr. Arey's figures at the present prices of corn and round hog in the market, there is quite a margin for profit, aside from the value of the manure which every farmer knows is not a mean item.—[V. D.—*Maine Farmer.*

BRAHMA FOWLS.

I consider the Brahma superior to any other breed of fowls for four reasons—first, because they are great layers, and seem inclined to lay in midwinter, when eggs are most desirable and command a high price in the market; second, they are good mothers and good sitters; third, they are always in a fit condition for the market, and fourth, they are very hardy and will endure a great degree of cold. I have now a pair of pure Brahma fowls which weigh twenty-nine pounds. I have also a few of the Brahmas mixed with the common breed of fowls. One of these has laid two litters of eggs since January 1st, and is now laying a third. Another has hatched eight chickens from nine eggs the present season, and is now laying again. These fowls have proved satisfactory to me, and I think they will to all others who try to raise them.—[A Little Boy, *in Country Gentleman.*

Splendid Bramah Fowls can be had at Nichols and Willards, Fruit Vale. See Advertisement.—Ed. F.

VENTILATION.

Farmers should see to it that their stables have proper vents for fresh air for their stock, as it tends, as much as anything, to the promotion of good health and healthy appetites, and as every adult human being inhales about sixty gallons of air per hour, the necessity of attending to proper modes of ventilation in close apartments is very desirable. But how often we find upon entering a cow stable of a large dairy, the air stifling, and we are glad to retreat as soon as possible. No wonder that for want of pure air and proper cleanliness, so many dairies are divested of choice animals. A word to the wise is sufficient.

UNINFLAMMABLE DRESSES.

It is much to be regretted that the process of rendering the material of ladies' muslin dresses uninflammatory is not more generally understood and used. Either of three substances—phosphate of ammonia, tungstate of soda, and sulphate of ammonia—can be mixed in the starch and at the cost of two cents a dress, deaths from burned garments can be rendered impossible. Articles of apparel subjected to those agents can, if they burn at all, only smoulder; and in no case can they blaze up in a sudden and terrible manner in which so many fatal accidents have occurred to fair wearers of crinoline.

RELIC OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

A curious relic of the sanguinary battle of Gettysburg has been presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It consists of a grape shot from Slentz's woods, bullets from Culp's Hill, granite rock from Little Round Top, bayonet from United States soldier's grave, brass eagle made from fuses of bombshell, rebel torpedo bullets, knot from Big Round Top, and the whole mounted on a nest stand made of apple wood from the National Cemetery.

ABOUT TOADS.

There is nothing beautiful about any toad, but God has made him of great use to man. Shakespeare says that there is a precious jewel in the toad's head. As we watched these homely creatures among the squash and cucumber vines, we find the jewel in the stomach, in the shape of a good appetite for bugs and worms. Toads are among our best friends and should have full freedom in the garden.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE TRUE NAME.

We frequently receive letters of enquiry, also of suggestions—often letters containing criticisms of writers in our Journal, from persons who are entire strangers to us, letters often personal in their expressions and criticisms. Such letters we cannot publish or reply to—such go into the waste bag. Writers should give us their full names and residence, so that we may know all is right—their names will not be used against their wish, yet we must know the writer, else we shall not publish them.

THE NEW OATS.

The famed NORWAY and EXCELSIOR OATS that have excited so much interest in all the old States, have thus far proved more than was represented of them.

We have just received a small invoice of these wonderful Oats, with some other new kind of cereals, and although late for the general planting they can be planted on our city or alluvial soil, or in the mountain country and the seed thus secured, they will do on our Tule land also even now.

33.10 *For Sale at the* FARMER OFFICE.

PUBLIC SALE.

SHEEP! SHEEP! SHEEP!

AUCTION SALE

Of Thoroughbred and Fine Graded Spanish Merino Sheep, and other Personal Property.

CHARLES H. ROSS, Receiver of the Estate of Emmet Curtis, deceased, will, by order of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District, of the State of California and county of Sacramento, offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the ranch of the late Emmet Curtis, deceased, in the county of Sacramento city, and about two miles from Elk Grove Station, on the Western Pacific Railroad.

On Tuesday, June 28, 1870,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

The following described valuable property belonging to the said Estate, to wit:

25 Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Rams.
60 Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Ewes.
40 Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Lambs.
100 Fine graded Yearling Rams
1200 Fine graded Ewes.
650 Fine graded Lambs.
115 Wethers.
2 American Cows.
2 American Steers.
1 Farm Wagon.
1 Cultivator.
1 Wire Horse Rake.
1 Buckeye Mower and Reaper
1 Plow
1 Large Iron Cauldron.

The above desirable property will be sold to the highest bidder, for United States gold coin. Ten per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on delivery of the property

☞ The flock of Sheep above described is pronounced by competent judges to be the best in the State. For years they received the First Premium at the State Agricultural Fair. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

33 30 CHAS. H. ROSS, Receiver.

Six Months of 50 Cents. Six Months for 50 Cents

Farmer's and Stock Breeder's Attention!

OVER 200 PAGES

OF

Reading Matter for 50 Cents,

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AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.

A large and Handsome Illustrated Monthly, containing 32 to 40 large Double Column Pages, filled with *Original* matter from the *ablest* writers in the country, on the various subjects connected with Farming, Stock Breeding, Wool Growing, Dairying, Poultry Keeping, &c., &c. Bound in handsomely tinted Covers, and as it has a VETERINARY DEPARTMENT under the charge of one of the ablest Professors in the United States, who answers through the JOURNAL, *free of charge* all questions relating to Sick, Injured Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry, it makes a very valuable work for reference, and is almost an indispensible companion to all interested in STOCK BREEDING. The low price at which it is published ($1 00 a year) brings it within reach to all, while the splendid inducements offered to *Agents* and Premiums to Subscribers make it to the interest to every Farmer and Stock Breeder to extend its circulation. *Send Stamp for a Specimen Copy*, large Illustrated Show Bill and Premium List. Get up a Club and obtain one of the many Premiums offered, consisting of Pure Blood Chester White Pigs, Short-Horn, Alderney, Ayrshire and Devon Calves, Southdown, Cotswold and Merino Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Pure Bred Poultry, Norway Oats, Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Pianos, Watches, Silver Ware, Books, &c. Specimen free.

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LARGEST STOCK

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Best Assortment

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN

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Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost. 33-4. 9

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET.

SAN JOSE, CAL.

☞ This HOTEL has been fitted and furnished with reference to the real Comfort and Enjoyment of Guests and the traveller who seeks a Home, Quiet, and Rest.—To this end no pains or expense will be spared.

33-5. J. M. STAPLES & SONS, Proprietors

Agents Wanted.

We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the VALUE OF OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to EDITOR FARMER.

TYPE FOR SALE.

The Type which now prints the FARMER will be offered for sale, as we intend to print on NEW CALIFORNIA TYPE.

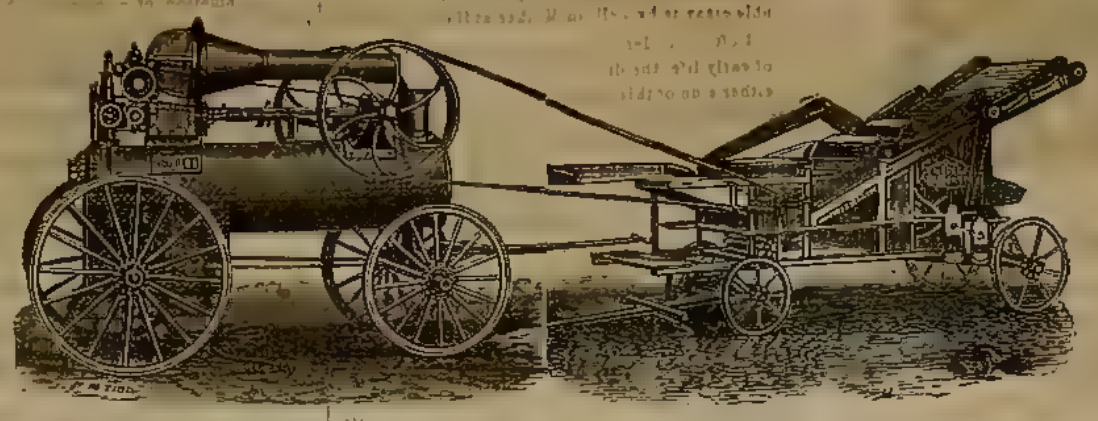
The quality of the Type can be seen by reading the FARMER. Any one wishing a good bargain can have one by calling at once at our office, or addressing EDITOR FARMER.

LITHOGRAPHING.

MAP-MAKING, Plans, Bonds, Certificates, Bill-Heads, &c. The best work at the lowest rates at

BANCROFT'S,
33,13 Market Street.

"HOADLEY" "RUSSELL!"



HOADLEY'S IMPROVED THRESHING ENGINES!!

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED SEPARATORS!!

CONSTITUTING PERFECTION IN THRESHING GRAIN!!!

THESE MACHINES are now so completely constructed as to render them the very "NE PLUS ULTRA" of ENGINES and SEPARATORS for the Farming community of California.

THE ATTENTION of the FARMING community and the public generally is called to the GREAT IMPROVEMENTS on the above make of Engines and Separators, which are surpassed by none for threshing grain, and are specially adapted to the use of Farmers.

Improvements on Russell's Separator.

THE SEPARATOR has been increased six inches in width, the sieves being much enlarged, to correspond; the 33 inch Cylinder now having a 46 inch Sieve, being six inches larger than the old style; and the 36 inch Cylinder Sieve has been increased six inches, and is now 48 inches, which greatly enhances the capacity of the Machines.

HAINES' HEADERS

With Doane's Adjustable Reel.

IN OFFERING these SUPERIOR HEADERS to the Farming Community of California, we can safely say that we have now brought the HEADING MACHINE to as near perfection as is possible.

THE MOST USEFUL IMPROVEMENT YET MADE.

WHICH is a simple arrangement for Raising and Lowering the Reel some 18 inches, so as to enable the REEL to reach lodged grain, different lengths of stalks, and to be used in windy weather without stopping the Machine, and the consequent loss of time and labor in adjusting the old style Stationary Reel, which took some FIFTEEN MINUTES. The belts are always of the right length, and you can adjust the Reel to any grain with the greatest ease,

AND WITHOUT LOSING A MINUTE'S TIME!

THE GREAT point in our New Headers will commend itself to all purchasers, and no other Headers will be used when the great merits of this improvement are known.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are Cautioned not to infringe upon our Patent Adjustable Reel Headers, as they will be prosecuted.

FOR SALE BY OWNER OF PATENT AND MANUFACTURER.

WOODS Improved Prize Mower—Folding Bar: As now made, this is the best and Cheapest MOWER used on the Pacific Coast.
KIRBY SELF RAKE REAPER, is unsurpassable in its work.
KIRBY MOWERS—two Sizes, Greatly Improved.
HEADER WAGONS—Thimble Skein, with and without fifth wheel, do., do., with Screw Hubs.—Mill Machinery, Engines, and Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Pipe and Nails.

33 8. TREADWELL & CO., San Francisco, Marysville, and Sacramento, Cal.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LANDED ESTATES FOR SALE.

☞ Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

Advertising Abroad!

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF all Manufacturers, Agricultural Men, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTIONS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt.

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Propts.

Young Man Wanted.

We want a smart and active young man from 13 to 15 years of age, to attend the Reading Room and Museum, Mailing Papers, etc.

None need apply who cannot bring the best testimonials of character and ability. Must be a good penman and quick at figures.

To such a young man an opportunity of advancement will be given.

A young man whose parents or friends reside in the city would be preferred.

Apply at our office only between 4 and 6 P. M.

Durability---Simplicity---Light Draft!!

THE WORLD MOWER AND REAPER!!!

The Most Perfect Harvesting Machine Ever Built.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

E. BALL AND COMPANY, CANTON OHIO.

THIS MACHINE is the Harvest-gathering of twenty years' experience in the manufacture of Agricultural Machinery, and takes rank with the PRINTING PRESS, ENGINE-LATHE, and LOCOMOTIVE, in the qualities of Precision, Staunchness and Durability.

ITS FOUNDATION IS A SINGLE PIECE OF SOLID IRON, of shape to resist all possible strains.

Its gearing is shaped to standard gauge, and each cog cut out of solid iron, with mathematical exactness.

The working parts are permanently fixed, and fully protected from water, dust, grass, and all other causes of disturbance.

By these means we reduce friction to the lowest point—stop the self-destruction common to all rough cast Machines—avoid breakages in harvest—secure easy draft and the same durability which pertains to cut gear in other kinds of machinery.

The "WORLD" has been tested four years, in the hands of the MOST INTELLIGENT AND RELIABLE FARMERS IN THE LAND, all of whom unite in declaring that, comparatively,

"THERE IS NO OTHER HARVESTER."

The "WORLD" is furnished as follows:—

AS A MOWER—TWO SIZES.
COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—DROPPER—TWO SIZES.
COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—HAND RAKE (SIDE DELIVERY) AND DROPPER—ONE SIZE.

All Combined Machines, have two CUTTER BARS. To those wishing to cut Flax or Hemp, a Knife specially adapted to this kind of work, is furnished with the Combined Machines.

The California Tornado Thresher and Seperator,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE PACIFIC COAST by

E. BALL AND COMPANY, CANTON, OHIO.

WHILE unequaled in point of Mechanical excellence, this Machine possesses the not less important merit of being built with the view of special adaptation to the needs of this Coast. In point of DURABILITY Capacity and Draft, the "TORNADO" stands, by common consent, at the head of the list of

STANDARD THRESHERS AND SEPERATORS.

It is furnished with the improved CAREY, DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER, the excellencies of which are unquestioned.

For Prices and Complete Information, address, or Apply to

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.

Importers of Hardware, Agricultural Implements, and Miners Tools.

32-12, GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST, Nos. 3 and 5, Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Home Miscellany.

LITTLE FINGERS.

Busy little fingers,
Everywhere they go,
Rosy little fingers,
The sweetest that I know.

Now into my work-box,
All the buttons finding,
Tangling up the knitting,
Every spool unwinding!

Now into the basket
Where the keys are hidden,
So mischievous looking,
Knowing it forbidden.

Then in mother's tresses,
Now her neck enfolding,
With such sweet caresses
Keeping off a scolding.

Darling little fingers,
Never, never still,
Make them, Heavenly Father,
Always do thy will.

WHY SHOULD WE WORRY?

Why should we worry? This life is not long enough
Here to be wasted in sighing and tears;
Silly and childish is he who's not strong enough
Wisely with reason to fright away fears.
Care's but a coward, with courage not half enough
Fairly to face if we show no fear;
Nay, if it pester you, you've but to laugh enough;
Presto, begone! lo, the bore is not here.

Memory too often will bring us old sorrows;
When they were here, did we wish them to-last?
Why not forget them? The fool alone borrows
Present regrets from the griefs of the past.
Can we now change it by weeping and whining?
What's done is done, and is done past recall;
He who the present forgets, in repining,
Useless and vain, is the worse fool of all.

Fancy, the jade, will too often be peering,
Curious and sacred, through the Future's dark night;
Why should we tremble at what she is fearing?
Why should her dreamings fill us with affright?
Wait till they're real things, and present before us;
If they are worth it, we'll care for them then;
Now they're but shadows, too flimsy too bore us;
Far too unreal to shake those who are men.

Time, with the Present's real griefs to be dealing,
That's not so easy, we sadly must own;
Who can deny flesh and blood will have feeling,
Care, grief, and anguish will make themselves known;
Own it, but add, life is too short for worry;
Darkness brings sunshine, or all men are wrong;
Off with despairing—don't be in a hurry
To know grief is pressing—it will not stay long.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

In the fourth century we find a notice of a female physican, Abella of Salerno, who wrote several Latin treatises on medicine. In the early part of the fifteenth century, Dorotea Bucca was professor of medicine at Bologna University, and Allessandra Giglanivas, at a still earlierdate, of famous repute as an anatomist in that school. Olivia di Nantes, a Spanish lady of the sixteenth century, was famed for her knowledge of scientific medicine. Her medical works were published in Madrid in 1588. Anna Manzolini occupied the chair of anatomy at Bologna in the middle of the eighteenth century, and was famed for her skill in wax-modeling. In 1788 Maria Petraccini took a medical degree at Florence, and lectured at Ferrara, assisted by her daughter, Zaffisi Feretti, who was also the recipient of a degree in medicine at Bologna.

Maria Delle Donne became M. D. at Bologna in 1806, and was appointed to the chair of midwifery by Bonaparte in 1812. She was a famous practitioner in medicine and surgery. Frau Von Siebold, early in the nineteenth century, took a medical degree in Germany; and Marianne, her daughter, in 1817, did the same. The latter was quite an authority in her special department of obstetrician and practitioner of diseases of women Madame La Chapelle, in Paris, was considered one of the greatest authorities in the same department in the latter end of the last century; and Madame Boivin was even more distinguished. In 1814 the latter was appointed directress of one one of the hospitals of Seine and Oise, and was granted the title of M. D. by the University of Marbourg.

Among English-speaking nations Miss Elizabeth Blackwell seems to have been one of the first ladies who took a degree in medicine. This she did in 1849.

Mrs. Garrett, on first commencing the study of medicine in 1860 found all doors but that of the Apothecaries' Hall closed against woman. She went through five years of apprenticeship, and obtained her diploma in 1865, having, however, been compelled to pay sometimes as much a fifty guineas to a qualified teacher for a course for which any male student would only have been charged five. And then the "Hall" repented of its generosity, and closed its doors against any other lady doctors.

A Russian lady, Madame Suslowa, took a degree in Zurich in 1867, and now about a dozen ladies are studying there. Even St. Petersburg University has recently given a degree in medicine to a lady. Some ladies are also studying at Vienna University, and one has recently taken a degree in Berlin.

A DARK CLOUD.

[The following earnest essay on Parental discipline should be read by every Mother. This valuable essay is by Zell, in Mother at Home.—Ed. P.]

I often wonder that among the thousand dangers of early life, the dreadful liabilities which lie on either side of this careless track, parents not more anxious as to the possible results of a passionate temper. They witness the sudden paroxysm of anger, the uplifted hand to strike, the missive, thrown at hazard, among precious eyes and limbs, and too often these youthful offenders receive only a gentle reprimand, or a threat that the next offence shall be followed by punishment.

It is frequently remarked, in reference to a daily recurring fault, that it is not well to notice every time it is committed. This is true in regard to very many of the trifling offences of childhood, for, of course, these little unreasoning and unreasonable creatures, must begin the experiment of life in a very reckless style, which their cunning and infantile graces were, perhaps, meant to cover and excuse; and for these, a shake of the head, or a warning finger suffices. One would not wish to subject the unconscious little stranger to the terrors of the law, when the gospel of love would be so much better understood.

But we all know how rapidly these pretty, little ways, so full of intelligence, begin to assume a distinctive character, and to settle into habits which call for the exercise of more effective measures. The dangers of this period are not limited to one fault; but it is of one only, that I, at this time, raise a warning voice—a passionate temper—which suddenly clouds the reason and comes crashing, like an avalanche, through all barriers of decorum, respect and affection, exploding in dreadful words, if not in fatal deeds.

It is often said of this fearful propensity, that it will be rectified when the child grows up; but why not help the child now, and thus forestall the necessity of much self-reproach and painful discipline as will be needed when the soft pith has hardened into a rigid fibre. It seems order, that when the habits of early youth are ripened into the principles of manhood, our children should be still left struggling with a wayward and ungoverned temper, which early discipline might have subdued. I do not know why a stand should not be taken early against this common sin of childhood, as well as against those of lying and stealing, which, if detected, generally call forth such pungent measures as to convince the youthful culprit that no leniency or toleration can be hoped for on those points of offence.

Besides the mental suffering which inevitably comes to one who has passed the period of childhood, unchecked and unmollified by parental gentleness and firmness—for it is not violence which should be opposed to violence—there are often most tragical results from the evil temper, which bring a dark cloud over the soul, that no after sunshine has power to dispel. One moment of anger may cause a life of sorrow.

And her not God, in his gracious providence, given parents the very best time in which to secure a child against these fearful liabilities; even those morning hours, in which the first springing of thought and feeling in the transparent soul may be carefully watched?

I have now, in my mind, a little boy who, when six or seven years old, was the tyrant of the household. I have reason to think that there was opposed no discipline to his imperious temper.—The parents would say it was naughty to do so; but, as his naughtiness offered no barrier to unbounded indulgence, he cared little for the "soft impeachment," and I have thought, if this child at six years spurns all control, and, when contradicted in his despotic will, roars and storms like a fury, what will he do at ten years.

But I little imagined what would really be the result. It was, no less than, giving his father a blow, while in a passion, from the effects of which he never recovered. This was known; but how many domestic tragedies have been perpetrated and hidden deep in a parent's heart, God only knows.

In regard to this case, what heart must not shrink at the mournful thought that all the sunshine of this early manhood must frequently be quite shut off, and the soul chilled and shrouded in gloom, whenever memory brings back the *dark cloud.—By Zell, in Mother at Home.*

A Celebrated Writer says:—

"No woman can be a lady who can wound or mortify another. No matter how beautiful, how refined, or how cultivated she may be, she is, in reality, coarse and the innate vulgarity of her nature manifests itself there. Uniformly kind, courteous and polite treatment of all persons is one mark of a true woman."

What perils ladies will encounter to be in fashion! They are generally supposed to show timidity in the presence of wild cattle, but they would rather face a mad bull than not have their dresses *gored.*

Lay it down as a rule never to smile, nor in any way show approval, at any trait in a child which you would not wish to grow with his growth, and strengthen with his strength.

The hatred of those who are most nearly connected is the most inveterate.

Little Things.

Thousands are barely saved when almost lost, and other thousands lost when almost saved.—We were in a minister's family at the morning meal; a shriek of alarm came from the parlor—a flash of fire enveloped a dear child, sitting before the grate—there was a rush—a rescue. She was just saved! that's all! A second more, and mourning, crushed hearts, and a burned and dead child would have desolated the home. Barely saved!—Had it been lost, how terrible! But many sinners are almost saved, yet wholly lost. A little neglect, a little folly, a little excuse, a trivial influence, did the deed, decided the case for eternity!

WHAT COULD I DO?

What *could* I do if my husband should die! was the exclamation of a woman, who with tearful earnestness clasped her hands and begged me to think of her case and give her advice which should prepare her for a possible future.

This lady and her husband were living in their own house; were nearly out of debt. In the yard were shrubs and flowers, among which played beautiful children. Through the whole house was an atmosphere of song, of sunshine; of love. She was happy; she was in the full enjoyment of her girlhood's dream of life; yet, over her cheerfulness there flitted a shadow of a cloud. What if the strong arm, whose daily labor supplies our daily needs should be stricken by disease? What if the manly form should be laid in the grave? Hope whispered words of cheer; "no such dire calamity would befall her;" but prudence bade her prepare for the worst—and, as yet another infant lay upon her breast and breathed its sweet breath upon her cheek, it added pathos to her earnestness, as in the gray twilight hour she cried "what *would* become of my darlings if they had only me to depend upon?"

This is the skeleton in hundreds of households. It causes anxious days and sleepless nights. Its blight dispels cheerfulness. It goads on the husband and father to overwork, in order that his family may live upon his accumulations. He becomes grasping, nervous, irritable, dyspeptic. It is painful to dwell upon the consequences of the recognition of this "skeleton in the house." Let us, dear reader, look for an answer in the question at the head of this article.

First, let every girl be educated in some business; to some kind of honest industry. If she inherits a hundred thousand dollars let her be taught *how to do business*, that she may know how to take care of it. As riches can sometimes take wings and fly away, insist on having your daughters thoroughly learn some business; trading, telegraphing, reporting, horticulture, or some branch of agriculture, adapted to her strength and taste; or, let her learn chemistry in all its relations to the preparation of food, as adapted to the building up of vigorous bodies and establishing the good health of families; housekeeping as a fine art; the fashioning of garments, or tasteful arranging of millinery. Her taste and ability should determine what she should do—we only insist that be she rich or poor, she shall be trained to some kind of business.

In democratic America, a young man at the age of twenty-one or twenty-four, is expected to be qualified for some employment. Even the heir of John Jacob Astor mastered the business which he now follows. Let it, henceforth, be the same with our daughters, then, when fortune fails and homes provided by loved ones vanish, they will have something to fall back to, will be comparatively independent.

It is objected "this is not a woman's object in life, she will marry." Of course she will; but she should not in marriage sink her identity, and loose her usefulness. Let her still follow her business. "But, will not the duties of maternity interrupt all other occupations?" Not seriously, indeed! For the full and perfect development of her children it is necessary her mind should have its full scope and activity.

The Jews, it is said, are born traders. Why? because their mothers, wives and daughters are permitted to *share* the *cars* and *responsibility* of the various occupations and trades of their fathers and husbands. In all the cities and towns, where we have met these people, their homes are tidy and tasteful, their children are neatly dressed, and well trained. They do not neglect the beautiful and artistic in personal appearance, or adorning of houses.

They are beautiful, harmonious women: Many of them are learned, witty and wise, yet all the time familiar with the details of business.

The question, as asked by our friend, is difficult of answer. She had been a teacher in her youth, and should she be now thrown on her own exertions, we cannot know what she could do; but, in behalf of her daughters, and the children of hundreds of other mothers, we claim that girls be taught to look—not only to teaching and the few poorly paid female employments, but, over the whole field of the world's industries—for employment suited to their tastes, in which they can be pecuniarily independent.—*Woman's Pacific Coast Journal*

A Servant Wanted.

By a lady—whose husband usually dines out, and would only give trouble by being present in the evening and very early in the morning, and whose children are boarded out—a young lady to take the entire charge of the domestic department. She can have her afternoons, evenings, and Sundays to herself, with unlimited privileges for gentlemen's society in the kitchen. In that apartment are *fauteuils* and lounges, with a choice library of works of fiction. The beds are given out to make, the scrubbing is done by special contract, and the lady of the house cleans her own pots, and washes her own dishes. She will also, if agreeable to the one who takes the situation, instruct her in the piano and guitar, with Italian and singing. Wages no object. Apply at the Labor Exchange.

A Wives Income.

"Had your wife any income last year?" is one of the questions printed on the blanks distributed by the assessors o internal revenue. Last year some curious answers were elicited. For example, one person wrote in reply, "Yes, one boy;" another, "Her husband's love, and as much money as she wants;" a third wrote: "Yes twins—both well; willing to be taxed for *them!*"

The fountain of true politeness is a good and generous heart. It consists less in exterior manners than the spirit developed in conduct in the intercourse of courtesy.

New Advertisements.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the 'Mountain Hill' Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $3 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully Illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully Illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on in-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST

STEAMER

THE FOLLOWING

Flint on Milch Cows—New Edition.....$2 50
Flint on Grasses—New Edition.....$2 50
Harris on Garden Insects—Superb Edition.....$5 00
Book of Fruits—by Baker.....$1 50

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works, or New Editions of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the FARMER Office.

32-6 WARREN & CO.

Preserve Your Sight!

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Mounted in fine gold, Steel and Shell Frames, accurately adapted to the various conditions of sight. Those in need of Spectacles will find my assortment the most extensive, and receive the attention of one skilled in his profession.

C. MULLER, Optician,
71 No 235 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

DOMESTIC POULTRY—PUR BLOOD,

Pigs, Dogs, Etc.

THOSE who desire to secure Pure Stock of Domestic Poultry are invited to visit our Poultry Yards, and see the varieties or themselves.

We have the following, raised by our customers, and guteed Pure Fowls:

LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE LEGHORNS, DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS,

—ALSO—

Aylesbury Ducks—Bronze Turkeys.

These Ducks and Turkeys are New Varieties of great excellence. The Turkeys are said to weigh 20 or 30 pounds each.

We have perfected arrangements abroad, so that we can supply any breed of Fowls, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Pigs, etc., or any kind of small Stock to be procured in the old States or Europe, and supply them at lowest terms.

Those not in Stock that desire to procure information about Domestic Ats, should Apply to

NICHOLS & WILLARD,
FRUIT VALE AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, CAL.

VERY CHOICE

Domestic Poultry,

POULTRY, EGGS FOR HATCHING, ETC.

GRAY BRAHMAS, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock (Fowls of enormous size—10 to 14 pounds), and the French Table and Egg Fowls—Creve Cœur and Houdan—sent by railroad.

C. CARROLL LORING, Importer,
BOSTON, MASS.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, &c. 30R. GHUNI. In Ten Hours, without using drugs. For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Manufacturer, Coxsackie, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.

PIONEER

FURNITURE

AND

Upholstery Warerooms

MANUFACTURERS

AND

IMPORTERS,

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC CO 31-tf

NEW

Russian, Turkish & Roman

BATH HOUSE.

No 524 TO 528 PACIFIC STREET,

DR. ZEILE INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT his New Bath House is now open for the accommodation of patrons. Neither pains nor expense has been spared to make this the best and most commodious establishment of the kind, either in Europe or America.

Convenient and separate apartments are afforded in the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air, and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms, where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. 31-tf

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of the most strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already rich collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5, and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays 1 to

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending a notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men.*

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us.

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS.

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers, also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds. In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2 50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

Miscellany.

SHOO FLY.

We have had so many inquiries relative to this remarkable sensational and popular song, that, by special request we give it entire with its history as was first published in the *Historical Magazine*:

This ludicrous yet popular song with the masses, and which is on the lips of nearly everybody, is quite old, having been sung by the negroes of Georgia before the War. It is well known that a fire engine bore the name of "Shoo Fly," in Savannah, as far back as 1856, having derived its name from this simple and senseless song. As a matter of curiosity to hundreds who have had the chorus ringing in their ears, on every hand, for several weeks past, we give the words of which may truly be termed the song of the period:

"I think I hear de angels sing,
"I think I hear de angels sing,
"I thing I hear de angels sing—
"De angels now are on the wing.
"I feel, I feel I feel—
"Dat't what my mudder said:
"De angels pouring 'lasses down
"Upon dis nigger's head.

"Chorus: Shoo, fly! don't bodder me!
"Shoo, fly! don't bodder me!
"Shoo, fly! don't bodder me!
"Shoo, fly! don't bodder me!
"I belong to Company G.
"I feel, I feel, I feel;
"I feel like a morning star!
"I feel, I feel, I feel,
"I feel like a morning star!
"I feel, I feel, I feel,
"I feel like a morning star!

If I sleep in de sun, dis nigger knows,
If I sleep in de sun, dis nigger knows,
If I sleep in de sun, dis nigger knows,
A fly come sting him on de nose,
"I feel, I feel, I feel—
"Dat's what my mudder said:
"Whenever dis nigger goes to sleep.
"He must cober up his head.

"Chorus: Shoo, fly! don't bodder me," etc.

We find the following in our exchanges about the authorship of this song. The Philadelphia *Ledger* informs its readers that Charleston now claims the authorship of the "musical gem," to which a correspondent signing himself "Co. K," in the Bethlehem *Times*, replies: "The above paragraph brought to my memory some facts which may prove to a certainty that Charleston, S. C., may justly lay claim to the origination of the above song. The facts are these: While the Forty-seventh Regiment P. V. were quartered in the city of Charleston, in 1865, I was a clerk in the Provost Marshal's office, under Major Levi Stuber, of Allentown. The Provost guards were quartered at the Pavilion Hotel, corner of Hasle and Meeting streets, in which hotel I heard the history of "Shoo Fly." One evening, an old colored woman, whom we called 'Aunty,' came in to sell peanuts. The guards were whistling and singing 'Shoo Fly,' or some parts of it, when old Aunty went up to one of them, and said: "Master, you must not sing that song, dat am a *bad* song, for her spirits won't rest.' This very naturally excited my curiosity; and in reply to my question as to what that *spirit* was, she told in substance the following story: When the Union prisoners of war were quartered in the race, in Charleston, it was her habit, with other colored friends, to take food to the starving Union men. One day they were caught throwing some corn bread over the enclosure, when the rebel guard ran his bayonet through her friend's breast. While she lay dying, under a blazing sun, myriads of flies swarmed over her, she uttered, 'Shoo fly, don't bodder me, for I am goin' to h—l!' These words were set to music by a young colored man who lived or worked on East Bay street, Charleston. This, Mr. Editor, was old "Aunty's" story of 'Shoo Fly,' and I have no doubt it can be verified by others belonging to the Forty-seventh Regiment, either in Easton or Allentown.

THE LATE ZERAH COLBURN.

This gentleman, who shot himself near Boston some few days ago, was a sad example of the uselessness of talent without moral balance or fixed principles in life. He was a nephew of the celebrated natural mathematical calculator whose name he bore, and was born in New York State in 1832. He spent his early days at hard labor on a New Hampshire farm, and developed such mechanical ability that he filled important positions in locomotive works at Boston, Richmond, and New York, while still a very young man. Next he became an editor and proprietor of the New York *Railroad Advocate*, and possessed such powers of memory that for months he kept no books, but trusted to his recollection in regard to the falling in of subscriptions and the omissions of advertisements. It is said that he never made mistakes in this particular. But, though successful, he was too restless to remain in one place long. After embarking in land speculations in Iowa, and afterwards engaging in the manufacture of patent rifles, he went to England, where he became editor of the *Engineer*. After a few months' stay abroad, he returned to this country and started a mechanical journal in Philadelphia. It was not a success, and he soon went back to England where he resumed his connection with the *Engineer*, conducting the paper with great skill, and becoming famous as an expert in regard to difficult engineering problems. Overwork and irregular habits gradually shattered his mind. He arrived in the United States, a few weeks ago, a broken down man, and, in a fit of insanity, put an end to his life.

The following is a copy of a letter received by a village schoolmaster:—"Sur, as you are a man of nolledge, I intend to inter my son in your skull."

Miscellaneous.

TO THE PUBLIC!!!

THE

SAN FRANCISCO

PACKAGE EXPRESS

COMPANY.

CAPITAL..... $100,000

IS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYing Passengers, Baggage, Packages, and Parcels from the different Railroad and Steamboat Lines, and deliver the same to any part of the City.

To our friends from the Country this system presents itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc. to our Messengers on the Cars and Boats and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Hackman or Job Wagons.

The Street Cars run from all Depots to the different Hotels.

Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care will be promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid.

Mark Care of

"S. F. Package Express Company,"

Commissions for the purchase of goods in this City especially solicited, and articles forwarded as directed.

This Company commends itself to the General Public. The same system has been long in operation in Eastern Cities with great success.

GENERAL OFFICE:
313 Montgomery St.

D. V. BRENHARIE, Pres.,
T. A. MUDGE, Secy. and Treas.,
H. B. MURRAY, Supt.

31-19

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER

Manufacturers AND Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILLS Con. COHD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT,

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,
Rare Kinds ROSES,
GERANIUMS,
HELIOTROPES,
FUCHIAS,

We have the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE,

ENGRAVING

ON Copper, Stone, Steel and Wood, Visiting Cards, Wedding Invitations, Maps, Plans, &c., done at

BANCROFT'S,
Market Street.

33-19

LINFORTH, KELLOG & RAIL,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,
SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS.

Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

☞ Agents wanted for this Coast County Rights for sale.

30-6 3m

IMPORTANT

....TO....

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,
37 and 39 SECOND STREET,
SACRAMENTO.

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SCHREIBER & HOWELL, General Agents.

AITKEN & CO.,

PREMIUM PIONEER

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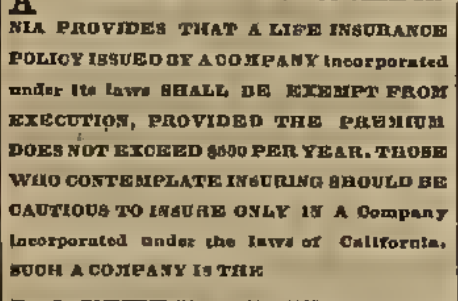

177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh,
SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

A. AITKEN. ISRAEL LUCE.

33-7

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR STATE and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merit of the H. & L. AXLE GREASE over all imitators, have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their Premium, their article having stood the test for four fifteen years. They are now prepared to sell their well known Axle Grease at as low a price as any other in the market, New York and Chicago not excepted.

P. S.—To consumers—Don't trust to the red cover, ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE Manufactory, No. 144 Natoma street. Depot No. 320 Jackson street. 32-18.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1st..... 363,802 52
CASH ASSETS.....$1,113,802 52

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE:
OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston,
A. L. Tubbs,
Wm. Alvord,
Jonathan Hunt,
A. B Forbes,
A. C. Bates,
A. Seligman,
L. B. Benchley,
Wm. Sherman,
L. Sachs,
Jas. De Fremery,
J. G. Bray,
David Storm,
D. O Mills,
I. Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H. M. Newhall,
G. T. Lawton,
Myles D. Sweeny,
Chas. Mayne.
E. L. Goldstein,
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Lloyd Tevis,
Thos. H. Selby,
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Alpheus Bull,
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D. J. Oliver,
W. Schulte,
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Oliver Eldridge,
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P. L. Weaver,
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J. D. Fry,
A. Hayward,
T. L. Barker,
Alex. Weill,
[illegible] Meyer,
Chas. E. McLane,
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T. Lemmon Meyer,
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A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, General Agent.
T. C. GRANT, J. E. BIGELOW, } Local Agents. 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
146 Natoma street, San Francisco.

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers

PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of Paper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street.

Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre-emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. The three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed.

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by EDITOR FARMER.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.

The Grain Market is not active, in fact none is going abroad, our Mills are not working, and but little grain coming in although it is known there is still a large surplus of old grain on hand—some estimate even as high as 150,000 tons, we say 100,000 tons.

Our holders of grain, we mean the farmers, should have sold in May, when the price was up, then was their time, provided they could sell. Often these prices are speculative, not real, and we think no large amount could now be sold, even at the figures now set, as no wheat is going abroad, and ships are all waiting freight, and Mills not working either.

When our producing farmers shall promptly sell their grain at harvest, they will then realize actual profit—there is no safety in the speculating system for them and this they can figure out by the experiance of the, last six years.

As grain has fallen in price, and no sale for it, some new effort will be made for a *starter*, some new North wind, or some *scorcher*, or something will come up to *spoil the crops!*

Barley and Corn but little inquired for and dull.

Oats more active, while other produce sells steadily.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$1 30	@	1 50
do Extra	1 80	@	1 90
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 15
Barley, old, for brewing	1 20	@	1 25
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	1 75	@	2 00
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 60	@	1 85
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	1 40	@	1 65
Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
do Extra	4 75	@	5 75
Extra Family Flour	5 50	@	6 00
Oregon Superfine	4 50	@	5 25
do Extra for shipping	5 50	@	6 00
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 25
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 50
Bran ₱ ton	18 00	@	20 00
Middlings ₱ ton	25 00	@	27 50
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		@	30 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Potatoes Humboldt	60	@	90
Potatoes, Bodega	55	@	75
Potatoes New	1 50	@	1 75
do sweet	1 75	@	2 00
Onions New Crop ₱ cwt	1 50	@	1 75
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	13 00	@	17 50
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	10 00	@	12 00
Straw ₱ ton	7 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Our Fruit Market is now steadily improving, more varieties are being brought in, and in greater abundance. Strawberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, and Blackberries are now daily supplied; Cherries show finely, all these kinds are now abundant, other Fruits not desirable.

Exotic Fruits like Pines, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, and Limes are also abundant, and Oranges and Lemons from Los Angeles, are plenty and very fine.

Apples, ₱ box	1 25	@	4 50
Apples, ₱ lb	4	@	15
Pears, green, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Plums, ₱ lb	—	@	—
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₱ lb	15	@	25
do Dried	—	@	—
Nectarines, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Apricots, ₱ lb	12	@	25
Cherries, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Black foreign Grapes	—	@	—
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	15	@	25
Melons, green flesh	30	@	50
Watermelons	1 50	@	2 50
Quinces, ₱ box	15	@	25
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	—	@	25
do Fresh, Malaga new, dry ₱ lb	12	@	15
Strawberries, ₱ lb	25	@	50
Gooseberries, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Blackberries, wild ₱ lb	12	@	15
Gooseberries ₱ lb	12	@	15
Currants, ₱ lb	25	@	50
Lemons, ₱ doz	25	@	1 00
Oranges, ₱ doz	25	@	1 00
Limes, ₱ doz	25	@	50
California Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1
do Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	7 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb		@	35
Cal. do dried		@	35

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Our Vegetables may be said to be in their prime now, for we have New crops of Peas, String Beans, Summer Squashes, Cucumbers, all kinds of Sallads, and all the solids too. Market stalls look finely, and are seen every morning by hundreds of new comers to our State, who wonder at what they see.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	5	@	12
do green	12	@	15
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	25	@	50
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Beets, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Cabbage, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Carots, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	75	@	
Cranberries, ₱ gall		@	50
new eastern, ₱ gal	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₱ lb new	4	@	8
Green Corn, ₱ doz ears		@	
Sugar Peas	5	@	8
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
do cultivated	75	@	00
Onions, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Horseradish	12	@	1 00
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	30	@	50
do green, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 50	@	2 00
do do new ₱ lb	3	@	4
do Sweet	3	@	5
Pumpkins	15	@	25
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	—	@	25
Parsley	—	@	25
Pickles per gallon	75	@	
Rhubarb ₱ lb	5	@	8
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	—	@	25
do yellow	—	@	—
do black, ₱ bunch	25	@	25
Green Peppers		@	
do Red	15	@	
Squash, Summer	10	@	12
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String	20	@	25
Green Lima, shelled	—	@	—
Spinage, ₱ basket	25	@	50
Salsify, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Turnips, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Garlic	12	@	15
Eschalot		@	25

FISH.

[H. S. Burr.]

The Fish Market is finely and fully supplied. Salmon are waining in quantity, but plenty of other fish to make up. The well known "Burr," stand in California Market—always fully supplied.

Salmon, ₱ lb	12	@	15
do smoked, new	15	@	
do pickled, ₱ b		@	8
Salmon Trout	—	@	30
Smelts		@	8
Perch			10
Rockfish			12
Codfish, dry		@	15½
Herring, fresh		@	
do smoked ₱ 100		@	1 00
Tomcod	—	@	12
Sardines, fresh	—	@	12½
Bolefish	—	@	37
Crabs large ₱ doz	—	@	1
do small		@	
do soft		@	4
Terrapin, ₱ doz	3 00	@	
Mackerel, pickled, each		@	1
do fresh		@	
Shrimps, ₱ lb		@	
Flounders		@	rare
Sea Bass	—	@	75
Halibut, rare		@	5
turgeon	200	@	
Oysters, ₱	—	@	37
Lobsters, ₱ lb Eastern	—	@	50
Turbot	—	@	1 50
Pompano		@	
Eels		@	25
King Fish		@	

MEATS.

The Meat Market is also freely stocked. Solid Sides of Beef, fat Mutton, and Lamb with all that is needed to make up a solid Dinner.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	15	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	12	@	15
do corned	12	@	15
do smoked	12	@	15
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@	15
do chops	15	@	20
Veal, ₱ lb	12	@	25
do cutlet	15	@	20
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	15
do leg	15	@	20
Lamb, ₱ lb	75	@	100
Beef tongues, each	—	@	15
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	—	@	—
do smoked	18	@	20
Hams, California and Oregon		@	22
Cross' Sugar Cured	—	@	30
Choice Hams Duffield		@	

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry comes to Market in great abundance, and is low, and the Markets dull, there is rather an over supply and it is increasing.

Ducks, wild ₱ pair	2 00	@	—
do tame "		@	
do Mallard "		@	
do Teal, ₱ doz		@	
Geese wild, ₱ each	2 00	@	2 50
do tame	63	@	75
Chickens, Young, each	25	@	
Turkeys, ₱ lb	87	@	1 25
Hens, each		@	
Snipe, ₱ doz		@	
do English		@	
Venison, ₱ lb		@	
Quails, ₱ doz		@	3 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	1 50	@	—
do wild	40	@	50
Hares, each	50	@	1 00
Rabbits, tame	—	@	
do wild, per doz	25	@	38
Squirrel, ₱ pair		@	

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₱ doz	5 00	@	5 50
Spring Chickens	5 00	@	7 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Ducks, tame, per ₱ pair	3 00	@	3 50
do wild		@	
do Mallard		@	
English Snipe		@	
Geese, tame, per pair		@	
do wild ₱ doz		@	2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
do wild		@	
Quail, ₱ doz		@	
Venison		@	
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

The Dairy Market is now abundantly stocked with Butter, from green pastures and stall fed Dairies. Prices low when compared to former years—Cheese abundant. Hens lay well and eggs plenty, and low.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	30	@	40
do do packed	—	@	
do Oregon packed	—	@	
do Eastern	—	@	
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	—	@	40
Duck eggs	—	@	40
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Cheese, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Lard, Eastern	18	@	20
do Oregon	19	@	22
Honey, new	20	@	25
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	—	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb	25	@	32
do do packed		@	—
do Eastern (new)		@	
Cheese, California	12	@	16
Eggs, ₱ doz	30	@	—
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	30	@	—
Lard, ₱ lb	14	@	15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ cwt	3 50	@	4 50
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	5	@	15
do. Imported	20	@	25
Mustard Seed	4	@	6
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	6	@	8
Bees Wax	20	@	25

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Wool nearly all marketed and sent abroad—prices better East than at home.

Wool		@	15@18
do extra		@	18@22
Medium		@	10@12
do burry		@	8@10
Wool-sacks, new		@	50@60
do second-hand		@	20@40
Potatoes Gunny Bags		@	13@20
Dry hides, ₱ lb		@	16@17
Green salted, ₱ lb		@	7½@8
Deer Skins		@	20@25
Sheepskins, wool on		@	30@50
do do plain		@	15@25
Goat skins, each		@	25@50
Refined Tallow		@	9@10

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	6	@	8c ₱ lb
do. 2d do.	4	@	7c. "
do. 3d do.	4	@	6c. "
MUTTON—	3	@	6c. "
LAMB—	7	@	8c. "
PORK—undressed,	5	@	7c "
" dressed,	9	@	10 "
VEAL—	5	@	7 "

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that me, favor him with a call

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will alway be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly aged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with sple ndid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time Schedule, May 16, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel Monday Thurs'y	Mail, Sunday excepted.
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 a m	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	8.35 "		5.25 "
Stockton	"	12.07 p m		8.15 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.50 p m	1.50 p m	10.00 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2.10 "	2.10 p m	9.00 a m
Junction	"	2.55 "		10.30 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		1.15 p m
Colfax	Lv	5.01 "		4.00 "
Cisco	"	9.00 "		8.45 "
Reno	"	1.15 a m	1.15 a m	5.45 a m
Wadsworth	"	2.50 "		9.45 "
Winnemucca	"	9.10 "		10.15 p m
Battle Moun'n	"	12.00 m		3.30 a m
Carlin	"	3.10 p m		10.00 "
Elko	"	4.40 "	4.40 p m	12.30 p m
Kelton	"	1.30 a m		7.45 a m
Corlena	"	4.52 "		2.50 p m
Ogden	Ar	6.00 a m	6.00 a m	5.00 "

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily	Hotel Thurs'y Satur'y	Emigrant Daily.
Ogden	Lv	6.00 p m	6.00 p m	6.00 p m
Corlena	"	7.15 "		7.35 "
Kelton	"	10.42 "		1.30 a m
Elko	"	8.45 a m	8.45 a m	7.15 p m
Carlin	"	10.15 "		9.45 "
Battle Moun'n	"	1.25 "		3.05 a m
Winnemucca	"	4.05 p m		9.00 "
Wadsworth	"	10.45 "		9.00 p m
Reno	"	1.00 a m	1.00 a m	11.30 "
Cisco	"	5.35 "		8.15 a m
Colfax	"	8.45 "		11.37 "
Marysville	"	4.00 p m		4.00 p m
Junction	"	10.30 a m		5.05 "
Sacramento	Ar	11.45 "	11.25 "	6.30 "
				Mail.
				Sunday excepted.
Sacramento	Lv	11.45 "	11.45 "	7.00 a m
Stockton	"	1.40 p m		8.45 "
San Jose	Ar	6.30 "		12.45 p m
Oakland	"	5.30 "		12.10 "
San Francisco	"	6.00 "	6.00 p m	12.40 "

Local Trains.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	FROM OAKLAND.	FROM BROOKLYN.
a 6:50 A. M.	a 6:40 A. M.	a 6:30 A. M.
b 8:00 "	b 6:55 "	b 6:45 "
9:00 "	8:00 "	7:50 "
b 10:30 "	9:00 "	....
11:00 "	10:00 "	9:50 "
b 12:00 M.	11:00 "	....
2:00 P. M.	12:00 M.	11:50 "
b 3:00 "	2:00 "	....
4:00 "	3:00 "	2:50 P. M
5:15 "	4:00 "	....
6:30 "	5:20 "	5:10 "
a 11:30 "	6:40 "	6:30 "
SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
a 7:20 A. M.	a 5:25 A. M.	a 4:30 A. M.
c 9:00 "	a 7:36 "	a 7:00 "
a 9:30 "	c 9:05 "	c 8:30 "
ca 11:30 "	a 9:36 "	a 9:00 "
a 1:30 P. M.	c 11:36 "	c 11:00 "
4:30 "	1:35 P. M	
6:00 "	4:35 "	
	c 6:05 "	

a Sundays excepted. b To Oakland only. c Sundays only. a To Alameda only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't. C. P. R. R.,
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

32-20.

REASONS WHY EVERY FARMER AND STOCK-RAISER SHOULD TAKE THE "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State.

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefitted* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and the Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by constant access to a "Home Journal."

6th. The *California Farmer* has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for sixteen years steadily and is the *only Agricultural Journal in California.*

7th. The *California Farmer* contains the most important information relative to these interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The *California Farmer* contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The *California Farmer* contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Agriculture.

10th. The *California Farmer* is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all engaged in industrial pursuits, and of all good men.

Send Us Samples.

We desire to procure *Samples* of every variety of Grain, Grass, and every Cereal as well as *Samples of New Products*, and for these we shall be ready to reciprocate in any way desired. We will, pay for them, or bestow a full equivalent in some *new Seed or Plants* that may be desired.

NATURAL HISTORY.

We desire specimens in Natural History Insects, Flies, Frogs, Toads, Snakes, Turtles, etc., preserved in spirits, or dried, and for these or any curiosity, will make due return. Send by Wells, Fargo and Co., to our Office.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASSES, OR SORGHUM, in Ten Hours, without using drugs. For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM —AND— Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent on the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE.

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
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PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
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NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREE SEEDS.

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December.

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates:

50 Packets choicest and best			$10 00
25	do	do do	5 00
16	do	do do	3 00
50 Packets Good Selected			6 00
25	do	do do	3 00
12	do	do do	1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tub-roses, Peony, Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops,
Very Choice Gladioli,

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards

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PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES,

Of the best kinds.

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1870!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR

AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

"California Farmer."

With the New Volume in January we begin our SEVENTEENTH YEAR of LABOR with this Journal.

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WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,
320 Clay St., San Francisco.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on THURSDAY August 19th, 1869.

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Fine Homestead on the Mountains!!

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A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight years old from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been made this Year

A good Orchard of 500 Trees, Five to Seven Years Old all Good Varieties of Fruit. The Eleven Acres of Choice Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden Culture.

There is any quantity of "Uncle Sam's" land, of Best Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

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The House and Grounds will be sold a GREAT BARGAIN, if applied for immediately, and will be sold for Less than the Cost of the Buildings!

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For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

Herb Seeds.

Complete Collection of all kinds of HERB SEEDS of Superior Qualities.

For Sale "FARMER" OFFICE.

CAREFUL DIRECTIONS.

We would most particularly desire our correspondents to be very careful in sending their Letters, Orders and Remittances to us, as there are several firms of Warren & Co., and unless the address is very plainly marked, mistakes will arise.

All Letters, Orders, Parcels, &c., intended for this office should be addressed WARREN & CO.,
California Farmer Office

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1870. NUMBER 21.

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OFFICE—No 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery SAN FRANCISCO.

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EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, May 21, 1870.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF FRANCE.

The Agriculturists' Society of France—which is supported by voluntary subscriptions, is working assiduously to promote an "International Exhibition" of Agricultural Implements and produce for the ensuing year. The Society is not very wealthy, but it has voted 50,000 fr.—being about one-sixth of the estimated expense. The remainder is proposed to be raised on the guarantee principle, which was so successful in the case of the Universal Exhibition of 1867. Each guarantor's liability would be fixed at 1000 fr.—or, 500 fr., according to the number of subscribers. The city of Paris is expected to award something towards the sinews of war—and if all fails, an appeal will be made to the National purse. No foreign live stock will be permitted, and the juries will be elected, one-half by the Society, the other, by the exhibitors.

SUGAR BEET, AND ITS MANUFACTURE

Now that the culture of the beet is almost everywhere assuming such great proportions, a French implement maker has brought out a very simple and effective machine, for lifting the roots. It is in the form of a plow on wheels, with a sock pointing into the soil to raise the roots, and sort of a swinging mouldboard, to throw them aside, when women and children can follow and trim the bulbs. This blind plow, worked by a pair of horses and one man, can get over two and a half acres per day Further; a pressing machine has appeared, for the extraction of the juice of the beet, which effects in ten minutes what the ordinary process of maceration requires as many hours. The pulp is made to pass between two rollers, exerting a pressure equal to two atmospheres—the pulp passing over the cylinders—the juice perfectly pure flowing through the perforations into the fermenting vats. The pulp is taken up a second time and pressed, when the necessary acid is added. The pulp by this process preserves for a long time its quality for feeding purposes, the juice ferments more equally, and a higher per centage of alcohol obtained. One of the principal obstacles hitherto experienced in the extension of the culture of beet for sugar, was the expense of carting the roots to the graters of the factory. In almost all the large sugar manufactories in France pipes varying from three to nine inches in diameter, communicate with the pulping depots, erected in the vicinity of the producer. In some cases a street line of pipe communicates over a distance of seven miles—irrespective of branches, thus saving the Farmer carriage, and enabling the manufacturer to erect his establishment close to a river, canal or railway, and save expense in the transport of coal, lime, animal charcoal and machinery. One factory alone has 228 miles of communicating pipes laid down, to convey the juice of 360,000 tons of beets. The juice by admixture with hydrate of lime, is preserved from any alteration in its properties, and the pipes are sunk along the road-ways at a depth of three feet.—The Farmer while thus disposing of his beets, almost on the field, has the pulp equally convenient to feed and fatten his stock.

POULTRY RAISING, AND FATTING THEM.

The climate of France is peculiarly favorable for the rearing and fatting of poultry, and although there is a large consumption in the country itself, enormous quantities are exported to the English Market.

A. M. Martin has patented a very remarkable system for fatting, principally chickens, but equally successful for all barn yard fowls. His establishment is situated in the centre of a park of nine acres, on a rising, but sheltered position. Within a vast rotunda are placed three large octagonal cages, comprising five stories each, and easily moving on a pivot. Each story is divided into a series of little cages, containing five compartments in each of the latter is a chicken tied down by the feet, by a strap, leaving the head and wings free—a story accommodates forty birds. The attendant on a seat, which rises and lowers at will, stops at the several stories—with the left hand he seizes the chicken by the bill, opens the mouth, introduces a zinc socket into the throat. The socket communicates by means of a flexible hose, with a receptacle wherein is placed the prepared food.—Touching a piston with his foot, sends the required dose into the stomach of the bird. A dial marking the exact quantity to be administered, and which varies according to age, variety, and degree of fatness. The chickens do not dislike this novel mode of being fed, as when over, they shake their wings and begin picking up the crums. The food is very liquid, consisting of barley flour, maize ditto, and lard beaten up with milk. The birds are fed three times a day—an hour suffices to feed 200. The cages are daily cleaned, and washed with a solution of sulphate of iron—and are so constructed that the excrements fall by an inclined plane into a central reservoir, with cut straw, forming a valuable guano. The chickens are purchased round in the country when four months old, and fattened in eighteen days. Before being killed, they are placed for 24 hours in a dark but well ventilated room—afterwards they are hung up by the feet—tightly enclosed in a bag, leaving the head free—a sharp wire pierces the neck, and death is instantaneous. They are then plucked, drawn, and washed, tightly wrapped up in a wet cloth to cool, and sent to market, at the rate of 40 a day—sold wholesale for two francs per pound, and yielding a net profit of 45 per cent.

Home Correspondence.

GILROY, CAL., JUNE 2d, 1870.

COL. WARREN:

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 26th ult., was received, and as it touched the matter in which as a merchant, miller, and lumber dealer, I am materially interested, I take pleasure in answering, having carefully considered the crop question for years.

In the immediate vicinity of Gilroy, West, the crops are average. North, for several miles, quite light. South, to the Pajaro, and South-East through Old Gilroy, to and beyond Soap Lake, wheat generally light; barley fair to good. Between here and San Juan, and around the latter place, the crops will be fair to light.

As you advance South, into the plains, between the Pajaro and and San Benito rivers, the crops gradually decrease, until in some districts for miles no cereals will be harvested, and even the hay crop will be very light. This state of things continues into all the Higher portion of the Salinas Valley, and thence South. But notwithstanding this general failure, there are many instances where an account of *good* cultivation, an oasis appears in the *midst* of barren surroundings. You may ride along and see the line of demarkation between the *shallow apology* for plowing so common in our country, and the deep and thorough culture taught by experience, and they are so clearly defined as to strike the most obtuse perception. On the "Bolsa Rancho," side by side-short, parched, brown, sickly straw, six to eight or ten inches high, and green handsome wheat, growing finely and headed out well, which will make a fair crop. Upon the "San Justo Rancho," and elsewhere, the same things can be seen. Thomas H. Swain, at Hollister, has only three acres of good wheat, which was plowed deep by a green Englishman, during Mr. Swain's absence, and for which Mr. Swain actually discharged the plowman!! Mr. Swain says, now, however, that "hereafter he will always plow deep, and seed early!!" *Let all attend and do likewise.*

IN EVERY INSTANCE where land was summer-fallowed or plowed deeply and seeded early, the crop is good. Merely scratching the ground will always fail in dry years. In all our strong heavy lands especially, *the plow must be put down.* For the first plowing the gang will do, but where the land is not plowed in the spring and summer-fallowed, the first plowing must be followed after the first rains with single plows and *put down* 12 to 14 inches. Then a crop is always sure!! "Tell them that!!" Our farmers are slow to learn, but they will eventually be *driven to* this course, so that our present light affliction will eventually work out for us a far more exceeding degree of agricultural success and prosperity than has yet been obtained by any people anywhere.

Yours truly,

JNO. BROWNE.

IRRIGATION AND CULTIVATION CONTRASTED.

EDITOR FARMER:

A stranger calls upon a friend to whom I had written a letter, not intended for publication, and asked for a copy of a portion of it relating to Irrigation, this was given without any authority to have it published, and without any expectation that it would be. Judge of my surprise therefore at seeing it in print, and my name in full included, this was published in the *Bulletin*, a paper that I take, and it appears to me that I was put up for a mark to be shot at. My letter was published on the 14th, and two days after appears in the *Call*, a paper I never see, a rather impertinent patronising criticism on what I had written, intimating that I depend upon the ocean fogs to maintain my crops, when I look upon them merely as auxiliary, for I say distinctly that I place my entire dependence on the natural moisture. The depth to water is 4 feet, not 8 feet.

I am not an old resident, but a new one, having been here but five months, and "X Y Z" must be astonished to suppose that the vineyards refered to were mine. Had I written it for publication I would have endeavoured to make my meaning plain to the most obtuse. He objects that I am "not to the *Manner born*." I suppose he means *Manor*; I am glad of it, if I was, I suppose I should be a mud lark, like the rest of them, I also object that I depend upon theory and not upon facts, whilst the truth is, I am skeptical regarding every thing but proven facts. I am particularly skeptical as to the advantages of irrigation, except on a very small scale. The idea of irrigating a large farm is preposterous, and if it could be done, where is the water to be obtained. He says that all the vineyards of Anaheim were irrigated in January, after the pruning—I dispute this, I saw but two that were so treated, their gardens and fruit trees were watered, and also their little patches of grain, but their grapes do not need it, and their fruit trees have been sadly injured by it. I venture the assertion that not one fifth of the vineyards have been watered. He says 5 or 6 inches of rain has fallen, I am very certain that there has not been four inches, and that the heaviest shower only penetrated three inches in hard ground and seven inches in the soft. In fact the rain has amounted to nothing at all, as the north winds (unusual here, I am told,) soon dried it up. But I am tired of correcting "X Y Z's" mistakes and decline to bestow any further attention upon him, unless he ceases to hide in a ditch, and conceal his name behind the fag end of the alphabet.

It is unfair to make my operations here a test of the advantages of deep plowing and subsoiling, as compared with irrigation. I have been behind hand all the season, I could not commence plowing until the first of February, on account of my buildings, my teams were hauling lumber, etc., and when I did begin, the ground was dry and hard from four to six inches deep. Below this the natural moisture was reached—six horses dragged my gang plow through it an average depth of 13 inches, turning a land about 18 inches wide. It was necessary to harrow and drag the ground immediately after plowing, to pulverize the clods, or in two days they would be as hard as stones.—Occasionaly there were spots of "hard pan," where the plow would not penetrate more than 8 or 9 inches; on that land no crop has grown, the moisture could not rise, but wherever the plow reached the underground moisture, that moisture soon rose to the surface, and every thing sown upon it has grown quite as well as I had any reason to hope. Barley sown the first week in March, grew to a height of four feet on the best ground, (that is, the most moist,) and gradually diminished from that down to nothing; according to the quantity of natural moisture, available for the growth of grain. It will be seen that my crop was grown and sustained entirely by the subterranean moisture, for on the hard pan spots, the showers in March, caused the grain to sprout and although the dews have kept it alive, it has made no return. The heads when cut for hay promised to make full plump grain if it had been allowed to ripen. No other crop about here sown at the same time has yielded anything. Some of my neighbours who sowed early, although the plowing was in most instances shallow, have got very fair crops, but all without exception who plowed shallow, and sowed late have failed to get anything.

In every case I found that land the wettest that had been the deepest plowed, and had been the longest time accumulating moisture, the last land I plowed was about 50 acres, commenced in the last of February and finished about the first of April, the work being done at intervals. When commenced the weeds were about five inches high and before it was finished, mustard and malva five feet high were plowed under. After the ground had lain one month, I commenced to replow, and plant with corn and beans, and at the last with late potatoes. Eighteen acres of the moistest land was replowed and planted, and the remaining thirty-two acres was all subsoiled in addition, for some portions of it was still quite dry, but with the exception of from one to three inches on the surface which was dry and dusty, the undersoil of the greatest portion was remarkably moist. In planting I was obliged to cover the seed more deeply than I liked to ensure sprouting, on account of this surface dust which would have prevented it. On the subsoiled ground the plants will have under them, at least ten inches of loose moist soil to extend their roots in.

I feel sure they will grow and do well, and as there seems to be some interest felt in the matter I will report faithfully from time to time, what the result is, although I must again protest most decidedly that any failures I may make should not be considered as an argument against deep plowing as my work has not been done in such a manner as to satisfy me, but as a sort of a make shift, because I had not time to do better. Next year I will be ready to test the question with any man, or number of men, who favor the irrigation humbug, it is a mistake to suppose that all the farmers of Los Nietos irrigate, the owner of the best corn and barley crop that I saw there ten days ago does not irrigate, but on the contrary, subsoils, instead of giving his corn a drink of water at tasseling time he gives it when about two feet high a good stirring with a subsoil plow. An irrigating ditch runs through his land, but he does not use it, he says that excessive use of water kills the ground and makes it heavy and sodden, and that if not worked thoroughly after each soaking it becomes a mass of hard dry clods, which are very difficult to pulverize. This is exactly my experience; I tried it one season and it required three years cultivation before the soil recovered its former condition—gardeners say that it takes three years of constant cultivation before their land is brought to the highest state of productiveness.

When Farmers can be persuaded to thoroughly pulverize their soil to the depth of at least twenty inches, with plows and subsoil plows, we will hear no more complaints of drouth and want of rain. The layers of mellow soil, cool and moist, will and does absorb and retain the moisture, both from the earth and air, receiving from the latter at night more than an equivelent for what it looses by day, and will be always ready for the plow this is not new but has long been known to Intelligent and educated Farmers. And I think it is the duty of those who possess the requisite knowledge, to concentrate their efforts on some one Agricultural Journal, that their less fortunate brethren may learn a better system of farming than the skimming style which is now impoverishing both land and land owners in California.

Thirty years ago the *Albany Cultivator* condensed the knowledge and experience of a large number of intelligent and practical Farmers in a extensive section of country, and it is just such a paper that this state now needs. Almost all of our farm management is necessarily different from theirs, and an Eastern Journal is of little use to us, we want a paper that can concentrate the farming experience, good and bad, of the different sections of the state. Your paper has been long established and would answer the purpose perfectly if you could induce those who have the requisite knowledge to concentrate their efforts upon it.

I suggest this in the hope that others better qualified may join in the good work, and endeavour to change our system of farming from one of the worst to one of the best in the country.

As my name has been already mentioned, I shall sign it in the future to any thing I may write.

Yours truly,

WM. R. OLDEN

Anaheim, May 31st, 1870.

WALKING AROUND.

LETTER NUMBER TWO.

(*Concluded from our Last.*)

DEAR COLONEL.

There appears to be the foundation of a very large building on the point just below us. "That is to be a Warehouse for Adams & Co., the great Express and Banking House, they have immense wealth and their enterprise extends all over the country. Their Banking house actually contains cart loads of gold and silver always there ready for their customers. Perhaps *they* will take our money? Suppose we go down and see? What queer looking building is that with a great black ball on the flag staff? There it goes up. Now it drops again. "That signifies that it is twelve o'clock, noon." Oh! I can read "*San Francisco Observatory.* What splendid building is that on the corner of the street below with the great dome, with stained glass around the sides of the cupola? "That is Dr. Wright's building, calculated for an Assay Office and Banking House, by far the finest in the city." It may be that is the best place for our money after all. That is a nice looking building on the opposite corner, "Lucas, Turner & Co.'s Bankers," Mr. Sherman, a very nice sort of a man is the manager. They may be good enough, but the other shows wealth and stability, and we prefer to have our money where it is safe—where we can see it every day. What miserable old shanties are these, built upon charred and half burned piles? "Some temporary stores erected after the late fire, and occupied by some of our heaviest merchants who are now in better quarters.

Down Jackson street, up Sansome, here are some nice stores, the best in the city, and such quantities of merchandize. Fire-proof stores, we have heard of them, but here we have them with great iron shutters, and such thick walls, perfectly safe, so they say, and perhaps they are for iron bars and grindstones, but not comfortable to live in surrounded by others in flames.

"*Franklin House.*" Whoever heard of a house by that name before? and yet strange to say there is another on the corner below "*Franklin Hotel*"—a base imitation. This is the real "*Franklin,*" the other wants to be, and is in name, but what a house, not a lath nor scarcely a board partition. There canvass and gaudy paper, and for a *wonder a Bar Room* hung with high colored pictures and a mirror over the Bar. Will you drink? The least drap will not hurt you.

There is where they are preparing to build the Custom House. "What are they driving those long piles into the mud for? and such quantities of them, nearly as thick as they can place them and thirty or forty feet long. "They find it necessary to get a foundation" on which to lie the blocks of granite that we see lying around.

That building on the corner of Sansome and Washington streets, was framed in the Eastern States and brought here in a ship already to put together, and so did those further down the street, there is no mistaking them. "*What Cheer House*" what does that mean? Another Hotel, it might have been the "*Washington House,*" that name would sound well for a hotel; what a wonder there are none of that name. Does "*What Cheer*" mean, have you any thing to eat? Suppose we go and see. "Payable in Advance." That man with his sleeves turned up with an apron on, is the proprietor, Mr. Woodward. But there is such a crowd we will go around to the "*American Exchange,*" or to the "*Tehama House.*" There is style for you, but never mind, we don't see any "payable in advance," so we can stand it, no matter about the price.

Ah, there is a Boston man and no mistake. "*Cochituate' Baths.* Is it possible they require bathing in this country. Oh! yes, sometimes now since they have been in the way of wearing "*boiled shirts,*" formerly all wore colored shirts and it did not matter so much.

There are some miners just come down on their way to *the States.* They say the mines are all dug out, and they have quite enough of California. Flour one hundred dollars a barrel in the mines and none to be had at that. We think that fellow is homesick. That man over there with a red sash around his waist, just came down from the southern mines; he is going East for his family, will be back in three months. He says he has cleared three thousand dollars in the last nine months and prospects never looked better. He came in the spring of '50. That man with the white hat came early in '48. He says a man could do very well when he first came here, but there is not much chance now—so many are coming. He has not made anything, but he had a friend that took out five thousand dollars in little better than three months. But they don't find such strikes now a days. He says he would leave the country if he could get money enough to pay his passage on the steamer. We do not believe he will ever go home. One man says he has been prospecting the last eight months but could not strike anything that would pay four or five dollars a day. He struck one lead that panned out pretty well, but some fellow jumped it while he was on a prospecting tour further up the river. He think's mining is poor business when you cannot average more than half an ounce to the hand per day. We think he never ought to have left the sure thing he had down East, "four and six" a day seven months in the year and found. Every man has a story of his own, his peculiar misfortune and how it happened. But all agree that the mines are completely given out, and sighs for the good days of '49, and spring and summer of '50.

We had intended to go to the mines ourselves but it seems there are none to go to, at least none that will pay more than five or six dollars per day to the man, and that won't do for us you know coming all the way to California for that. But we will see you again—here comes some of our fellow passengers. Good day Colonel.

PHILOMEN.

REMEMBER THE MEASURES.

Many persons are often desirous to know the weight of certain kinds of produce per bushel, we here give them so they can copy it into their Register and always know them:

Wheat, Clover Seed, Potatoes and Beans,	60 lb
Corn, Rye, Flaxseed, Onions,	56 "
Barley 48 lb, Buckwheat,	52 "
Corn on the cob 70 lb, Oats,	35 "
Hemp Seed 44 lb, Timothy Seed,	45 "
Blue Grass requires only	14 "
Dried Peaches 33 lb, Dried Apples,	24 "
Sweet Potatoes,	50 "

Agriculture.

"ONLY A GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED."

BY MRS. ELMA FOLWELL.

"Only a grain of mustard seed,"
Kissed by the sun and dew,
Borne on the wind its rugged way,
Far in some dell, there hidden lay,
Where it in stature grew.

"Only a grain of mustard seed!"
Truth, in its mighty sway,
Flower and fruitage will riponed own,
Though amid tares it was wildly sown,
And latent though it lay.

"Only a grain of mustard seed!"
Hope, but a whispered word,
Is strong to check sin's sad career,
And wipe away the sorrowing tear,
When dropped in deeps unstirred.

"Only a grain of mustard seed,"
Sunk in the slumbering soul.
Wakens high deeds of immortal worth,
Missions of love that gladden earth,
As long as ages roll.

CHOOSING A WIFE.

Cobbett is said to have been first attracted toward the woman whom he afterwards married by the vigor with which she whirled a mop. Cooke, the celebrated tragedian, became so enamored at the rump steaks served to him at a certain coffee-house, that, in order to perpetuate his enjoyment, he installed the kitchen maid in his own house as Mrs. Cooke. Both of these women proved excellent wives, though they were by no means equally appreciated. Mrs. Cobbett was always tenderly cherished by that rude demagogue, her husband; but Mrs. Cooke had little but hard knocks in return for her devotion to the drunken actor.

If a man, in these days of delicate and superfine women, waits for a wife until he finds one capable of whirling the mop or cooking a beefsteak, he must needs be patient, and will probably die a bachelor. Our marriageable girls make no pretention to the rude vigor of a Mrs. Cobbett, or the humble skill of a Mrs. Cooke, yet they might possess both, and have none the less beauty of person and delicacy of sentiment. Fielding's sweet wife could at the same time dress the dinner "and herself as neat as any lady who had a regular set of servants could have done." Mrs. Somerville, the woman of science, runs readily from the celestial mechanics to the cookery book, and mixes a pudding with the same accuracy as she solves a mathematical problem. A wise and true woman will a ways strive to make home attractive to her husband and children. In doing so she is more satisfactory to herself as well as to others This we know is not to be done by a mere display of fine feathers and fine airs, which, however, bravely they may show abroad, soon droops in the close atmosphere of home.

If our women would give us something more elevated than mere frivolity of dress and manners, in exchange for the solidities of a good dinner, husbands might try to spiritualize themselves so far as to dispense with anything so gross and material as beef and pudding. If wives would strive to become learned, witty, or wise, men might reconcile themselves to the loss of what they perhaps cling to overfondly, the material comforts of home. If the digestion of their overfondly, the material comforts of home. If the digestion of their overdone steak or underdone pudding was facilitated by the piquancy of a *bon mot*, or the acuteness of an ill-provided dinner made up for by the fullness of learning and philosophy, it is possible that husbands would be less disposed to grumble at the domestic short-comings of their wives. To expect them, however, to behold with complacency the insolent triumph of chignon and skirt, while their purses and stomachs are alike collapsing, is expecting too much from material good nature.

It is far from our purpose to persuade women to make mere household drudges of themselves. We desire that they should aspire to become complete wives, not only capable of fulfilling the lowest of their Domestic duties, but the highest—to cook beefsteaks properly if need be—and to enliven home by their intelligence and elevate it by refinement.—*Harper's Bazar.*

He Put His Foot in It.

They tell a good story of an old-fashioned, wealthy farmer. He was never known to have anything in the line of new apparel but once; then he was going on a journey, and had to purchase a new pair of boots. The stage left before day, and so he got ready and went to the hotel to stop for the night. Among a row of boots, in the morning, he hunted and hunted in vain. The stage was ready and so he looked carefully around to see that he was not observed, put on a nice pair that fitted him, called the waiter and told him the circumstances, giving him ten shillings for the owner. The owner never called! *The old gent had bought his own boots!*

A jolly Farmer returning home in his wagon after delivering a load of produce, is a more certain sign of national prosperity than a nabob riding in his carrage to the opera or theatre.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER TWENTY-ONE.

MUCK, HOW TO UTILIZE IT.

The time will be, I cannot doubt, when chemists can tell us the exact positive or relative value of a cord of Muck—how this swamp or that pond affords a choice article, while the product of another will hardly pay for digging. There may be chemists whose judgment on these points is now worth far more than mine, since mine is worth exactly nothing. I do know, however, that Muck is a valuable fertilizer, and that digging and composting it does pay. I judge that I have transferred at least three thousand loads of it from my swamp to my upland; and the effect has been all that I expected. Let me speak of Muck generally, in the light of my own experience.

Wherever rocks in ridges come to the surface of a valley, plain, or gentle slope, water is apt to be collected or retained by them, forming ponds or shallower pools, which may or may not dry up in Summer, but which are seldom dry late in Autumn when plants are dying and leaves are falling. The latter, caught in their descent by the harsh winds of the season, are swept along the bare, dry ground, till they strike the water, which arrests their progress and soon engulfs them.—Thus an acre of watery surface will often collect and retain the dead foliage of five to ten acres of forest; and next Fall will render its kindred tribute, and the next, and the next, for ever.—There cannot be less than fifty millions of acres of Swamps in our old States (including Maine;) whereof I presume the larger area was covered with water until the slow contributions of leaves and weeds filled them above the level at which water is no longer retained on the surface. And still, they are so moist and boggy, and their rank vegetation is so retentive, that the weeds swept in from the adjacent hills and glades are firmly retained and aid to increase the depth of their vegetable mold, which varies from a few inches to twenty and even thirty feet. In my old County of Westchester, I roughly estimate that there are at least five thousand acres of bog, whereof but a very few hundreds have yet been subdued to the uses of cultivation.

Whoever digs a quantity of Swamp Muck and applies it directly to his fields or garden, will derive little or no immediate benefit therefrom. It is green, sour, cold, and more likely to cover his fields thickly and persistently with Sorrel, Eyebright, Rag-weed, Parsley, and other infestations, than to add a bushel per acre to his crop of Grain or Roots. And thus many have tried Muck, and, on trial, pronounced it a pestilent humbug.

But let any farmer turn his whole force into a bog or marsh directly after finishing his Summer harvest (when it is apt to be dryest and warmest,) and, having freed it of water to the best of his ability, dig and draw out one hundred cords of its black, oozy substance, and he will know better than to unite in that hasty judgment. If the bog be near his farm yard, let the Muck be shoveled at once into a cart and drawn thither; but, if not, let it be simply brought out in wheel barrows and deposited, not more than two feet deep, on the most convenient bank that is well drained and perfectly dry. Here let it dry and drain till after Fall harvest, and then begin to draw it gradually into the yards, and especially where it may be worked over by swine and scratched over for seeds and insects by fowls. Assuming that the farm yard is lowest in the center and allows no liquid to escape save by evaporation, the Muck may well be dumped on the dryer sides; thence, after being worked over and trampled through and through, to be shoveled into the center and replaced by fresh arrivals. A hundred cords may thus be so mixed and ripened as to be fit to draw out next May and used as a fertilizer for Grain or Roots, though, if not so treated, it should lie exposed to sun and wind a full year; being applied in the Fall to crops of Winter grain or spread upon the fields to be planted or sowed next Spring. All the manure made during the Winter should be spread over that which lies in the yard at least monthly; and then new Muck drawn in, to be rooted or scratched over, trampled into the underlying strata, and overspread in its turn. Thus treated, I am confident that each hundred cords of Muck will be equal in value to an equal quantity of manure, though it may not give up its fertilizing properties so freely to the first crop that follows its application. I have land that did not yield (in pasture) the equivalent of half a ton of hay per annum when I bought it, that now yields at least three tons of good hay per annum; and its renovation is mainly due to a free application of Swamp Muck.

To those who have a good stock of animals, with Muck convenient to their yards, I would not recommend any other treatment than the foregoing; but there are many who keep few animals, or whose Muck beds lie at the back of their farms, two or three hundred rods from their barns; while they wish to fertilize the fields in this quarter, which have been slighted in former applications, because of the distance over which manure had to be hauled. If these possess or can buy good hardwood, house made Ashes at twenty five cents or less per bushel, I would say, Mix these well, at the rate of two or three bushels to the cord, with your Muck as you dig it; work it over the next Spring, and apply it the ensuing Fall, so as to give it a full year to ripen and sweeten, and it will be all right. But, if you have not and cannot get the Ashes, and can procure dirty, refuse Salt from some meat packers, or wholesale grocer, apply this as you would have applied the Ashes, but in rather larger quantity; and, if you can get neither Ashes nor Salt, use quick Lime, as fresh and hot from the kiln as you can apply it. The best Lime is that from burned Oyster Shells; I consider this, if nowise slacked, nearly equal to refuse Salt; but Oyster Shell Lime is too dear at most inland points; and here the refuse of the kilns—that which is not good enough for mason work—must be used. Usually, the lime burner has a load or more of this at the clearing out of every kiln, which he will sell quite cheap if it be taken out of his way at once; and this should be looked for and secured. Being inferior in quality (often because imperfectly burned,) it should be applied in larger quantity—not less than four bushels to each cord of Muck.

I will not here describe the process of mixing Salt with Lime commended by Prof. Mapes, because it is not easy to bring these two ingredients together so as to mix them with the Muck as it is dug; and, though I have used them after Prof. Mapes's recipe, and purpose to do so hereafter, I do not feel certain that any positive advantage results from their blended application as a Chloride of Lime. If I should gain further light on this point before completing this series, I shall not fail to impart it.

Salt for Cabbage Plants.

"G. W. T.," Rahway, N. J., writes to the American Agriculturist that he considers salt necessary to the best development of the cabbage, especially in places far from the coast. He finds them more crisp, of better flavor and to keep better, when salt is used than without. A few days after setting out the plants, and when they are damp, either after a rain or when the dew is on he takes a small dish of fine salt, and walks along the rows, sprinkling a little pinch of salt on the centre leaves of each plant; when the leaves begin to grow, he repeats the salting; and when the centre leaves begin to form the head, applies salt again, scattering it over the leaves; after this, he looks them over occasionally, and if he finds any plants that do not head well, or appear diseased, sprinkle salt over freely. This will save all such plants. A quart of salt is sufficient for five hundred plants in a season, though more can be used with safety.

We have known a good cultivator on the seacoast who deemed it beneficial to give his cabbages and cauliflowers an occasional watering with seawater.

Let our cabbage growers try this experiment—it may kill the cabbage lice, and there is no risk in trying it, for the lice will kill the cabbage if the salt does not.—[Ed. F.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal, and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 14 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock are—and to sudden changes of weather or over-driving! [illegible]

For MILCH COWS particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and improving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase to about two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other food—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

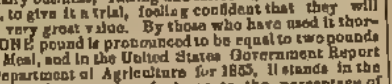
At present price ($35 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $43 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,
NOS 8 AND 5 FRONT STREET,
3216 San Francisco.

MAMMOTH AUCTION, STORAGE
AND
COMMISSION HOUSE,
No. 265 Sacramento Stree
VALLEJO, CAL.

CASH ADVANCEMENTS made on Goods Consigned for Auction Sales. Quick Sales, and Prompt Returns made to Consignees. Consignments Solicited.



Special Attention paid to Sales of Cattle, Horses, and Farm Stock, in any part of the Country, and business promptly attended to.
Regular Auction Sales on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
Cash paid for Furniture, Bedding, Second-hand Goods, etc. TERMS CASH. No limit on Auction Goods.
The Cheapest House in California!
J. R. SUMNER & CO.,
Proprietors and Auctioneers.
Licensed to Sell over the Entire County of Solano
W. H. CHEEVER, Business Agent.
14-33 P. O. Box 78.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC., BY MAIL.

The following are the rates by Law:
For all parcels of *four ounces*..... 2 cts.
" " *eight ounces*..... 4 "
" *one pound* parcels is..... 8 "
" *four pound* " ..... 32 "
No parcels to be above *four pounds*.
All parcels should be carefully done up and sealed.

M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 Front St.,
San Francisco.

BUCKEYE Mower, Reaper, AND SELF RAKER

NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Portland.

THE BUCKEYE FOR 1870!
THE MOST COMPLETE MACHINE MADE, WHETHER AS A
MOWER, REAPER, or SELF-RAKING REAPER.

For TEN YEARS in California, as at the East, the BUCKEYE is acknowledged A HEAD AND SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MACHINE!
SALES E CH YEAR CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
Five Thousand Farmers in California have Used them, and Pronounce them the BEST Machines in the Market.
We offer the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER to Farmers with the utmost confidence knowing they are Superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented.
They have been Thoroughly Tested in California for Three Years, and give the Best Satisfaction
SOLE AGENTS FOR C. AULTMAN & CO'S.
CELEBRATED
SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER!
Also the Genuine
RAINE'S HEADER.
Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois. Also
Hollingworth's Wheel Horse-Rake,
(The most Improved Rake in Use,) And a complete stock of
Agricultural Implements and Hardware.
MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,
33 9. 108 and 110 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

WALTER BROWN & CO.
WOOL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
26 and 28 Park Place,
21 and 23 Barclay Street,
WALTER BROWN. HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK.
Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.
Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.
31-23-1y

CAST-STEEL DAIRY KNIVES

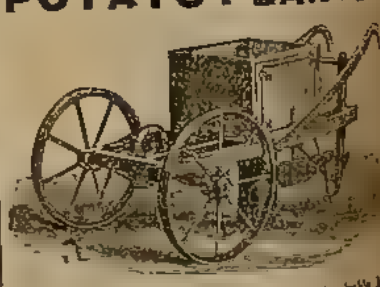
WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED
Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,
Manufactured by D. G. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES.
These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.
For sale by WARREN & CO.,
"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced
THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,
and to which was awarded by the Committee
THE FIRST PREMIUM,
is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the
CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

RANDALL'S
GREAT SHEEP BOOK
RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF
The Practical Shepherd"
Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.
Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express charges paid, $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office,
WARREN & CO.

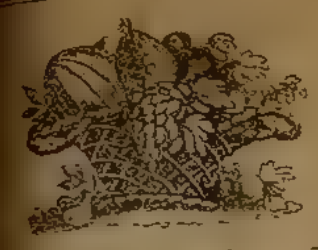
TRUE'S
IMPROVED
POTATO PLANTER,



This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.
It Saves the Labor of 10 Men in Planting Time.
Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such slices as the farmer may prefer; drops them regularly, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over ground that can be plowed.
No intelligent farmer can [illegible] that with the aid of a machine with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatos in a day, is of inestimable value—because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SPRING and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.
This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attention to his other spring work, which would otherwise be overwork him or be left undone.
The undersigned have the sale of this Great Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.
We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune out of it.
Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.
WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs.

H. S. BURR,
(Successor to TESSMORE MAYES)
DEALER IN
FRESH AND SALT FISH,
—101 & 102—
CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS

IMPROVED STOCK
Premium Chester White Swine.
Pure Breed Poultry, Etc., Etc.
BEST IN THE COUNTRY.
Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular.
Thomas B. Smith & Co, Plainfield Conn.



Horticulture.

THE LARGEST WINE STORE.

The increasing consumption of wine in the City of Paris demands the construction of another of those large public wine stores at the Depot of Bercy, one of the suburbs of Paris, which has at present a political fame. We extract from the official report of Mr. Jules Simon the following items.

The new store will be built between the Rue de Lyon, the Boulevard de la Rapée and the western bank of the river Seine, and will occupy an area of 262,000 meters. On 16,000 meters there will be a two story building and on 246,000 one story. The first will be constructed at the east side of the square, its front running along the Rail Road, while the upper story will be connected by viaducts. On account of a foreplace the two stories of 16 000 meters each, will offer a surface only of 29,000 meters, which added to 246,000 meters of the stores in the single-story building will give a total of 275,000 meters. The surface occupied actually by the wine trade, will not surpass 274,000 meters.

It is calculated that, on one meter of these there may be stored 5 hectoliters of wine. Leases are given for any time, up to nine years, at the option of the tenant, and the rent for one meter will be 3 frcs. per annum.

These public wine stores of Bercy represent the greatest wine market of the world, and are of an importance of which many of our readers may have no idea. We shall at another time speak more explicitly about the subject, and will only add for to-day the following figures.

In the Bercy wine stores there are interested 4,500 wine merchants, 22,000 retail Liquor dealers of Paris, 4,200 persons who use it only for storage, and 500,000 proprietors of vineyards.

The above brief sketch of the Wine Warehouses of Paris, will give our wine makers some idea of the wine trade of France.

The *Wine and Fruit Reporter* of New York says: We shall not omit to mention another jewel in the eyes of all adorers and connoisseurs of the noble grape juice, which we have received in the course of last week.

The Allemannia brought us, via Hamburg, a splendid lot of the genuine Tokay, two different grades, which Mr. Fr. Stanisics, at his last sojourn in the Hungarian vineyards has personally selected, and which we take pleasure to recommend to all who know how to appreciate the glorious product.

A Taste of the Inquisition.

Three English ladies have been expelled from Rome under singular circumstances. They received a visit from three gens d'armes and a police agent in private clothes, who made a thorough search of their lodgings. Two days afterwards they received orders to quit Rome in twenty-four hours. The British Consul used all his influence, and the Pope himself was appealed to, but all in vain. At the expiration of forty-eight hours, a respite of twenty-four hours having been obtained two of the ladies left Rome and went to Naples. The other has resolved not to leave until actually expelled. A rumor that the ladies had been engaged in distributing unauthorized Italian Bibles is emphatically contradicted. No reason whatever for the expulsion appears to have been given. It is thought that the order proceeded from the Pope himself.

Silver Change

If reports from Canada are correct, it can not be long before the American fractional currency will be fully replaced by coin among us. Ever since silver disappeared in the United States, it has flowed into Canada in abundance. The Canadian government has received it at a discount, although recently it has been at par in trade. But lately there has been a *united* movement to receive American silver coin at four per cent. discount. It is said that for a few weeks past the shipments of American silver from Montreal alone have averaged $50,000 per day.

Agriculture, like the leader of Israel, strikes the rock—the waters flow, and the famished people are satisfied.

ADVERTISING PAYS.

Many business men, or men in trade, often say advertising "don't pay." We copy a few brief words from some of the largest advertisers in the United States. These words are a refutation to those who say "advertising don't pay"—

"Without advertising I should be a poor man to-day."—[H. T. Helmbold.

"My success is owing to my liberality in advertising."—[Bonner.

"Advertising has furnished me with competence."—Amos Lawrence.

"I advertised my productions and made money."—[Nicholas Longworth.

"Constant and persistent advertising is a sure episode to wealth."—Stephen Girard.

"He who invest one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising."—[A. T. Stewart.

"P. T Barnum, the noted exhibitor, ascribes his success in accumulating a million of dollars in few years to the unlimited use of printer's ink."

"A man who is liberal in advertising is liberal in trade, and such a man succeeds, while his neighbor, with just as good goods, fails and drops out of market."—Horace Greeley.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

CONDITION

—OF THE—

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends $295,854 80.

Loans on first Mortgages'..... Estimated value premises Mortgaged $1,620,250		$562,486 61
Buildings on premises insured for.....	325,600	
Loans on collateral		434,509 00
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is $308,977		
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $150,000.....		150,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank.....		41,872 90
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York.....		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued.....		145,920 73
State and Federal stamps on hand.....		4,297 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets.....		146,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1,696,854 80

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	331,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,.....	331,013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 52
Amount received from rents.....	10,967 00
Total.....	$1,164,223 54

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,237 26
Amount paid for marine losses.....	341,374 37
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,619 96
Paid for commissions to agents.....	103,765,57
State and Federal taxes.....	42,045 63
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payment	117,550 79
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000 00
	$1,039,594 08
Net amount fire risks written during the year.....	$53,759 784 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year	33,428,228 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869.....	$45,282,301 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st. 1869.....	2,971,967 00

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 33-1.

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $250.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

New Varieties of Potatoes.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PLANTING!

GOOD, responsible parties, who have experience in raising POTATOES, and who have good land—that which is adapted specially for raising them,—can learn of a favorable opportunity of raising the

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES,

On Shares;—many NEW KINDS not before introduced.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

FRESH ALFALFA.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year. Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, (up-stairs.)

NEW SEEDS.

THE Connover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers, extra sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for successive planting.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*, Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the FARMER OFFICE.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 per week and expenses, or allow a commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall Mich. 33-16

ALSIKE CLOVER—LAWN GRASS.

This valuable Clover so highly esteemed abroad can be had at our Office.

Also English Lawn Grasses of best kinds at FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

13 FIRST PREMIUMS.

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES.

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867-8

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1869.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

RAISIN,

And other choice

GRAPE CUTTINGS.

ALSO

WINES AND BRANDIES

Of the choicest variety on hand and

FOR SALE.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY State Agricultural Society, 1867, TO THE

Natoma Vineyards

BEN. N. BUGBEY, Proprietor.

Postoffice address Folsom, Cal. 23-2

C. CROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets, SAN FRANCISCO

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

THE GOLDEN QUEEN,
THE GREEN PROLIFIC,
PEABODY'S PROLIFIC,
DR. NICAISE,
EARLY SCARLET,
AGRICULTURIST,
AND JUCUNDA.

For Sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

RAMIE SEED, PURE & FRESH.

We have the GENUINE FRESH RAMIE SEED, in Packages, for sale only in small parcels neatly done up for mailing.

Packages $3 1, each.

At the FARMER OFFICE.

Advertising Abroad!

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural Men, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRIZES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTIONS, BOOKS PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt.

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop'rs.

Young Man Wanted.

We want a smart and active young man from 18 to 20 years of age, to attend Reading Room and Museum, Mailing Papers, etc.

None need apply who cannot bring the best testimonials of character and ability. Must be a good penman and quick at figures.

To such a young man an opportunity of advancement will be given.

A young man whose parents or friends reside in the city would be preferred.

Apply at our office only between 4 and 6 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

LAKE

VINEYARD WINE

COMPANY.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world.

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co

Corner Sansome and Jackson Streets,

May 1st, 1869. San Francisco.

32-1

Blackberries, Raspberries

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,
WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRIES,
BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES,
DAVISON THORNLESS RASPBERRIES,

—ALSO—

STRAWBERRIES

Of all the choice kinds. For sale by

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

The Salem Grape.

WE entertain no doubt that the SALEM and other members of "Roger Hybrids," will succeed perfectly in California, and ship in splendid condition to the Eastern Markets.

Our stock of the SALEM, is by far the largest and best in the country and warranted genuine.

Strong plants of the SALEM, packed free, at $1,50 each, $9,00 per doz., or $35,00 per hundred.

ROGERS Nos. 4, 15, and 19, $1,00 each, $6,00 per doz and $25,00 per hundred.

MARTHA, EUMELAN, and WALTER, (new and promising varieties,) $2,00 each or $12,00 per doz.

VINES packed with great care in double boxes. Secure from frost or heat, either by Pacific Rail Road or the Isthmus route.

For further particulars, or Illustrated Circular, Address

I. H. BABCOCK & Co.
5-33. Lockport, New York.

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT,

CHEAP,

and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

33-1 Proprietors.

Valuable Patents

FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics' to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same.

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

Something New.

Two Million Copies of the Annual SHAKSPERIAN ALMANAC for 1870, will be given away, and in order that the distribution may be made as rapidly as possible, I should deem it a favor to send, pre-paid, ten or fifteen copies to any person who will judiciously distribute them in his locality. One of its features are he Seven Ages of Man's Life, Illustrated in a masterly manner. Address, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN.

33-7. No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

LEGAL DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.

Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
33,15- No. 78 Nassau Street, New York City.

Miscellaneous.

SUGAR CANE AND SORGHUM MILLS, Evaporators and Horse-Power embodying all the recent improvements, and taking the lead of every kind in market. Manufactured by GEO. L. SQUIER & BRO., Buffalo, N. Y. Either Sugar or Sorgum Manuals for 1870 sent free. 33-12

TREES.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

1870.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Orders for large or small quantities promptly filled. Packing performed in the most skillful and thorough manner.

SMALL PARCELS FORWARDED BY MAIL WHEN DESIRED.

Nurserymen and Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent, prepaid, on receipt of stamps, as follows:

No. 1—Fruits, 10c. No. 2.—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No. 3.—Green-house, 5 No. 4. Wholesale, Free.

Address—

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
33 11 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CRANBERRY PLANTS,
GRAFTING WAX,
OIL PACKING PAPER

CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts. per 100—$4 00 per 1,000—postage paid. The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Bell, Large Mottled Bell, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle. Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runners and bearers; best adapted with the Bell variety for Upland Culture.

For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc., enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts. for "Cranberry Culturist."

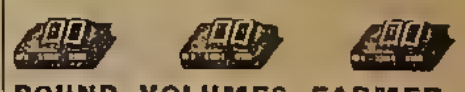
Grafting Wax

Of Superior Quality, in Small Packages for use.

OIL PACKING PAPER,

For Mailing and Packing Plants; a heavier article for covering Hot-beds, Manufactured and for Sale by

F. TROWBRIDGE,
33-8. Milford Conn.



BOUND VOLUMES FARMER

☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $6 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essays of L. Provost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and invaluable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and toss cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

JUST RECEIVED—GOOD THINGS.

WE have received the following, which are among the good and rare things needed:

Fresh Cranberry Plants

(The Large Bell Variety.)

Ramie Seed, Fresh,

WATERMELON. CANTELOUPE,

AND

MUSKMELLON SEEDS,

EXTRA QUALITIES,)

Flower Seeds, Choice,

MIXED LAWN-GRASS, ETC.

For sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

ITALIAN CHESTNUTS.

WE have received an Invoice of Italian Chestnuts in Very Superior order fresh and in the best condition for planting.

We have them put up in Packages of ONE DOLLAR each, MAILED free to purchasers.

WARREN & Co., FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING JUNE, 23., 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* to *our Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

We ask our readers who are interested in agriculture to read with care the two valuable letters in our columns this week on our fourth page.

The letters from Antioch and from Gilroy came from men of influence and practical ability. We know what they say to be not only literally true, but true scientifically in regard to the cultivation of the earth and of crops. We refer our readers to our editoral this week on the same theme.

Old 49ers will find a very interesting letter from our correspondent "Philmore" who has been "Walking Round" among the by-gone streets and places in our city *repainting* the *scenes* of those eventful days. His letter will call up strange memories. Read the letter—we shall have more of them

Farmers will find Horace Greeley's Essay, talks about *feeding the land*. He is right.

Farmer's Wives and Daughters will find matters of interest and great moment in our Home Department this week.

Our European Letter presents some very interesting matters for Poultry growers especially.

Acknowledgements.

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

We are indebted to W. Holly, Esq., of Chicago, for copies of the "Pacific Glee Book" and the "Bugle Call," published at Chicago by Root & Cady. These books contain a very interesting series of Happy Songs, for which the donor has our grateful thanks.

CHERRIES RIPE, LUSCIOUS CHERRIES.

We found a liberal sized box of this delicious fruit in our Editorial room from the Alhambra Gardens at Martinez of Dr. Stressel, for which the Dr. has our gratitude. The Doctor's medicine always cures.

WINE, NEW WINE.

We acknowledge from Messrs. Landsberger & Co. samples of their New Sparkling Muscatel Wine—rich in fragrance, brilliant in color, and sparkling and bright. May it be emblematic of the prosperity of these fortunate wine manufacturers.

GYPSUM.

We have received pamphlets setting forth the value of this grand fertilizer. Our readers know how we appreciate it. Copies of this pamphlet can be had at our office free.

PEACH CULTURE.

We have received from Messrs. Orange, Judd & Co., Publishers, a work by James A. Fulton on the Peach, its Origin, Culture, and all appertaining to it. This is a valuable book for our Nurserymen as it gives all needed information about the peach.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE REPORTS.

We are desirous of procuring from the several AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES of our country a list of all their officers, the Professors, Teachers and Reports of their condition and progress, and we shall be greatly indebted to the Secretaries of these institutions if they will aid us in collecting a history of their *Rise and Progress*. We will cheerfully reciprocate the favor in any way in our power.

INSURANCE.

No one should rest until their property is fully covered by Insurance in a solid company. The Dry Season is upon us—and danger all around us. See Pacific Insurance Companies Report—Insure there for safety.

SAN FRANCISCO OPPOSES THE SUBSIDY.

"Dutch Flat" over again, and the city of San Francisco records her vote as against Rail Road Enterprises. Yet, nevertheless, a simple "million of dollars" will not stop the enterprise, for the Southern Railroad *will be built*, and those who so unwisely oppose it on the score of *Chinese Labor*, have taken the surest possible method to prevent that *very million of dollars* from being paid to *white labor*.

How strangely, unfortunate, and ignorant must be those *working men* who speak, act, and rail against the very men who hold the purse that would open to give them employment if they were consistent and just.

The very acts of these men, by having the vote recorded *against the subsidy*, have taken the certain step to close the avenue of labor against themselves, for if 2 and 2 make 4, then as surely will the Directors of this Southern Railroad be certain to exclude these very men from all employment, and give the work to the Chinese, for their interest will lead them to do so, as they can employ them at half price and more rapidly build the road, and when these laborers shall see themselves cut off from employment they will have no one to blame but themselves for being made the *fool* of designing politicians who have only used them and their votes to bring themselves into notice, which otherwise they could never have attained.

We deeply regret this vote, for it is discreditable to have such a record go abroad, and we regret it for the *laborer's sake*, for they will be the loosers by being thus unwise.

FARMERS LETTERS.

We are most happy to lay before our readers the excellent letter of W. R Olden Esq., from Anaheim, and also the valuable letter of J. R Browne Esq., of Gilroy. These Gentlemen both write from the stand point of truth, they speak of things as they are and also tell what they should be. We are inexpressibly glad to receive the letters from such men; these writers both know of what they write, and we are glad to find that such men utter the same sentiments upon shallow plowing, and irrigation that this Journal has been pleading for years.

We hope our Farmers will perose these letters faithfully, and above all, that they will join these gentlemen and others, and let *our* Journal hear from each and all often. If our Farmers will adopt Mr. Oldens suggestion and write for our Journal, we can do each and all, and the cause great good.

We are aware, and we presume Mr. Olden is, how very hard it is for Farmers to sit down and write after the labors of the day. But if they will only be so kind as to spare a brief time now and then and *talk* to us a little, the example of a few letters will soon bring us many, by calling out a valuable discussion.

The FARMER as Mr. Olden says, is the medium for such letters, we have endeavored to be faithful for nearly seventeen years, and we now feel that we can ask for the kind and generous co-operation of Farmers in this work. We therefore, in the spirit of that letter call upon them and bid welcome to our colums, and we will make their words and thoughts like good seed, which shall bless the land.

FARMERS LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

GREAT FAIRS IN WESTERN STATES;

We say *Western* States, because that is understood as speaking from New York or Boston—while California is *the Great Western State*.

Our readers and all those who are interested in wool growing or Goat's fleece, with those who are in the Silk interest, and our Woolen Mills can have an opportunity to show the products of our State, at the *Two* great Exhibitions, which are announced in our columns, and to which we call the special attention, as very particularly worthy their notice, and we trust California will be fully represented both by the *Products*, and by those business *men* who are identified with these interests.

We wish such men as DONALD MCLELLAN, Esq., Woolen Manufacturer; Flint, Bixby & Co., our largest Sheep raisers; our raisers of Cashmere Goats, our Sericulturists, Wm. Blanding, Esq. Hoag, Haynie, and others will attend with specimens of their products. At least if they cannot all personally go, by all means let there be a good delegation and a full representation of our products.

The letter of Secretary Holly in our columns of the Indiana Exhibition explains the object. Mr. Holly is now with us, and will give all the information needed, he can be found at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

All samples for Exhibition will be sent free and sold if desired for Exhibitors. By the letter of Mr. H. we are invited to aid this exhibition. Most cheerfully we will do so, and those who cannot attend and desire their samples to go forward. If they will forward them to us at our OFFICE, 320 CLAY ST., we will see them sent forward duly and free of cost and take much pleasure in doing so to aid the Industries of our State.

We also call attention to the Great Exposition of the same products announced in our columns. Circulars of all the details of which have been sent to us, and from which we can and cheerfully advise all who desire to exhibit at these Fairs.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

This most excellent Institute closes its present session on the 14th of this month, but the annual Exhibition will not take place till the 9th of Aug., when it will be in the new and magnificent College Hall which is rapidly approaching completion.—On that occasion there will undoubtedly be one of the largest audiences ever convened, and one of the best Exhibitions ever made by this popular College.

Our citizens will find it a most interesting season to visit this beautiful Valley.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Now is the season for Tourists and travellers generally. Business men combine business with pleasure, and make their tour of business collections subserve a double purpose—that of collecting and making sales—and also by taking their families with them, and gaining a respite from care, turning aside from their business routine.—And visiting with their families the most noted places worthy a visit, and an examination. By this plan hundreds of our citizens are now absent from our city at the Yosemite, the Big Trees, the Geysers, Calistoga, Pescadero, Alamaden Mines, and many other places worthy special notice, and attention of all tourists.

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

There is no spot like the Yosemite Valley for natural, yet wonderful beauty, a beauty that thrills as it inspires, the true lovers of, nature as they pass beneath those towering rocks, hears the roar of the mighty Cataract as it comes rushing down shaking the very mountain with its power, or turns to see the sunlight making rainbows in the Bridal Veil, or passes beneath the north and south Dome, whose round summits are nearly a mile above his head. Amid these scenes the true disciple of nature will truly feel that here HE WALKS WITH GOD. The Yosemite Valley is the Grand Visitation scene for the Tourist.

THE BIG TREES.

The Forest at Mariposa, contains the largest number of trees, and the largest trees. It is a grand forest, and should be visited by all travellers as one of the wonders of the world.

The Calaveras Forest is also a group of wonderful trees. Beneath the branches of either of these mighty forests the traveller feels the littleness of frail, mortal man, and looks up to the branches of these "Fathers of the Forest," and hears the wind singing their anthems of praise to their Great Creator.

These are the scenes that make men better for having seen and enjoyed them.

THE BUTTES.

Among other noted places, we can also note these wonderful upheavals upon the plains of Shasta, and those of Yuba also. These lofty peaks are indeed—for their wild and strange hights—specially worthy a visit from all tourists who would learn of all the wonders of our wonderful State.

These Buttes possess a vast field for a tourists study and investigation, rising as they do from out broad plains, undoubtedly a volcanic upheaval, they are full of wild and wondrous beauty and should not be neglected by travellers.

We have stood upon the lofty peaks of the Yuba Buttes, where in a clear day the stretch of view extends nearly 300 miles in a direct line—Sacramento over, can be seen from these high peaks.

We have visited Yosemite several times, the Mariposa and the Calaveras group of Big Trees, and other wonderful spots in this State. But we often recall the vision we had from the Yuba Buttes, as one of those scenes of grandeur and beauty, which can never be forgotten, but remain in the chamber of memory forever.

MONTE DIABLO.

How few of our citizens realize the grandeur of the view from this lofty Mountain, its height is 3,850 feet, and from its summit Professor Whitney says an area of 40,000 square miles is brought within the scope of vision. A larger and grander view than can be had from any mountain in the known world.

Monte Diablo, is but little spoken of as a place of visitation, but we trust strangers from abroad, Europeans and our citizens from the old states, now with us, and those that shall come to us, will not fail to embrace in their list of places worthy of note the lofty peak of Monte Diablo.

CALISTOGA SPRINGS.

No traveller should fail of a visit to Calistoga, there is much to be seen and much to be enjoyed. Great credit belongs to S. Brannan Esq., for the extensive improvements made there. The Boiling Springs are one of the most wonderful curiosites in our State.

The most extensive and agreeable accomodations for the traveller have been made at Calistoga.

THE GEYSERS.

This is one place where natures beautiful and wonderful works are shown forth. There the mysteries of Natures Cauldrons are at work; go by all means and witness this curious display, and the beautiful scenery around this wild place.

OUR MANUFACTORIES.

Visitors from abroad should by all means visit all our manufactories, so that they can attest to their friends in the eastern states and Europe, that we are indeed a live state on the subject of Manufactures. That they have by ocular demonstration proved we are rapidly progressing beyond, and more surely than even our own citizens would credit.

To this end they should by all means visit the Shot Tower, and the Lead Pipe Manufactury of Messrs Selby & Co., our worthy Mayor. The Rope Walks of Messrs Tubbs & Co., the Linseed Oil and Lead works of that company. The Wire works of Messrs Hallidie & Co., (President of the Mechanics Institute,) the famous Carriage Manufactores in our city. The Glass Works, and many other important and very interesting places—all showing the real wealth of our State, and at all these places the proprietors will cheerfully and courteously render all needed information. These all show the real wealth of our State.

OUR WOOLEN MILLS.

Strangers from abroad should be sure to make a visit to the Mission Woolen Mills, and also the Pioneer Woolen Mills, and see the goods manufactured here. This will give them information they can obtain in no other way. The Knitting and Weaving Department, also of Hosiery and Underclothing will be found of great interest. At each and all these places the proprietors will be pleased to show to strangers from abroad their goods, which we say, cannot be excelled in any part of the world.

WOOL SORTING AND PACKING.

This is another Department our Boston merchants and all persons from abroad should visit. The Packing Warehouse of McLennan & Griser, on Broadway, near Battery, and that of Perkins & Flint on Battery, near the Docks. Both of these places will show samples of wool that cannot be surpassed in any part of our country.

PLACES OF RECREATION AND REST.

By a change of subjects of interest, the mind is rested and refreshed, and to this end a visit should be made to Woodwards Gardens, one of the pleasantest and most instructive spots around our city. Here is nature in all her varied works, from the wild Bear, "*Ursa*," the Emblem of our State, (not Camille Ursa,) but the genuine Grizzly, with the Lion and Leopard, and all others to a large extent, thence to man—and here one meets all kinds. But the little children, the rich flowers, the Birds, the Paintings, Coins, Old Books; these will all repay for the visit well. And there are other places of lesser magnitude of display—but scenes of beauty can be had of our own beautiful Bay and Harbor, with its shipping from all quarters of the world, by a visit to Russian Hill, or to Telegraph Hill, and then a change.

THE OCEAN, SEA LIONS, ETC.

A ride now to the Cliff House, and see the *Lions* and hear them roar. Look out upon the broad ocean and see the stately Ship as she comes over the bounding sea, nearing her destination to enter the Golden Gate, the Harbor of San Francisco; that is indeed the great Entrepot of the worlds Commerce. Here on this beach is food for the mind.

> But give to me that sublime roar,
> Of the "Breakers" on the pebbly shore
> There listen, when the crested wave
> Leaps high o'er oft the sailors grave,
> And as these billowy surges roll,
> Drink in, sweet music for the soul.

THE TURKISH BATHS.

There is *one place* that all our Eastern and European visitors must not fail to visit and enjoy; not only as a place worth *seeing*, but worth *enjoying*. It is also specially worthy of notice as one of the most perfectly complete and luxurious Bath Houses in the United States, and all travellers need thus refreshing, so that they may, by a reinvigorated body, have a clearer mind for all the pleasurable scenes which our city and State will afford them.

THE ROMAN AND TURKISH BATHS of Dr. Zelle, on Pacific street, near Montgomery street, have been fitted up in the most perfect style, having reference to purification and a restorative of strength and health, and every one who wishes these great blessings will be sure to receive them, should be sure to go and enjoy these Baths. We believe we do a *public service* by making their value known.

RAIL ROAD AND STEAMER BAGGAGE.

We beleive we shall do our Travellers another favor if we point out to them one of the greatest conveniences that has yet been offered to them.

We allude to the establishing of a Trunk and Package Express Company, which will recive the Trunks and Packages of all travellers at our Steamers and Railway stations and deliver them quickly and safely at the Hotels or Houses, and at moderate charges.

The "California Package Express Co.," whose Headquarters is at 313 Montgomery St., having good Teams and reliable Men, will take orders and do this business in a reliable manner—better than all the old methods yet invented.

THE CONCERT.

The third and closing Concert given at Platt's Hall last evening by Miss Adelaide Phillips was indeed a crowning success, and a grand evidence that *superior merit* will always be appreciated here.

Miss Phillips sang with the true artist's spirit, and won great applause and repeated encomiums. Miss Phillips will always be a favorite. The cornet playing of Mr. Levy is very hard to describe. We have frequently heard the expression, "All in a Horn" and never fully understood its full import till now. Mr. Levy indeed has it *All in a Horn*, for never before was such music breathed forth from that instrument. We have often wondered at the magic power of "Ned Kendall's Bugle," but he has gone with his music to play sweeter strains—but of Mr. Levy it is only necessary to say he has no superior living.

Miss Phillips having charmed all by her sweet music, goes to Sacramento next week. Her friends here will gladly welcome her back again, and to a grand assembly of listeners to her melody.

Mr. Evans performed very finely on the Piano and led the orchestra in a master spirit. The orchestral performance was most excellent—really complete.

THE HARPOON HAY FORK.

The famous HARPOON HAY FORK, long advertised by us, and which has been so highly approved wherever used the present year should now receive attention.

Having sold them to prominent Hay Makers in San Jose and at other places, we now append a RECOMMENDATION from one of our PIONEER FARMERS whose certificate is a sure guarantee of the excellence of the Fork:

COL. WARREN—DEAR SIR:

THAT HARPOON HAY FORK that I purchased of you, I have tested only in unloading hay at the barn. For that purpose no tined fork can possibly equal it. It is astonishing with what ease and rapidity it can be worked, and sending it through doors and windows, that the common Horse Fork make no pretentions to enter.

Respectfully, JNO. M. HORNER.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC UNITED.

THE END CROWNS THE WORK.

We have been favored with the last number of the *Trans Continental*, the pretty Journal which was published on the cars during the splendid passage of the PULLMAN CARS with the BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE, whose present visit to our city has created so much excitement.

From this Journal of passage we take the following very happy sketch, as one that should be preserved with this copy and other memorials received on board these gorgeous cars as they stood on Market street. We have memorials and reminiscences that we shall not soon forget.

The issue of this, the last, number of the *Trans-Continental*, indicate that the constant success attending us has enabled us after our wonderful ride—so long in distance, now seemingly so short in time—to descend to-day to the waters of the Pacific. And this daily record of our progress can hardly end more appropriately than with a retrospective sketch of what we, as travelers, have accomplished,—as that was promised, or that could have been reasonably expected, and indeed far more. Almost as if in one long and rapid vision, have disappeared behind us the Capital of the Old Bay State; the green hills of Berkshire; the spires of Albany; the broad fields of Canada; the rich farms of Michigan; the marvellous trade and lofty edifices of Chicago; the beautiful prairies of Illinois; the vast plains along the Platte; the strange, disintegrating forms of the earlier world by the Green River in Wyoming; the stupendous walls of the Weber Canyon; the mountain-walled valley of the latter day Saint, and the grandeur and richness of the Humboldt region. We have traversed the lands that witnessed the labors and triumphs of the Pereira, the perseverance of the Dutch; the adventure of the French; and that now, filled with the forms of representatives of nearly every civilized race, are demonstrating the energy and progress of the great composite American people. We can unhesitatingly and most assuredly feel that the factors which we have found recorded on the vast continental page, renders our highest praise of American skill and American resources, not only not boastfulness, however once seemingly such—but simple and adequate expression of reality. And while rapidly, safely, luxuriously, happily, we have crossed from sea to sea, we can all, with fervent gratitude, regarding what we have seen and what we have felt, exclaim with honest love and pride—Thank God we are Americans! and look and resolve anew that we each and all may, at our own appropriate time and manner, worship fully the vast land and the noble principles it represents committed to our keeping. With these feelings WE SALUTE CALIFORNIA.

Early this morning, as we ascended the Sierras we encountered quite a snow storm, a new feature in our trip. In Summit Valley forty-two feet of snow has falling during a winter, and eighty has been known to fall in a single storm. In crossing these mountains we pass thirteen tunnels cut through granite rock—the longest 1,600 feet—and through about thirty miles of snow sheds timbered as heavily as a line-of-battle ship. "Cape Horn," and the view down the American River Valley, added a majestic climax, full of grandeur and beauty, and after rising 7,000 feet and descending 7,000 feet we shall reach Sacramento, the capital of California.

We have passed thirty saw mills in these mountains, with abundant water power, within a distance of twenty five miles. The frequent wood stations on the entire western portion of the Central Pacific Railway, indicate a large local business, which must constantly increase.

At Dutch Flat the Gold Run we passed in view of hydraulic mining sluices, being frequently on the very sides of our road, through a rich mining district.

Yesterday being Soldiers' Memorial Day, it was thought proper that we who, from our present situation, were not permitted to place flowers upon the graves of the departed braves, must revive their deeds and revive the memory of their patriotism. A meeting was therefore held in the "Marquette," which was well filled by ladies and gentlemen. The Rev. E. G. Porter offered prayer. The national hymn was sung, and appropriate remarks were made by Col. Marsh and the Rev. S. C. Waterston. The meeting closed with singing.

PUBLISHER'S EDITORIAL SLIPS.

A most convenient way of obliging the "Editorial Fraternity" and aiding them with "copy" without marking, cutting or destroying valuable magazines or periodicals, was sometime ago adopted by the "Harper's," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Leslie's," and other Eastern Publishers, by preparing proof sheets of the select matter which would be likely to be copied and then sending them to such journals as would advantage by them by republication.

It was an excellent thought, originating with the "Harpers." We are glad it has been more generally adopted, and is now practiced by our "Overland" with us, which will lead to many more extracts.

A number of young ladies of Hartford are under the surgeon's care for distortion of the feet supposed to be caused by wearing high heeled shoes.

A young lady being asked by a rich old bachelor, "If not yourself, who would you rather be?" replied sweetly and modestly, "Yours truly."

CINCINNATI
Industrial Exposition.

CHARLES F. WILSTACH, Pres.

J. H. Laws, J. Kirby, } Vice Pres. H. A. V. Post, Tr. A. L. Fraser, Sec.

COMMITTEES.

Chamber of Commerce.
Abner L. Frazer, S. F. Covington, J. H. Laws, C. H. Gould, Jacob Elsas.

Ohio Mechanics' Institute.
Chas. F. Wilstach, Hugh McCollum, Jas. Dale. Thos. Gilpin, P. P. Lane.

Board of Trade.
A. T. Goshorn, Josiah Kirby, H. A. V. Post. W. H. Blymyer, D. B. Pierson.

The Board of Managers of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition take pleasure in announcing that an Exhibition of Manufactures, Products and Arts, will be opened in Cincinnati, commencing Wednesday, September 21, 1870.

On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, under whose joint auspices the Exposition will be held, we cordially invite Manufacturers, Mechanics, Agents, Inventors, and others, to contribute specimens of their skill, ingenuity, and taste to this Grand Exposition, and make it a true index of civilization.

It is the earnest desire of the Managers to make this Exposition of Art and Industry superior, in point of attraction and practical benefit to all concerned, to any display of a similar nature which has ever been held in this country. We therefore call upon all who are interested in the success, prosperity, and continued improvement of our domestic industry, to cooperate in an united effort to make this Exposition a grand success.

It seems almost unnecessary to present any arguments to show the great advantages of these periodical Expositions; all are alike interested in their success and maintainance; and the experience of past Exhibitions in all parts of the world, furnishes the most conclusive evidence of their great value as a stimulus to Art and Mechanism; They may be regarded as a direct incentive to emulation on the part of every artisan and producer, which will invariably be followed by a corresponding increase in prosperity; and in view of which we confidently anticipate a generous response and a hearty co-operation from all.

In order to give accommodations which will be commensurate with the demands that will assuredly be made upon us, we will erect a commodious Exhibition Building, upon a scale far exceeding anything of the kind yet erected for a similar purpose.

Steam power will be provided, that Machinery of all kinds may be seen in actual operation, displaying the advantages and capabilities of various machines under one view, and thus testing the invention or workmanship of the various machines in the most perfect and interesting manner.

Exhibitors from different sections will find Cincinnati the most favorable location in the West. Our noble River, and the different Railroads that radiate from the city in all directions, afford ample facilities for the transportation of articles.

We again, therefore, invite them to use this Exposition as a valuable means of introducing their productions, assuring them that they will here find a generous competition and an appreciating public.

The Exhibition is not intended to be in the least degree exclusive as regards the character of the articles to be exhibited. We hope to see Art and Mechanism fully represented in all its various branches; also, the products of the Soil and the Mines. And we also trust that the Ladies will grace our Exhibition, not only with their presence, but also with an appropriate display of their handiwork. A Committee of Ladies, auxiliary to the Exhibition Committee, will be appointed in due time, who will take especial charge of such handiwork and see to its proper arrangement for exhibition, and also to the appointment of judges in this Department.

The most ample arrangements will be made with the various Railroads, Steamboats, and other lines, to transport visitors and articles intended for the Exposition at the most favorable rates, full particulars of which will shortly be published.

In conducting the Exposition, the Board of Managers pledge themselves to exert the utmost diligence and care to satisfy both depositors and visitors.

The Premiums and Awards will be of the most ample character, both in number and quality.

It is very desirable that all parties intending to contribute to this Exposition, should give early notice of articles, amount and kind of space required.

Any information will be promptly given by addressing the "Secretary of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition," who will furnish the Rules and Regulations, and also blank Applications for Space.

CHAS. F. WILSTACH, Pres't.

Abner L. Frazer, Sec'y.

N. B.—The Rules and Regulations for this Grand Exhibition, can be seen and explained, and all needed information had at the California Farmer Office.

Agents Wanted.

We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the Value of our Agricultural Interests.

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to

EDITOR FARMER

GREAT EXPOSITION OF TEXTILE FABRICS

Cosmopolitan Hotel,
San Francisco, Cal., June 7, 1870.

Col. Warren:

Dear Sir—I desire to call attention through your columns to the "Third Exposition of Textile Fabrics of the Woolen Manufacturers Association of the West and South," to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., August 2d and 3d:

The management of the Association wish to secure a full and complete representation of the wools, sheep and goat—silk and flax produced on the Pacific Slope, and of the goods manufactured from these staples. The Committee of Arrangements will defray all the expenses of transportation of goods and samples to the place of exhibition, and for those who wish their property sold a Trade Sale has been provided. Two Expositions have been held by the Association which have proved successful, at the last, held in Cincinnati, a few specimens of California wools and California made goods excited marked attention, and it is hoped that the "Pacific Slope Department" at the forthcoming Exposition may be full and complete. The State of California especially so magnificent in its resources, can have no better opportunity to reach the people, with the evidences of their true condition, so as to induce emigrants to come here, thereby placing specimens of the products and manufactures of the State at Indianapolis on this occasion.

Knowing the deep interest you take in the development of the resources of the Pacific Slope, in addition to giving this space, I beg leave to ask you to give the collection of textele staples your personal attention.

I am very truly,
W. Holly,
Corresponding Sec'y Woolen Manufacturers Association of the West and South.

Domestic Economy.

Extravagent parents must expect to have extravagant children, and when masters and mistresses do not economize, they can scarcely expect the servants to do so.

Six Months of 50 Cents. Six Months for 50 Cents

Farmer's and Stock Breeder's Attention!

OVER 200 PAGES
OF
Reading Matter for 50 Cents,
THE
AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.

A large and Handsome Illustrated Monthly, containing 32 to 40 large Double Column Pages, filled with *Original* matter from the *ablest* writers in the country, on the various subjects connected with Farming, Stock Breeding, Wool Growing, Dairying, Poultry Keeping, &c., &c. Bound in handsomely tinted Covers, and as it has a VETERINARY DEPARTMENT under the charge of one of the ablest Professors in the United States, who answers through the Journal, *free of charge* all questions relating to Sick, Injured Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry, it makes a very valuable work for reference, and is almost an indispensible companion to all interested in stock raising. The low price at which it is published ($1 00 a year) brings it within reach to all, while the splendid inducements offered to Agents and Premiums to Subscribers make it to the interest to every Farmer and Stock Breeder to extend its circulation. *Send Stamp for a Specimen Copy*, large Illustrated Show Bill and Premium List. Get up a Club and obtain one of the many Premiums offered, consisting of Pure Blood Chester White Pigs, Short-Horn, Alderney, Ayrshire and Devon Calves, Southdown, Cotswold and Merino Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Pure Bred Poultry, Norway Oats, Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Pianos, Watches, Silver Ware, Books, &c. Specimen free.
Address M. P. BOYER & Co., Publishers,
Parksburg, Chester Co., Pa.

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE
LARGEST STOCK
—AND—
Best Assortment
OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN
SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost. 334. 2

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET.

SAN JOSE, CAL

☞ This HOTEL has been fitted and furnished with reference to the real Comfort and Enjoyment of Guests and the traveller who seeks a Home, Quiet, and Rest.—To this end no pains or expence will be spared.

33-6. J. M. STAPLES & SONS, Proprietors

TYPE FOR SALE.

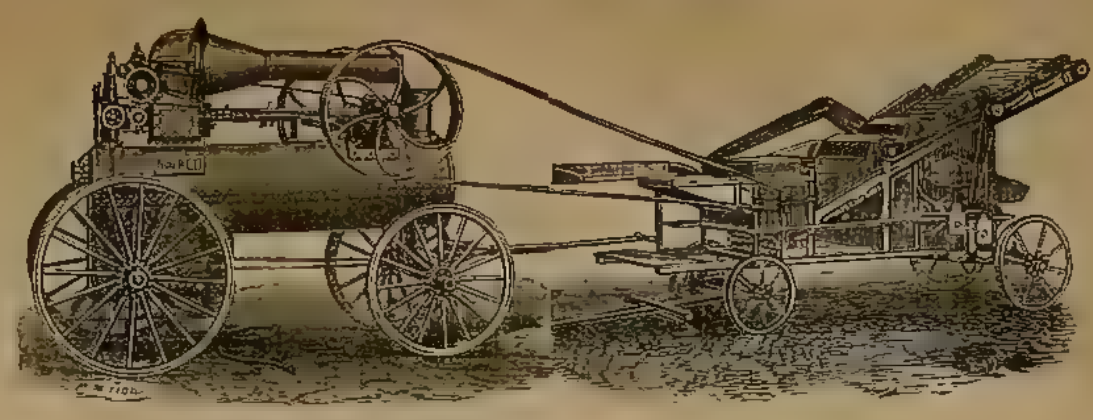
The Type which now prints the FARMER will be offered for sale, as we intend to print on NEW CALIFORNIA TYPE.

The quality of the Type can be seen by reading the FARMER. Any one wishing a good bargain can have one by calling at once at our office, or addressing EDITOR FARMER

LITHOGRAPHING.

MAP-MAKING, Plans, Bonds, Certificates, Bill-Heads, &c. The best work at the lowest rates at
BANCROFT'S,
33.19 Market Street.

"HOADLEY" "RUSSELL!"



HOADLEY'S IMPROVED THRESHING ENGINES!!

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED SEPARATORS!!

CONSTITUTING PERFECTION IN THRESHING GRAIN!!!

THESE MACHINES are now so completely constructed as to render them the very "NE PLUS ULTRA" of ENGINES and SEPARATORS for the Farming community of California.

THE ATTENTION of the FARMING community and the public generally is called to the GREAT IMPROVEMENTS on the above make of Engines and Separators, which are surpassed by none for threshing grain, and are specially adapted to the use of Farmers.

Improvements on Russell's Separator.

THE SEPARATOR has been increased six inches in width, the sieves being much enlarged, to correspond; the 33 inch Cylinder now having a 40 inch Sieve, being six inches larger than the old style; and the 36 inch Cylinder Sieve has been increased six inches, and is now 42 inches, which greatly enhances the capacity of the Machines.

HAINES' HEADERS
With Doane's Adjustable Reel.

IN OFFERING these SUPERIOR HEADERS to the Farming Community of California, we can safely say that we have now brought the HEADING MACHINE to as near perfection as is possible.

THE MOST USEFUL IMPROVEMENT YET MADE.

WHICH is a simple arrangement for Raising and Lowering the Reel some 18 inches, so as to enable the REEL to reach lodged grain, different lengths of stalks, and to be used in windy weather without stopping the Machine, and the consequent loss of time and labor in adjusting the old style Stationary Reel, which took some FIFTEEN MINUTES. The belts are always of the right length, and you can adjust the Reel to any grain with the greatest ease,

AND WITHOUT LOSING A MINUTE'S TIME!

THE GREAT point in our New Headers will commend itself to all purchasers, and no other Headers will be used when the great merits of this improvement are known.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are Cautioned not to infringe upon our Patent Adjustable Reel Headers, as they will be prosecuted.

FOR SALE BY OWNER OF PATENT AND MANUFACTURER.

WOODS Improved Prize Mower—Folding Bar: As now made, this is the best and Cheapest MOWER used on the Pacific Coast.
KIRBY SELF RAKE REAPER, is unsurpassable in its work.
KIRBY MOWERS—two Sizes, Greatly Improved.
HEADER WAGONS—Thimble Skein, with and without fifth wheel, do., do., with Screw Hubs,—Mill Machinery, Engines, and Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Pipe and Nails.

33 8. TREADWELL & CO., San Francisco, Marysville, and Sacramento, Cal.

PUBLIC SALE.

SHEEP! SHEEP! SHEEP!

AUCTION SALE

Of Thoroughbred and Fine Graded Spanish Merino Sheep, and other Personal Property.

CHARLES H. ROSS, Receiver of the Estate of Emmet Curtis, deceased, will, by order of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District, of the State of California and county of Sacramento, offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the ranch of the late Emmet Curtis, deceased, in the county of Sacramento city, and about two miles from Elk Grove Station, on the Western Pacific Railroad.

On Tuesday, June 28, 1870.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

The following described valuable property belonging to the said Estate, to wit:

25 Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Rams.
60 Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Ewes.
40 Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Lambs.
100 Fine graded Yearling Rams.
1200 Fine graded Ewes.
650 Fine graded Lambs.
115 Wethers.
2 American Cows.
2 American Steers.
1 Farm Wagon.
1 Cultivator.
1 Wire Horse Rake.
1 Buckeye Mower and Reaper.
1 Plow.
1 Large Iron Cauldron.

The above desirable ro be sold to the highest bidder, for United States gold coin. Ten per cent to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on delivery of the property.

☞ The flock of Sheep above described is pronounced by competent judges to be the best in the State. For years they received th First Premium at the State Agricultural Fair. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

3320 CHAS. H. ROSS, Receiver.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will alway be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

☞ The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suites of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
3 PROPRIETOR

Durability---Simplicity---Light Draft!!
THE WORLD MOWER AND REAPER!!!
The Most Perfect Harvesting Machine Ever Built.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

E. BALL AND COMPANY, CANTON OHIO.

THIS MACHINE is the Harvest-gathering of twenty years' experience in the manufacture of Agricultural Machinery, and takes rank with the PRINTING PRESS, ENGINE-LATHE, and LOCOMOTIVE, in the qualities of Precision, Staunchness and Durability.

ITS FOUNDATION IS A SINGLE PIECE OF SOLID IRON, of shape to resist all possible strains.

Its gearing is shaped to standard gauge, and each cog cut out of solid iron, with mathematical exactness.

The working parts are permanently fixed, and fully protected from water, dust, grass, and all other causes of disturbance.

By these means we reduce friction to the lowest point—stop the self-destruction common to all rough cast Machines—avoid breakages in harvest—secure easy draft and the same durability which pertains to cut gear in other kinds of machinery.

The "WORLD" has been tested four years, in the hands of the MOST INTELLIGENT AND RELIABLE FARMERS IN THE LAND, all of whom unite in declaring that, comparatively,

"THERE IS NO OTHER HARVESTER"

The "WORLD" is furnished as follows:—

AS A MOWER—TWO SIZES.

COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—DROPPER——TWO SIZES.

COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—HAND RAKE (SIDE DELIVERY) AND DROPPER—ONE SIZE.

All Combined Machines, have two CUTTER BARS. To those wishing to cut Flax or Hemp, a Knife specially adapted to this kind of work, is furnished with the Combined Machines.

The California Tornado Thresher and Seperator,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE PACIFIC COAST by

E. BALL AND COMPANY, CANTON, OHIO.

WHILE unequaled in point of Mechanical excellence, this Machine possesses the not less important merit of being built with the view of special adaptation to the needs of this Coast. In point of DURABILITY Capacity and Draft, the "TORNADO" stands, by common consent, at the head of the list of STANDARD THRESHERS AND SEPERATORS.

It is furnished with the improved CAREY, DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER, the excellencies of which are unquestioned.

For Prices and Complete Information, address, or Apply to

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.
Importers of Hardware, Agricultural Implements, and Miners Tools.

32-12, GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST, Nos. 3 and 5, Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Home Miscellany.

"KISS PAPA GOOD-NIGHT."

Rosy cheeks on snowy pillows
  Gently, gently pressed;
Little hands all day so busy,
  Folded to their rest;
All the mother's heart stirs in me,
  At the peaceful sight,
While their last words I remember,
  "Kiss papa good-night."

Tender white arms softly clinging
  In a sweet embrace;
Curls, and smiles, and dimples rippling
  O'er each baby face;
All their little fears and sorrows
  Are forgotten quite;
And I wait with their fond message,
  "Kiss papa good-night."

Touch them lightly, very lightly,
  O ye coming years;
Bring them all your smiles and gladness,
  Save them from your tears.
Praying thus, I sit beside them,
  In the waning light,
Waiting with their tender message,
  "Kiss papa good-night."

Brooklyn Union.

ANN HATHAWAY.

[These rythmatic puns are attributed to Shakspeare, and were originally addressed "To the Idol of my Eye and Delight of my Heart."]

Would ye be taught, ye feathered throng,
With love's sweet notes to grace your song,
To pierce the heart with thrilling lay,
Listen to mine, Ann Hathaway!
She hath a way to sing so clear,
Phœbus might wondering stop to hear.
To melt the sad, make blithe the gay,
And nature charm, Ann hath a way;
  She hath a way;
  Ann Hath a way;
To breathe delight, Ann hath a way.

When Envy's breath and rancorous tooth
Do soil and blite fair worth and truth,
And merit to distress betray,
To sooth the heart Ann hath a way.
She hath a way to chase despair—
To heal all grief, to cure all care,
Turn foulest night to fairest day,
Thou know'st, fond heart, Ann hath a way;
  She hath a way,
  Ann Hathaway;
To make grief bliss, Ann hath a way.

Talk not of gems, the orient list,
The diamond, topaz, amethyst,
The emerald mild, the ruby gay,
Talk of my gem, Ann Hathaway.
She hath a way, with her right eye,
Their various lustre to defy—
The jewels she, and the foil they,
So sweet to look Ann Hathaway;
  She hath a way,
  Ann Hathaway;
To shame bright gems, Ann hath a way.

But were it to my fancy given,
To rate her charms, I'd call them heaven;
For though a mortal made of clay,
Angels must love Ann Hathaway;
She hath a way so to control,
To rapture the imprisoned soul,
And sweetest heaven on earth display,
That to be heaven Ann hath a way;
  She hath a way,
  Ann Hathaway;
To be heaven's self Ann hath a way!

GETTING MARRIED.

A GIRL'S EXPLANATION OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

A great deal is said and written now-a-days of the reasons why young men are afraid to marry. The most frequent of these is, that the girls of this generation are too extravagant.

That we are extravagant I admit. But who makes us so? Did it ever occur to you that this outlay in dress is to please you? Is not the girl who makes a fine show, the most sought after? Of course there are exceptions—girls who do not care most of all for dress, and men who, in their admiration of ladies, look at something beyond this. But, after all, it is not the most common remark—"Is she not stylish?" What a fine appearance that girl makes;" and so it pleases their vanity to be the escort of such attractive ones.

For myself I dress rather plainly. Perhaps I could better afford to put on this style than many who assume it. But my taste does not so lead me; and then, too, knowing the sins which the love of dress will drive women to, I try in my humble way to set a better example.

Besides, I want my gentlemen friends to feel that one girl, and, if they will but see it, hundreds besides, do no care for dress for themselves. Ambitious parents desire, and short-sighted young men admire, and so often they appear frivolous, when really their thoughts are far beyond. And let me tell you how I am tried sometimes. To save the expense of a carriage for the opera, I don my lace bonnet and walking suit. Now, my friend sits beside me, and should be thinking: "This is a sensible girl. She comes to hear the music. I can afford to bring her several times for what a carriage would cost once for these butterfly women."

Ah, no, he does not look so far as this; but, whether he means the comparison or not, calls my attention to the most gaily attired ladies, saying admiringly, "How becoming that lady is dressed." "What an elegant costume Miss——— wears." I do not say to him what I am telling you; but I feel it all, and am almost resolved, the next time he invites me—if he does it again—to go to all this extravagance.

But so much show in a public place does not suit my taste, and then I do not wish to be one to frighten my friends from the holiest and best of earthly relations, the married life.

One thing more. We often hear young men say, "All that a girl wants is money; if a man has not that he may pass on." Very true of some girls; but is not the reverse as often true? These showy girls, whose parents spend their all to marry them off, are taken; while the true parents who wish their daughters to be chosen for their real worth, and conceal the possession of wealth, find for them a poor market.

I feel this subject keenly myself, for I have lost a valued friend. "Died?" No; that were not so hard. But he has gone; and in his first look I saw a resolve to bury the love which he dare not speak. A few hints thrown out convinced me that he felt his business would not warrant the luxury of a wife. And so he will go on in the loneliness of hotel life, while his heart yearns for the comforts and joys of home.

Oh! if I could have told him that he is more to me than gold; and that with his love I should be happy without much that a generous father now lavishes upon me. But he; he is proud, his wife must not work. She must be a lady, dress and be gay; and until he can afford this he will steel his heart against love.

Oh, friends, brothers, will you not think of this. Do not expect to commence life as your fathers leaves off. Only choose a wife with tastes congenial to your own; a happy spirit; prudent for the things of this life, and yet with aspirations beyond. Be willing to give up your own extravagances; and be proud of her not for "the outward adorning of putting on apparel, but for the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit." be not ashamed to be called poor. Care not for the world's opinion, but only for her whom your heart loves. And so the blessings of wife and children shall be yours and in the atmosphere of home your own character shall expand into all that is good, and pure, and noble.—*New York Independent.*

LADIES AND BABIES.

The everlasting beauties of all ages and all climes are three: the smile of a child, the song of the birds, and the brightness of flowers. But in a few days the flowers fade; in a single summer the birds cease to sing; but there is a loveliness in the face of childhood which survives the summer time, and extends through the long years, numbering a score, and then care or sickness, or depravity, or all of them, make lines, and creases, and crow-feet, to deepen, and lengthen, and widen, and waste the body, and shrivel up the heart; and sorrow, and grief, and disappointment wind up the sad history.

But I have seen as smooth a brow on eighty's face, and as sweet a smile, and as merry a twinkle of the eye, as ever lighted up the countenance of babe or youth. This is rare; it ought to be oftener, it would be always if we lived aright as to body and soul; and to bring this about, we must first begin with the body, before it is born—begin with the soul before it has a mundane existence.

A good step has been taken in this direction, and as was proper and right, a woman was in the case, by the name and title Mrs. Doctor Anne Dinsmore, in the establishment of a Ladies' Physiological and Sanitary Institute, to disseminate among women valuable physiological truths.

We call Boston in derision the Hub of the universe. But from that same Boston the glorious New England emanations come, modes of thought are developed, and practicalities are originated, which shoot out, and widen, and deepen, and make their everlasting impress upon the whole American mind. Boston, in more than one or two things has framed thoughts which have revolutionized the nation, which will shape the mind of the world.

In the case in hand Boston originated the idea a third of a century ago, and a society was formed in 1848, of which Mrs. W. R. Mayo was president, but it was organized amid the fierce opposition of the leading professions, and yet to-day it numbers over four hundred members. Such societies ought to be organized and to work in every part of the country, until every woman can be made to understand and to feel that its her duty to educate herself to all the duties of motherhood, and that these duties legitimately begin on the marriage day, when the soul-character of the future child begins to be molded, and when foundations can be laid which shall give vigor of body, strength of mind, and purity of heart, to mold the destinies of the unborn for time and for eternity. It is a most momentous subject whether a child shall be born mis-shaped in body, feeble in mind, depraved in heart; to live a life of sickness, and crime, and misery; or to be a healthful, happy, holy being; and to be young in heart and body and mind at fourscore, depends more than we are aware of on the parents themselves, upon their thoughts, and feelings, and habits of life, during "The first year of marriage," a pregnant theme for a book. To know how to begin married life well, to know, and see, and feel what an influence it has over the individuals themselves, to last to life's latest hour, to make it a voyage of sunshine or storm to the bridal pair, and of happiness or misery to those who may be born of them, these are questions upon which the society named at the head of this article has a most natural, direct, and practical bearing, and we heartily wish it and all like it a grand success.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Politeness is like an air-cushion—there may be nothing in it, but it eases jolts wonderfully.

THE FIRST REQUISITE.

It is a rare compliment to pay to any woman to say she is an excellent housekeeper. Solomon gives us in the last chapter of Proverbs the description of such a housekeeper, and the spirit of it is one that holds good in all ages.

The very first requisite of such a house mother, is that "she looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness." No house can thrive that is left all to the management of domestics.

"She that would thrive most prosperously, herself must every corner see." It is these little wastes that eat up the largest incomes, and one can see where the money goes. As soon as a housekeeper detects a leak in the ship, let her set to work to stop it. Make a point to save in that one thing, and she will have gone a long ways towards establishing a habit. Carefulness in one thing will lead to a similar prudence in others.—It will help to open one's eyes to what was once wasted. If, when the meat comes in, care is taken to cut off every particle of superfluous fat before it goes into the pot or oven, and then at once place this fat in a dripping-pan, with a little water in it, and also set it in the oven to try out the fat a valuable basin of drippings can be saved, and always had in readiness, which will be a great saving in the matter of butter and lard. The meat, too, will be greatly improved by having this fat take off before it is cooked. This one item would make dollars of difference in the expenditure of many families, if it were properly attended to.

A good housekeeper must be accomplished in the many little table arts, which go far towards making home attractive. A French cook can contrive a bountiful dinner out of the scraps of cold meat on a joint, a dish of stale bread, an egg or two, and a sixpence worth of vegetables. I have known many a thriftless woman throw as much into the swill barrel—women whose husbands worked hard to bring in the home supplies.

No wasteful woman, whether in high or low life, can be a good housekeeper—nor one that does not see to the ways of her house—however many helpers she may have to carry out her plans.—[*Corr. Country Gentleman.*

FLIES, OR BEES—WHICH?

I see a young man lounging about home, eating at his father's table, and housing his lazy head under the parental roof, when he ought to be at work earning manhood for himself, and I say, "He is only a grocery store fly, living on the sweetened products of another's toil—a consumer of fruits which he did not help to produce.

I see a lackadaisical young girl, who rises late, sighs away in languor her morning hours, betimes comes forth from an airing glittering with fashion's trappings, not one of which she has either earned or made—content to deck herself in that beauty which has been bought by the toil and care of other brains, and adjusted by the hands of hired skill, and we exclaim again, "Only the green and glitter of the thievish fly!"

And morally the community swarms with these flies which gather about the bad spots of life. They find sweet satisfaction in alighting upon the scandals, the abuses, the criminalities, the sore places of society, and we cry out, "Flies again!"

Now, while we cannot turn a grocery store fly into a bee, we do hold that it is quite possible to transform the *fly* character into the *bee* character.

Young and old may gather honey at every flight. Go into the library, and look at those volumes nodding towards you laden with beauty and hidden riches; draw them out by an industrious and meditating habit, and store us the results in the hive of memory. Go into society; stop buzzing out your own conceit; where you talk a minute, listen and think an hour, and you shall find every being you approach laden with honey for your profit. Go into the work and worry of the business world; stop that buzzing which heralds your own plans, and your own clatterings of unmeditated advice, suck down deep and touch those deep deposits which lie far within the surface success; draw our those secrets of the reticent, slow-talking giants of triumphs along the avennes of business, and you shall come back heavy-laden.—*New York Ledger.*

A BALL AT THE TUILERIES.

The *Gaulois* gives the following list of refreshments and beverages consumed at every ball in the Tuileries:

900 bottles Champagne, 400 do Bordeaux, 50, do Madeira, 1200 quarts of different syrup, 200 do iced coffee, 200 do of hot chocolate, 2000 do ice cream, 1200 do of punch, 200 do of tea, 3000 pieces of different kinds of cakes, 100 do large pies and pastry, 600 kilogrammes of meat, 100 large pâtés de foie gras, 200 chickens, 50 pheasants, 100 patridges, 12 large hams, 300 small birds 24 dishes of fish, 12 large dishes of jelly, 24 do of salad of vegetables, 16 do of Truffles, 20 beef tenderloins, 3000 small loafs of bread.

And all this in an hour or so.

Does that not remind one of the Lucullus dinner parties of the old Roman Empire?

A HAPPY BOY.

"I say, boy, why do you whistle so gaily?"

"Because I'm so happy, mister."

"What makes you so happy?"

"'Cause I've got a new shirt; look-a-here; ain't it nice?"

"It don't look very new. What is it made of?"

"Why, 'tis now, 'cause mam made it yesterday out of dad's old 'un!"

"And what was dad's old 'un made of?"

"Why, one of granny's old sheets, what her marm give her."

The merit of our actions consists not in doing extraordinary actions, but in doing ordinary actions well.

New Advertisements.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL

BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

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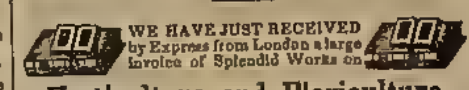

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works, or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

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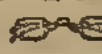

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71 No 205 Montgomery street, San Francisco

DOMESTIC POULTRY—PURE BLOOD,

Pigs, Dogs, Etc.

THOSE who desire to secure Pure Stock of Domestic Poultry are invited to visit our Poultry Yards, and see the varieties for themselves.

We have the following, raised by our ourselves, and guteed Pure Fowls:

LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE LEGHORNS, DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS,

—ALSO—

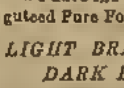
Aylesbury Ducks---Bronze Turkeys.

These Ducks and Turkeys are New Varieties of great excellence. The Turkeys are said to weigh 20 or 30 pounds each.

We have perfected arrangements abroad, so that we can supply any breed of Fowls, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Pigs, etc., or any kind of small Stock to be procured in the old States or Europe, and supply them at lowest terms.

Those in want of Stock that desire to procure the latest information about Domestic Ats, should Apply to

NICHOLS & WILLARD,
FRUIT VALE AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, CAL.



VERY CHOICE

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GRAY BRAHMAS, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock (Fowls of enormous size—10 to 14 pounds), and the French Table and Egg Fowls—Crove Cœur and Houdan—not a'c by railroad.

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ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC CO 31-1

NEW

Russian, Turkish & Roman

BATH HOUSE,

No 524 TO 528 PACIFIC STREET,

DR. ZEILE INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT his New Bath House is now open for the accommodation of patrons. Neither pains nor expense has been spared to make this the best and most commodious establishment of the kind, either in Europe or America.

Convenient and separate apartments are afforded in the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air, and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

Trained and polite attendants will use their best efforts to give complete satisfaction.

DR. ZEILE has also attached to his bathing establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms, where he will receive and entertain patients for treatment, who are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease. To secure this accommodation it will be always necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. 31-3

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA, which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5, and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, or any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men.*

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us.

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'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making Scrap Books, and now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish, just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in the collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds. In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we can offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

Miscellany.

A VISIT TO A CHINESE SILK FACTORY.

I directed my guide to take me into the silk-weaving streets. We soon entered them. I at once dismounted and made a careful observation of their *modus operandi* for the production of this renowned fabric of Oriental looms. All around me was silk, silk, nothing but silk. In small dark houses, little better than hovels, were seen people, chiefly women, dying this delicate textile. Outside, in little filthy yards and pig-styes, over the ground where the family swine were wallowing, were placed bamboo poles, whereon were hanging skeins of colored silk, just from the dye, and glowing with the most vivid hues, as they hung for drying in the sunshine over the loathsome pools below. I visited several of their weaving shops. They were quite similar to their dyeries and arrangements. I spent some time in examining one of the largest. It was, perhaps, one hundred feet long, and about sixteen feet wide. The walls were of coarse clay blocks, sundried, replaced by a single aperture for air or light, save at the front, which was entirely open the whole breadth of the building. The floor was simply of trodden clay, uneven and untidy. An aisle ran down the centre, just wide enough for one person to pass; on either side of this were ranged the several looms, and standing as close together as they could be placed.

Two or three persons were employed on the work of each loom. The looms are plain, common-looking affairs, almost precisely of the same kind as to appearance and mode of manipulation as were those upon which our grandmothers in Ohio used to weave the linsey-woolsey for the wear of us Western boys, when even the preacher was almost a stranger to broadcloth. Squatting myself down by one of these friendly-looking acquaintances of my boyhood, I leisurely watched the delicate and diligent manipulations of the weaver and his assistants, as their shuttles flew to and fro in the many mystery of figures and flowers that came gradually out larger and plainer upon the glowing surface of the gorgeous fabric which those skillful workmen were there creating under my eye. So complex were the movements of the men on these simple-looking machines, and so marvelously beautiful were the products resulting therefrom, that I gazed with unbounded amazement upon this work of silk-weaving as it progressed before me.

The weather being warm, and the shop crowded, the workmen were almost naked. My visit interested them manifestly, yet not a loom ceased its clicking, clacking noise, not a man left his employment to gaze; but I detected them giving furtive glances and exchanging mutual smiles among themselves at the curious stranger who had thus unceremoniously squatted himself down in their midst, by one of these humble-looking looms, on a common dirt floor, within homely clay walls, where, nevertheless, are produced those magnificent fabrics which for ages, and throughout the world, having been the pride of wealth, the envy of beauty, and the admiration and desire of loyalty. Far down, and nearly to the extreme limits of this long room, with a plain board counter, extending quite across the room. Behind it stood the proprietor of the factory, a smooth-faced, richly-clad Chinaman. Directly over him the building was unroofed, thereby affording a spacious sky-light; except this, window there was none. Through this sky-light, and down upon the counter below, the sunshine fell upon the finished work of this dingy, dirty, squalid-looking workshop. The proprietor was busy measuring off and packing up the products of his looms.

And, as the sunlight streamed full upon the gorgeous colors of those magnificent silks, satins, and brocades, which the proprietor was tossing about in billowy radiance, it seemed to my eyes as I stood far up in the feeble light of the centre of the room, as though he were tossing and toying with rainbows. From places so humble, and surroundings so squalid as this, came those royal fabrics which are to decorate palaces, and to adorn the persons of Princes and Monarchs of the earth."

IDLERS IN CALIFORNIA.

In proportion to its population, California contains a greater number of persons who make a living in a suspicious or openly dishonest way than any State in the Union. We include in the above list gamblers, thieves, "gentlemen" idlers, general city adventurers, who never work, but who sponge on their acquaintances by borrowing, or who pick up a precarious living from lunch-tables; politicians out of office, who take every opportunity of making speeches on the labor question, and who trade off their supposed influence with the working classes to the highest (and he need not be a very high) bidder. If these and other similar classes could be brought together, we would have a terrible army of leeches who prey upon the workers of the State. If they were all put to work, and if they earned but one dollar per day, the State would be annually enriched fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. It is certain that they sponge or steal much more than that amount each year from the producers. One of the most unpleasant features of idleness on this coast is the fact that young men are even more inclined to it than old ones. They have pet names for the various efforts they make to sneak and steal a living, around which they attempt to throw an air of good fellowship. The evil of idleness would be seriously crippled here, if industrious persons would steadily set their faces against giving money (under the pretended form of loans) to sponges. If St. Paul's injunction were obeyed in California, that he who will not work ought not to be allowed to eat, thousands in the State would go to bed with empty stomachs, and there would soon be a decided stirring-up among our chronic vampires.—*Carters Real Estate Circular.*

Miscellaneous.

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SAN FRANCISCO

PACKAGE EXPRESS COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

IS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING Passengers, Baggage, Packages, and Parcels from the different Railroad and Steamboat Lines, and delivering the same to any part of the City.

To our friends from the Country this system presents itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc. to our Messengers on the Cars and Boats and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Hackmen or Job Wagons.

The Street Cars run from all Depots to the different Hotels.

Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care will be promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid.

Mark Care of

"S. F. Package Express Company,"

Commissions for the purchase of goods in this City especially solicited, and articles forwarded as directed.

This Company commends itself to the General Public. The same system has been long in operation in Eastern Cities with great success.

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313 Montgomery St.

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T. A. MUDGE, Secy. and Treas.,
H. B MURRAY, Supt.

31-19

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER

Manufacturers AND Importers of

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WHIPS, COLLARS

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
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☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILLS Concord HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS remodeled and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

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Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,
Rare Kinds ROSES,
GERANIUMS,
HELIOTROPES,
FUCHIAS,

We have the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

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ENGRAVING

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23-19

Miscellaneous.

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We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

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EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

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PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,

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Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

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39-7

STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR STATE and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merit of the H. & L. AXLE GREASE over all imitators, have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their Premium, their article having stood the test for over fifteen years. They are now prepared to sell their well known Axle Grease at as low a price as any other in the market, New York and Chicago not excepted.

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Miscellaneous.

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....$1000,000 00
SURPLUS, ... 696,854 80
CASH ASSETS.....$1,696,854,80

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE:
OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND

INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
W. C. Ralston, A. L. Tubbs, Wm. Alvord, Jonathan Hunt, A. B. Forbes, A. G. Stiles, A. Seligman, L. B. Benchley, Wm. Sherman, L. Sachs, Jas. De Fremery, J. G. Stay, David Stern, D. O. Mills, I. Friedlander, Moses Heller, H. M. Newhall, G. T. Lawton, Myles D. Sweeny, Chas Mayne, E. L. Goldstein, J. O Earl, Lloyd Tevis, Thos. H. Selby, Adam Grant, Alpheus Bull, S. M. Wilson, D. J. Oliver, W. Scholle, Thos. Brown, Chas. Main, Chas. R. Peters, Oliver Eldridge, J. B. Roberts, J. C. Wilmerding, P. L. Weaver, Wm. Hooper, J. D Fry, A Hayward, T. L. Barker, Alex. Weill, Chas Meyer, Chas. E. McLane, M. Rosenbaum, A. J. Ralston, T. Lemmon Meyer, Geo. C. Hickox.

NEW YORK:
Louis McLane, Frederick Billings, James Lees, J. G. Kellogg, Wm. T. Coleman, Moses Ellis,

SACRAMENTO
Edgar Mills, C. W. Mowe, C. T. Wheeler.

MARYSVILLE:
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SAN JOSE:
E. McLaughlin.

PORTLAND, OREGON:
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VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
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Rates Equitable, Losses Paid Promptly in Gold.

Officers:

A. J. RALSTON, Sec'y, JONATHAN HUNT, Pres't.
WM. ALVORD, Vice Pres't.

H. H. BIGELOW, Gen'l Agent. A. BAIRD, Marine Sec'y.

1778

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum;

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
146 Natoma street, San Francisco.

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers

PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of aper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street

(304

Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre-emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. The three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give expree notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by EDITOR FARMER.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.

The Harvest Season is now with us, the Golden Grain is now fast falling before the sharp rapid flying teeth of the stately Mower or Header, and the full sacks of plump grain, can be seen in many a field, soon to be changed by our hard working Farmers for the golden coin, for which all mankind, (and womankind too,) so much covet.

Woodland, Yolo County, leads off this year with the first new wheat, 200 sacks coming to market to-day, being three days earlier than any crop for the last seven years. This wheat was a sample of 5000 sacks of medium quality, yet clean and good—$1,75 was refused, $1,85 being demanded.

We could fain hope that our Farmers will be wise this year. They only will be wise who having fair prices offered, accept and sell, for if they will read the reports from the grain growing region of the old states, & of all Europe they will find that the crops are good everywhere abroad and we know they are good here also.

We ask our Farmers to read carefully the letters we publish from Gilroy and from Anaheim as to the cause of "failure of crops."

Our wheat crop now promises well, and in despite of what they may say, we *guess*, we are confident the crop will be very large and will surprize all, by its quantity It will be larger than last year and will be better in quality.

The Barley, Corn, Oats, and Hay crops (this last cured well) will all be large and excellent, all promise good results.

Our Farmers should note that although the price of wheat has very materially advanced in Europe there is none going forward, why is this, are not those Telegraphic rates real?

Farmers, reflect! a good price at harvest is a certain thing, "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs	$1 30	@	₩ 1 50
do Extra	1 60	@	1 90
Barley, ₩ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 15
Barley, old, for brewing	1 20	@	1 25
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	1 75	@	2 00
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 60	@	1 95
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	1 40	@	1 65
Flour, Superfine, ₩ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
do Extra	4 75	@	5 75
Extra Family Flour	5 50	@	6 00
Oregon Superfine	4 50	@	5 25
do Extra for shipping	5 50	@	6 00
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 25
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 50
Bran ₩ ton	18 00	@	20 00
Middlings ₩ ton	25 00	@	27 50
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton		@	30 00
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Potatoes Humboldt	60	@	90
Potatoes, Bodega	55	@	75
Potatoes New	1 50	@	1 75
do sweet	1 75	@	2 10
Onions New Crop ₩ cwt.	1 25	@	1 50
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	13 00	@	17 50
Hay, ₩ ton, ordinary	10 00	@	12 00
Straw ₩ ton	7 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit Market will now soon make a new showing, and with new varieties of Fruits.

The first new Apples came to market this week and sold for one dollar per basket of 25 lbs. New Pears are also in market, and selling at 10 cts.,—the Early Madeline, Apricots grow better in quality.

Cherries are abundant, splendid and reasonable.—Strawberries falling away in quantity and quality, Raspberries coming in more abundantly—Blackberries also. The Fruit display improves,

Apples, ₩ box	1 25	@	4 50
Apples, new, ₩ lb	8	@	15
Pears, new, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Plums, ₩ lb	..	@	..
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₩ lb	—	@	—
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Apricots, ₩ lb	25	@	35
Cherries, ₩ lb	12	@	30
Muscat Grapes, ₩ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Native Grapes, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Melons, green flesh	15	@	25
Watermelons	30	@	50
Quinces, ₩ box	1 50	@	2 00
Figs, dried, ₩ lb	15	@	25
do Fresh, Malaga new, dry ₩ lb		@	35
Strawberries, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Raspberries, ₩ lb	25	@	40
Blackberries, wild ₩ lb	12	@	15
Gooseberries ₩ lb	12	@	15
Currants, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	1 00
Limes, ₩ doz	25	@	50
California Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
do Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	9 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb		@	35

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

We continue to notice better and better samples of Vegetables, Beets, Carrots, Parsneps and Salsify, show a better system of culture by their long tapering form and fine shape—this indicates deep and fine culture, where the roots are divided, or made blunt, or break off into various forms, it indicates shallow and coarse cultivation.

The market stands, show every needed luxury in the Vegetable line. Visitors from the East say they never saw such a display. Most of our Market *Garden Sass* is grown by foreigners, who by close and steady application, make the business pay well.

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	8	@	12
do green	12	@	15
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₩ doz	25	@	30
Brussell's sprouts, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Beets, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₩ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Cauliflower, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Cabbage, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Carots, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₩ dozen	1 00	@	—
Cress, ₩ doz bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Cranberries, ₩ gall		@	00
new crop, ₩ gal	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlic, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₩ lb new	6	@	8
Green Corn, new ₩ doz		@	50
Sugar Peas	8	@	8
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	25	@	37
do cultivated	75	@	00
Onions, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Horse-radish per lb	15	@	20
Okra, dried, ₩ lb	50	@	50
do green, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	1 50	@	2 00
do do new ₩ lb	3	@	4
do Sweet	3	@	3
Pumpkins	12	@	25
Parsnips, ₩ doz bunches	—	@	25
Parsley	—	@	25
Pickles per gallon	75	@	—
Rhubarb ₩ lb	0	@	6
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	—	@	25
do yellow	—	@	25
do black, ₩ bunch	—	@	25
Green Peppers ₩ lb	25	@	50
do Red	15	@	—
Squash, Summer	0	@	5
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String	12	@	15
Green Lima, shelled	—	@	8
Spinage, ₩ basket	25	@	50
Salsify, ₩ bunch	10	@	8
Turnips, ₩ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₩ lb	1 00	@	—
Garlic	12	@	15
Eschalot			25

FISH.

(U. S. Butt.)

The show of Fish is good, not so large as when Salmon run free, but the variety of sea fish is fine, and the show generally good and prices reasonable.

Salmon, ₩ lb	12	@	15
do smoked, new	15	@	—
do pickled, ₩ b		@	8
Salmon Trout	—	@	30
smelts		@	8
Perch		@	10
Rockfish		@	12
Codfish, dry		@	15½
Herring, fresh		@	—
do smoked ₩ 100		@	1 00
Tomcod	—	@	12
Sardines, fresh	—	@	10½
Solefish	—	@	37
Crabs large ₩ doz	—	@	1
do small		@	—
do soft	—	@	38
Terrapin, ₩ doz	3 00	@	4 00
Mackerel, pickled, each	20	@	25
do fresh	—	@	1 00
Shrimps, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass	25	@	rare
Halibut, rare	—	@	62
turgeon		@	5
Oysters, ₩	100	@	—
Lobsters, ₩ lb Eastern	—	@	37
Turbut	—	@	62
Pompono	—	@	1 50
Eels		@	—
King Fish		@	25

MEATS.

The solid meats are abundant, and prices of each and all much reduced within the last three months.—The market is rather overstocked with cattle and sheep while calves bring a good price.

Retail prices of meats vary but little—the display at our stalls is very good.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ lb	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	18	@	25
do corned	12	@	15
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ lb	12	@	15
do chops	12	@	15
Veal, ₩ lb	15	@	20
do cutlet	—	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	—
do leg	12	@	15
Lamb, ₩ lb	15	@	20
Beef's tongues, each	75	@	100
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@	15
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	—	@	18
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	—	@	—
Hams, California and Oregon	18	@	20
Cross' Sugar Cured		@	32
Choice Hams Duffield	—	@	30

POULTRY AND GAME.

The display of Poultry is good, and prices within the reach of all. Roast and broiled chickens, and chicken soup can be enjoyed by all—at moderate rates too.

Ducks, wild ₩ pair		@	
do tame "	3 00	@	—
do Mallard "		@	
do Teal, ₩ doz		@	
Geese wild, ₩ each		@	
do tame	2 00	@	2 50
Chickens, Young, each	62	@	75
Turkeys, ₩ lb	25	@	—
Hens, each	67	@	1 25
Snipe, ₩ doz		@	
do English		@	
Venison, ₩ lb		@	
Quails, ₩ doz		@	
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz		@	3 50
do wild	1 50	@	—
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame	50	@	1 00
do wild, per doz	—	@	—
Squirrel, ₩ pair	25	@	38

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₩ doz	8 00	@	8 50
Spring Chickens	5 00	@	7 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Ducks, tame, per ₩	8 00	@	9 00
do wild		@	
do Mallard		@	
English Snipe		@	
Geese, tame, per pair		@	
do wild ₩ doz		@	
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz		@	2 50
do wild	75	@	1 00
Quail, ₩ doz		@	
Venison		@	
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

The Butter and Cheese market may be said to be dull and overstocked, with prices down. The increased number of producers of Dairy stuff makes greater competition among the dealers.

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	30	@	—
do do packed	—	@	
do Oregon packed	—	@	
do Eastern		@	
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	—	@	40
Duck-eggs	—	@	35
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	35
Cheese, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Lard, Eastern	15	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb	—	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₩ lb	25	@	45
do do packed		@	—
do Eastern (new)		@	
Cheese, California	12	@	15
Eggs, ₩ doz	30	@	—
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	30	@	—
Lard, ₩ lb	15	@	16

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₩ cwt	3 50	@	4 50
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	6	@	10
Castor Beans ₩ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	8	@	15
do. Imported	20	@	25
Mustard Seed	4	@	6
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	6	@	8
Bees Wax	20		25

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Wool has nearly all come in and gone East at good rates.

Wool,	
do extra	16@18
Medium	18@22
do burry	10@12
Wool-sacks, new	8@10
do second hand	50@70
Potatoes Gunny Bags	38@39
Dry hides, ₩ lb	16@17
Green salted, ₩ lb	7½@8
Deer Skins	20@25
Sheep skins, wool on	30@50
do do plain	15@25
Goat skins, each	25@50
Refined Tallow	9@10

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	8	@	10 ₩ ℔
do. 2d do.	4	@	7c. "
do. 3d do.	4	@	6c. "
MUTTON—	5	@	6c. "
LAMB—	7	@	8c. "
PORK—undressed,	5	@	7c "
" dressed,	9	@	11 "
VEAL—	7	@	10 "

STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR STATE and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merit of the H. & L AXLE GREASE over all imitators, have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their Premium, their article having stood the test for over fifteen years. They are now prepared to sell their well known Axle Grease at as low a price as any other in the market, New York and Chicago not excepted

P. S.—To consumers—Don't trust to the iced covers ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE Manufactory, No. 144½ Natoma street. Depot No. 320 Jackson street.

32 18.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 per week and expenses, or allow a commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall Mich. 33 18.

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time Schedule, May 16, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Epress Train Daily	Hotel Monday Thurs'y	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	Lv	9.00 a m	6.00 a m	4.00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	8.35 "		3.25 "
Stockton	"	12.07 p m		8.15 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.50 p m	1.50 p m	10.00 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2.10 "	2.10 p m	9.00 a m
Junction	"	2.55 "		10.30 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		1.15 p m
Colfax	Lv	5.00 "		4.00 "
Cisco	"	9.00 "		8.45 "
Reno	"	1.15 a m	1.15 a m	5.45 a m
Wadsworth	"	2.50 "		9.45 "
Winnemucca	"	9.10 "		10.15 p m
Battle Mount'n	"	12.00 m		3.50 a m
Carlin	"	3.10 p m		10.00 "
Elko	"	4.40 "	4.40 p m	12.30 p m
Kelton	"	1.30 a m		7.45 a m
Corinne	"	4.52 "		2.50 p m
Ogden	Ar	6.00 a m	5.00 a m	5.00 "

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily.	Hotel Thurs'y Satur'y	Emigrant Daily
Ogden	Lv	6.00 p m	6.00 p m	5.00 p m
Corinne	"	7.16 "		7.35 "
Kelton	"	10.42 "		1.30 a m
Elko	"	8.45 a m	8.45 a m	7.15 p m
Carlin	"	10.15 "		9.45 "
Battle Moun'n	"	1.25 "		3.05 a m
Winnemucca	"	4.06 p m		9.00 "
Wadsworth	"	10.45 "		9.00 p m
Reno	"	1.00 a m	1.00 a m	11.30 "
Cisco	"	5.35 "		6.15 a m
Colfax	"	8.45 "		11.37 "
Marysville	"	4.00 p m		4.00 p m
Junction	"	10.30 a m		5.06 "
Sacramento	Ar	11.25 "	11.25 "	6.30 "
				Mail. Sunday excepted.
Sacramento	Lv	11.45 "	11.45 "	7.00 a m
Stockton	"	1.40 p m		8.45 "
San Jose	Ar	5.30 "		12.45 p m
Oakland	"	5.30 "		12.10 "
San Francisco	"	6.00 "	6.00 pm	12.40 "

Local Trains.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	FROM OAKLAND.	FROM BROOKLYN
a 6.50 A. M.	a 6.40 A. M	a 5.30 A M.
b 8.00 "	b 6.55 "	b 6.45 "
9.00 "	8.00 "	7.50 "
b 10.00 "	9.00 "	....
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6.30 "	5.20 "	6.10 "
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SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
a 7.20 A. M.	a 6.25 A. M.	a 4.30 A M.
c 9.00 "	a 7.35 "	a 7.00 "
ca 9.30 "	c 9.06 "	c 8.30 "
ca 11.30 "	a 9.36 "	a 9.00 "
a 1.30 P. M.	c 11.36 "	c 11.00 "
4.30 "	1.35 P. M	"
6.00 "	4.35 "	
	c 6.06 "	

a Sundays excepted. c Sundays only.
b To Oakland only. a To Alameda only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't. C. P. R. R.,
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REASONS WHY EVERY FARMER AND STOCK-RAISER SHOULD TAKE THE "CALIFORNIA FARMER"

—o—

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefitted* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and the Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by constant access to a "Home Journal."

6th. The *California Farmer* has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser forsixteen years steadily and is the *only Agricultural Journal in California.*

7th. The *California Farmer* contains the most important information relative to these interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The *California Farmer* contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The *California Farmer* contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Agriculture.

10th. The *California Farmer* is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all engaged in industrial pursuits, and of all good men.

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We desire to procure *Samples* of every variety of Grain, Grass, and every Cereal as well as *Samples of New Products*, and for these we shall be ready to reciprocate in any way desired. We will, pay for them, or bestow a full equivalent in some *new Seed or Plants* that may be desired.

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Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent to the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

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New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for the Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE.

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

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FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
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PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
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EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

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FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

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25	do	do do	5 00
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50 Packets Good Selected			5 00
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The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

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Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis. Anemones Ranunculus, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops, Very Choice Gladioli.

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

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Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
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Apples, Etc. Etc.

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PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

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WARREN & CO.,
Farmers' Headquarters. 320 Clay Street, up-stairs.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS!! 1870!!

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR

AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

"California Farmer."

With the New Volume in January we begin our SEVENTEENTH YEAR of LABOR with this Journal.

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The CALIFORNIA FARMER will club with the following Magazines and Journals, and furnish them for the year 1870 at the following rates.

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Any other Journal or Periodical desired we will furnish with the FARMER on the most liberal terms when desired.

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We call attention to the Premiums offered, and the Union of other Journals with ours.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,
320 *Clay St.*, San Francisco.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on THURSDAY August 25th, 1869

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments, Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of ten months, $[illegible]

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Varsi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

24-3 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President.

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Fine Homestead on the Mountains!

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Eldorado County, containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land, pleasantly situated, and with pleasant surroundings.

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the first floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort—Closets, Bath-room, Cellar under house, etc.

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The House and Grounds will be sold A GREAT BARGAIN if applied for immediately, and will cost for Less than the Cost of the Buildings!

Apply to Editor of FARMER. 334

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Herb Seeds.

Complete Collection of all kinds of HERB SEEDS of Superior Qualities.

For Sale "FARMER" OFFICE

CAREFUL DIRECTIONS.

We would most particularly desire our correspondents to be very careful in sending their Letters, Orders and Remittance to us, as there are several firms of Warren & Co. and unless the address is very plainly marked, mistakes will arise.

All Letters, Orders, Parcels, &c., intended for this office should be addressed WARREN & CO.,
California Farmer Office

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1870. NUMBER 22.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING

BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—No 220 Clay street (up stairs), below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

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☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & Co. PUBLISHERS.

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EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, May 21, 1870.

DISEASE OF SWINE, SHEEP, AND COWS.

Relative to the fact communicated in my last, of a herd of hogs having become delirious from feeding on green Buckwheat, some German Agriculturists and Chemists, think the cause must be found in insects which attack the plant, and add that the effect produced is not uncommon, it affects sheep as well as hogs, but strange, only those of a white color. Stupor, inflammation of the head, accompanied by pimples as large as peas, constituting the diagnosis of the malady.

Several Continental Agriculturists have observed that when sheep are transported by railway, from one kingdom to another, they exhibit symptoms of the scab. Some importers insist upon the wagons being washed with chloride of lime before putting the animals therein. When the disease appears, an almost perfect cure is effected by washing the sheep from head to foot—well rubbing in—with a wash composed of two parts of green soap and one of the flower of sulphur.

Aphthous fever, or thrush, has of late been very prevalent in France and Germany. The French "Vet," had been very successful in treating this very contagious, but not fatal malady, by washing the blisters when they appear at the mouth, or elsewhere, morning and evening, with a mixture of 3 ounces of phenic, or carbolic acid, in a quart of water, and disinfecting the shed with benzine. These gentlemen have also stated as their opinion that there is no danger in using the milk of cows so affected, or of consuming their flesh.

WAR OF AUTHORITIES.

Germany is at last at war with France. The celebrated French Agricultural Chemist, Georges Ville, claims to have been the discoverer of the mineral theory, which the Germans attribute, and fairly so, to Liebeg. Ville's theory is, that the plant only wants four substances—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and lime—that these minerals exist abundantly in nature, and can be prepared like a prescription—farm yard manure etc., being useless. Liebeg says, give to the soil what has been taken from it, Ville, apply exactly what the plant wants. The latter's theory has long ago been tried in Saxony, and since many years abandoned. The soil wants in addition, elements to react, as well as to nourish. The most general method in Germany for the employment of supplemental agents—is to daily sprinkle them over the manure heap—it is thus that salt, and superphosphate, are "dredged." In China, the soil receives faithfully back, what it has parted with, and in Saxony and Nassau, not to speak of other German districts, the produce of the soil has been doubled within the last fifteen years, by observing the practice of the Celestials, and the rational principles of Liebeg.

ARABS FOOD FOR HORSES.

The Arabs cultivate a shrub called "Carroubier," which the colonists find to be valuable adjunct in the feeding of horses and mules—five pounds of it with four of barley being the feed. The plant only flourishes in very strong soil and a dry climate. A shrub 20 feet high will cover a space 30 feet in diameter, and yield some 30 pounds of fruit. It is coming into use in France for finishing off the stock—many preferring it to barley.

In the allotment system of cultivation around the cities of France, the spade is nearly unknown—a mattock with a very short handle, being the instrument employed. In the case of potatoe planting, the manure being previously grubbed in, a circular trench is made and the seed sprouted in advance, deposited—as the plant grows, the earth is raked into the stem.

LABOR, ETC., ETC.

The average wages per day for a French Agricultural labor is 2½ francs—and the hours of effective work, ten. In June he toils 16 hours daily—less two for meals, the other months being in proportion. Sunday is paid for specially—four, being equal to two, week days.

Eastern Correspondence.

EMIGRANT INQUIRIES.

——, Ill, June 9th, 1870.

Warren & Co.:

Sirs—Find $1 00 for which send its worth of reading matter that will give us the best information of California. If you could send a map of California, showing the position of the towns and counties, it would be the best adapted to our wants, as we propose imigrating thither soon. Would you please send report of lumber market, also give us some idea of the value of city and village property—as we now live at Palatine, a thriving village, numbering about one thousand inhabitance, twenty-six miles Northwest of Chicago. We have a pretty place in a good situation, three-quarters of an acre of land, trees, shrubbery, &c. House contains three rooms above, six below. Our price for said place is sixteen hundred dollars. How does this compare with California property. Are there situations favorable for a mechanic? Would keeping private boarding-house be profitable? Is not the climate of the Southern part of California preferable to the Northern. Hoping to receive an answer soon.

I subscribe myself your friend,

* * *

P. S. Please state the wages which different mechanics receive, also the price of board,

* * *

[REPLY.]

[This is the style of many Letters daily received from various States, and our time will not allow us to go into detail, nor our purse give us means to send other than paper maps. We cheerfully send lots of papers—these will give the desired information.—ED. F.]

PROFITS OF CULTIVATION OF THE FOOTHILLS.

We clip the following from the *Carter's Real Estate Circular*, and ask our readers to note how the facts here stated agree with what has been published in the FARMER relative to the foothills and their value eight or ten years ago:

Since the *Circular* was first issued we have repeatedly taken occasion to call attention to the value of land in the foothills. Two or three years ago land there was displaced, but now it is known that the cultivation of grapes, fruit and wine in the foothills pays much better than grain growing in the valleys. Ten years hence the most prosperous tillers of the soil in this State will be those who own vineyards and orchards in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. There are thousands of acres of Government lands there which are open to pre-emption, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company has plenty more near the railroad line, which it is offering at low prices on easy terms. Despite these now well-known facts, hundreds of lazy fellows hang around San Francisco and whine for work, which they will not leave the enticements of the city to get. On the subject of the profits of cultivation in the foothills, a Placer county paper cites the case of a person who resides near Auburn. He has a vineyard and orchard of peaches, apples and pears, covering seven acres of ground, the soil of which most people would think too poor to justify the belief that it would produce grapes. The gross proceeds of his crop last year from the seven acres amounted to $2,100; cost of cultivation, picking and marketing, $250; net proceeds, $1,850. This is no exaggeration of the capacity of the foothills in Placer, or perhaps in the State. It has been generally believed that the want of water on the high lands or hills was a bar to the successful cultivation of the grape; but experience has proven that the grape will grow to the greatest perfection on hill tops and sides without irrigation, and that proper cultivation, by plowing and keeping the ground stirred is far better than irrigation, and produces a better yield and better quality. We give here some figures furnished by Mr. Reese of the average product of his vines, ascertained by actual weighing: Common Los Angeles, per vine, 30 pounds; White Syrian, 60; Muscat, 60; Malaga, 60; Black Zinfindell, 60; Eight hundred of these vines may be planted on an acre of ground, and estimating thirty pounds to the vine, at the age of five years—at one cent a pound—the product would be the almost incredible sum of $240 per acre. Does any one doubt that lands capable of producing so much are worth $2 50 per acre, or that they will not soon be in demand?

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

We copy a portion of the interesting debates held at the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, New York, recently. Our farmers will find matters of interest for them on various subjects.

As we have no Institute Farmer's Club in California, if our farmers will send us their communications we will establish a Farmer's Column in the FARMER, where every week they can discuss these matters, and thus draw out answers from others.

SPARE THE BIRDS.

Geo. J. Knight, of New York, forwarded some observations on the same phase of the subject, expressing the opinion that our feathered friends doubtless save and leave more and better fruit than we could get where they destroyed. He continued:

"I would say to all farmers, plant a few white mulberry trees for the birds, as well as for the chickens and the children. The trees are hardy, grow fast, and bear abundantly. I will give you my experience. During the *morus multicaulis* speculation I planted a lot of them. They soon became worthless. I saved some white mulberries near the carriage-house and granary. About the same time I planted a cherry orchard and a variety of plum-trees. They all flourished finely, and soon had fruit in great abundance. The mulberries were ripe about the same time with the cherries, and continued ripening until late in the Autumn. The birds were delighted with the white sweet fruit, and left the cherries untouched. Chickens and children loved them. My beautiful grove of forest trees surrounding my house was vocal with the feathered songsters. I would not allow any gun to be discharged near the house or grove. The birds became very tame—sometimes sit on the banisters of my piazza and sing cheerily and merrily within a few feet of me. Their tameness was pleasant to see—none to make them afraid. In process of time my mulberry trees interfered with my buildings, and I was forced, reluctantly, to cut them away. Soon my cherries became knotty, wormy, imperfect, and but few on the trees. The cherry trees and many of the plums evinced signs of decay; large, black balls or knots on the limbs of old and young trees. They are nearly all dead now, and very few birds to be found in the neighborhood. No cherries, no berries. This I believe to be the result of cutting away those splendid mulberries. I never saw an apple tree borer in my forty-five-year-old apple orchard until just before I sold my farm, four years ago, and after the mulberries were destroyed."

BOILING CATTLE—GREEN FOOD.

J. H. Curtis sent a communication which the Chair said contained more pages than it took to describe the creation of the world. He gave his experience as to raising of sweet corn for soiling. He spoke in praise of the remarks made on this subject at a previous session by F. D. Curtis, and gave some confirmatory items:

"Two years since I sowed one acre. The pasture began to dry up, and we never had such a drouth in this section, and about this time I began to feed the corn to my cows. It continued very dry until Winter, so much so that there was scarcely a green thing to be found in the pastures. My neighbor's cows that had no sowed corn to eat, were almost starving, and nearly dried up, while mine gave a good mess of milk and improved in flesh. There were several men of good judgment who estimated that one acre of sowed corn as being worth $75; and I am confident it was worth all of that to me. I would, therefore, say ist every dairyman, if the prospects are fair for a good season and plenty of feed, sow a good field of corn; it will not come amiss, and if the prospects are that we are likely to get a very dry season, sow double the quantity—at least one acre to every ten cows; for it is certainly the dairyman's antidote for short pastures, short crops of hay, and short pockets. The ground should be well manured if it is not already very rich. I generally sow as early as the 1st of June. If it is a dry season it is much better to sow early, so that the corn will get well started and shade the ground, and it will then stand quite a hard drouth. I always sow the large Western corn, as it will yield nearly double the quantity of feed that the smaller varieties will. If sowed broadcast, it requires from three to four bushels per acre; and if sowed with a drill, about half as much. I prefer sowing with a drill, for the reason that it takes so much less seed. A bushel and a half of seed will sow an acre in drills, from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and three inches in the rows. It is not much more that half the work to cut it than when sowed broadcast. There is no better crop to seed with than sowed corn. Some of the best meadows that I have got were seeded down with it; but perhaps it is not to be recommended, as it might interfere with the growth of the corn, but I think not much. I always feed it at night when I feed but once a day, as I can get the cows to eat so much extra after filling themselves pretty well in the pasture through the day, and always feed in the stalls, and then each cow can get what belongs to her. I see that some correspondents have had trouble in getting cows to eat it, but I have fed it several years, and never had a cow to refuse to eat it, and I never heard of such a thing before; and I think there is no crop that we raise here in Chautauqua tha pays as well, considering the expense of raising it, as sowed corn."

CATTLE DISEASE—FOOD, &c.

D. Harrington wants a remedy for "Red Murrain" on his cows.

A. B. CRANDALL—Lewis F. Allen, in his work on American cattle, states that purgative medicines are the best remedies, and he recommends a mixture, consisting of castor oil, six ounce; nitre, one ounce; Epsom salts four ounces, whey, or thin gruel, one quart. If this does not prove effectual, a drink may be administered, made of two ounces oil of turpentine, one ounce of alum, dissolved, and one ounce of terra japonica. Harris Lewis advises sulphur and salt, and another writer states that an experienced farmer gave half a pint of the juice of the white-blossomed nettle with excellent effect.

C. F. Peck of Ellsworth, Conn., desired to be informed if steaming hay for dairy cows will pay. Will steaming good hay increase the flow of milk?

J. B. LYMAN—I have heard a number of able discussions on this subject, and have asked many large dairymen the results of their experience. Good, sweet, early-cut upland meadow hay is as near being perfect cow food as anything you can get, and steaming makes it no better. But in feeding, all coarse, late-cut, dead-ripe grasses, and for straw and stalks, the testimony of hundreds of farmers is all one way—that it makes two tons go as far as three untreated.

SPARE THE CROWS.

L. A. Thomas of Dubuque, Iowa, would know "of what crimes and misdemeanors is the crow guilty, that he should be excluded from the provisions of a law protecting other birds? In the Spring plowing time, did those who object to them ever notice the great number of crows engaged among the fresh-turned furrows picking up something; and, when disturbed in one part of the field, flying off to another? What are they doing there? I once killed a crow thus engaged, just to find out what he was doing, and his craw was full of cutworms. The young crow is a most voracious eater. He will gulp down a good-sized lizard, frog or mouse, or any number of grubs, cutworms and caterpillars and instantly clamor for more. Thus he will continue to clamor and eat, and eat and clamor all the day long, and during the entire period of his young crowhood. Even in the night he will still clamor for food after having been gorged all the day. It is safe to estimate that the two parent birds will each make a trip for food once in four minutes; their joint arrivals being once in two minutes, each bearing upon an average, a half-dozen of these insects and vermin, which will make 180 per hour, or 2,858 in sixteen hours—about the length of time the crow works. I have seen a pair of crows destroy a caterpillar's nest of at least a thousand grubs in less than an hour. The crow and the blackbird are almost the only birds that will destroy the common caterpillar—the pest of the groves and the orchards—and yet they are more universally hated and execrated than all other birds, the hawk not excepted. I could never understand the reason for this universal hatred."

M. C Crapsey of Lockport, N. Y., stated that if you desire to benefit wheat, sow in the Autumn, soon after the seed is put in; if for clover, in the Spring, before the Spring rains are over, or else your plaster will fail to ward off the effects of the drouth. Plaster sown in dry time might as well or better be kept in the store-house, as it can in no possible manner assist the plant unless sown while the atmosphere is charged with moisture. This is my experience for fifty years, and has never failed once.

FORTUNE TO A WORTHY MAN.

Many of our readers will remember John C. Fall, one of the pioneers of Marysville, who is said to have been the first one to pitch a tent or build a house on the site now covered by our beautiful city, and who was at one time one of our prominent merchants. We are informed that he is now the sole owner of the Arizona mine in Humboldt, Nev., and that he is making a very satisfactory showing, financially. Last year he took out about $500,000, and expects to take out at least $1,000,000 the present year. He has from fifty to sixty men employed. How few of the old pioneers can make such a showing.

[We take the above from the Marysville *Appeal*, and rejoice to record the fact of Mr. Fall's good fortune. He deserves it, for he was ever liberal and ready to help the deserving. Fortune did frown on him and he suffered—now she smiles upon him, and we rejoice.

The rapid advance in former years of Marysville was chiefly indebted to the great energy of Mr. Fall.—ED F.]

WOMAN AS AN EARTH-DIGGER.

BY WEB FOOT, ESQ.

The best strain of blood known to flow through human veins, is that denominated the Anglo-Saxon, or what John Sands declared should be denominated the Anglo-Celt. The proof lies in what it has done. Blood tells in man, as in animals; and the Anglo-Saxon quality has proved its worth on a thousand battle-fields, physical and moral. England has been for centuries the best illustration of enlightened civilization, and has a character in this respect to lose which no other nation has. Whatever of like character the United States has to boast, can be fairly traced to the

MOTHERS.

It is a pity that for the want of proper attention, this current should grow less vigorous. Yet it is becoming so. It is becoming deficient in those elements which have hitherto given it world-wide renown. Can anything be done to renew it, revive it, give back to it its old fervor and force? I think there can. A plan for doing it is to improve the women, in whose veins this strain rests. I suggests this plan, because I believe that the females of the human family have more to do directly with the improvement or deterioration of offspring, than have the males.

It is a sad fact that the Anglo-Saxon women give evident signs of loss of power, or exhaustion of the peculiar constituent elements that made up the original stain of blood. They are fast coming to one of two conditions; inability to bear children, or ability to give birth only to children who are deficient in organic and vital force. It is said that the children born in New England, with perhaps the exception of the State of Maine, since the year 1835, are, as a whole, one or two sizes smaller, physically, when grown to full statures than were the generations which preceded them. The chief cause of this change is to be found in the want of care of the women by the men, as well as by themselves. Not the want of kid-glove attention nor of little petty regards, nor of respect in the way of gratifying whims, caprices, and weaknesses; but want of that care which gives vigor of body and magnetic power of the brain, whereby offsprings would be endowed with endurance and largeness of growth. Scarcely a woman, only now and then a man, knows how to relate a female human being to her material existence so as to increase her power to give birth to children who should be models of health, strength and beauty. Thousands of men know how to raise fine cattle, horse, sheep, swine, and fowls, who are as ignorant as idiots of the way to become the fathers of fine, beautiful formed children.

Of all the means which can be used to give strength, tone, power, and intrinsic force to the physical organization of the human being, working the soil is the best. It is better than mechanics; better than gymnastics; better than travel, though it be on foot; better than riding on horseback, or going to sea, or drinking the waters of medicinal springs. True, women are to be found in great numbers who are so sick as not to be able to dig the earth. These must avail themselves of other forms of labor in the open air. But where no special disease exists, but only want of constitutional force, of muscular power, as is the case with many women and grown up girls in this country, digging in the earth is the eminent remedy. However weak and ineffectual their first efforts might be, time and steady application would do wonders for them. Their bones would become solid, muscles wiry, tendons elastic, skin clear, blood flowing freely from center to extremity, brain vigorous, thoughts practical, habits simple, moral sense acute. Their capacities would be greatly enhanced, and should they have children, the probabilities that they would be healthy, great and good when they arrive at adult age, would be greatly increased.

Let every father who values his name and fame see to it that his daughters, as well as his sons, work the soil. Let every young woman who wishes to become worthy of her origin, of the country which gave her birth, of the age in which she lives, seek to secure the right and the freedom to work land.—*The Laws of Life.*

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

We have been favored with the address of A. S. Hallidie Esq., President of the Mechanics Institute delivered before that Association, June 2d. This address contains many important and valuable facts and statistics, and presents many important matters which it will be well for the members of that association to consider. Mr. Hallidie's address is a very valuable one, from which we shall soon take the opportunity to select subjects for our readers.

Having seen it reported that there will be a Mechanics Fair this Fall, we take this opportunity to say—there will be no Mechanics Fair in 1870—the great effort will be, to have an Exhibition in 1871 that shall surpass all others greatly, and make it if possible a National One.

Agriculture.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER TWENTY-TWO.

INSECTS—BIRDS.

If I were to estimate the average loss per annum of the Farmers of this country from Insects at $100,000 000 per annum, I should doubtless be far below the mark. The loss of Fruit alone by the devastations of insects, within a radius of fifty miles from this City, must amount in value to Millions. In my neighborhood, the Peach once flourished, but flourishes no more, and Cherries have been all but annihilated. Apples were till lately our most profitable and perhaps our most important product; but the worms take half our average crop and sadly damage what they do not utterly destroy. Plums we have ceased to grow or expect; our Pears are generally stung and often blighted; even the Currant has at last its fruit destroying worm. We must fight our paltry adversaries more efficiently, or allow them to drive us wholly from the field.

Now, I have no doubt that our best allies in this inglorious warfare are the Birds. They would save us, if we did not destroy them. The British plowman turning his sod with a myriad of crows, blackbirds, etc., chasing his steps and all but getting under his feet in their eager quest of grubs bugs, etc., is a spectacle, to be devoutly thankful for Whenever clouds of birds shall habitually darken our fields in May and (less notably) throughout the Summer months, we may reasonably hope to grow fair crops of our favorite Fruits from year to year, and realize that we owe them to the constant, and zealous, though not quite disinterested efforts of our friends, the Birds.

But I do not regard the ravages of Insects as entirely due to the reckless destruction and consequent scarcity of our Birds. I hold that their multiplication and their devastations are largely incited by the degeneracy of our plants caused by the badness of our culture. On this point, consider a statement made to me, some fifteen or twenty years ago, by the late Gov. Wm. F. Packer of Pennsylvania:

"I know (said Gov. P.) the narrow valley of a stream that runs into the west branch of the Susquehanna, which was cleared of the primitive forest some forty or fifty years since, and has ever since been alternately in tillage and grass. A road ran through the middle of it, dividing it into two narrow fields. A few years ago, this road was abandoned, and the whole of this little valley, including the road-way, thrown into a single field which was thereupon sown to wheat. At harvest time this remarkable phenomenon was presented: A good crop of sound grain on the strip four or five rods wide formerly covered by the road; while nearly every berry on either side of it was destroyed by the weevil or midge."

Now I do not infer from this fact that insect ravages are wholly due to our abuse and exhaustion of the soil. I presume that Wheat and other crops would be devastated by insects if there were no slovenly, niggard, exhausting tillage. But I do firmly hold that at least half our losses by insects would be precluded if our fields were habitually kept in better heart by deep culture, liberal fertilizing, and a judicious rotation of crops. I heard little of insect ravages in wheat) fields of Western New York throughout the first thirty years of this century; but, when crop after crop of Wheat had been taken from the same fields until they had been well nigh exhausted of their Wheat forming elements, we began to hear of the desolation wrought by insects; and those ravages increased in magnitude until Wheat culture had to be abandoned for years. I believe that we should have heard little of insects had Wheat been grown on those fields but one year in three since their redemption from the primal forest.

But, whatever might once have been, the Philistines are upon us. We are doomed, for at least a generation, to wage a relentless war against insects multiplied beyond reason by neglect and short coming of our predecessors. We are in like condition with the inhabitants of the British Isles a thousand years ago, whose forefathers had so long endured and so unskillfully resisted invasion and spoliation by the Northmen that they had come to be regarded as the sea kings' natural prey. For generations, it has been customary hereabout to slaughter without remorse the birds, and let caterpillars, worms, grasshoppers, etc., multiply and ravage unresisted. We must pay for past errors by present loss and years of extra effort. And, precisely because the task is so arduous, we ought to loose no time in addressing ourselves to its execution.

The first step to be taken is very simple. Let every Farmer who realizes the importance and beneficence of Birds, teach his own children and hirelings that, except the Hawk, they are to be spared, protected, kindly treated, and (when necessary) fed. They are to be valued and cherished as the voluntary police of our fields and gardens, constantly employed in fighting our battles against our ruthless foes. The boy who robs a bird's nest is robbing the Farmer of a part of his crops. He who traverses a farm shooting and mangling its feathered sentinels diminishes its future product of Grain and nearly destroys that of Fruit. The Farmer might as well consent that any strolling ruffian should shoot his Horse or his Cattle as his Birds. Begin at home to make this truth felt and respected, and it will be the easier to impress it also on your neighbors.

Next, there should be neighborhood or township associations for the protection of insect eating birds. We must not merely agree to let them live—we must cherish and protect them. I believe that very simple cups or bowls of cast iron, having each a hole in its center of a suitable size, that need not cost sixpence each, and could be fastened to the side of a tree with one nail lightly driven, would in time be adopted by many birds as nesting strongholds, whence they might laugh to scorn their predacious enemies. If every harmless bird could build its nest among us in a place where its eggs would be safe from hawks, crows, cats, boys, and other robbers, the number of such birds would quickly be doubled and soon quadrubled.

And we must summon the law to our aid.—Though law can do little or nothing against stealthy, skulking nest plunderers, it can help us materially in our warfare with the cowardly vagabonds who traverse our fields with musket or rifle blazing away at every unsuspecting robin or thrush that they can discover. Make it trespass, punishable with fine and imprisonment, to shoot on another's land without his express permission, and the cowardly massacres of the Farmers' humble allies would be checked at once, and, when public sentiment had been properly enlightened, might, in civilized regions, be arrested altogether.

MECHANICS AND FARMERS.

Several of the most influential newspapers published in our large cities are advising mechanics and others to leave their "over crowded trades and occupations" and seek homes of independence and prosperity in the West. Workingmen are told that hard work and a determination to "rough it a little at first" are the only requisites to the obtaining of this most desired object. Such statements seem pleasant and plausible on paper, but in a majority of instances they will be found to be difficult to substantiate in practice.

In farming, as in all other pursuits, in order to be successful, it is necessary to possess an ordinary knowledge of it. This can not be gained in a day, a month, or a year; it requires at least two years of constant study and practice. Those who have no knowledge of farming would infer from the articles contained in some of our city newspapers that a mechanic has only to go to the West, purchase one hundred and sixty acres of public land, put up a log house, by a yoke of oxen, a cow, some pigs, and a few chickens, to be on the high road to health, wealth, and happiness. It is not our intention to discourage young men and others who have been brought up in cities, and who have no regular employment, from adopting the life of a Western farmer. Nor is it our desire to discourage those who think they love farming and feel that they can be successful at nothing else. All such ought to go West and earn a farm if they can.

In all cities there is a large class of men who have regular callings or trades, by which they are enabled to make a comfortable livelihood, but who are dissatisfied, and feel that they would like to change their employment. They do not know exactly what change they want, but they want a change of some sort or other. Many of them are advanced in years, have families depending upon them for support, and probably as the result of many years of toil and economy, have a few hundred dollars in a savings bank, or perhaps own a house and lot. It is upon the minds of this class of men that these flaming and exaggerated descriptions of Western farming have the greatest effect, and their influence often causes serious consequences. Many a well-to-do mechanic has gone to the West with sanguine hopes of success as a farmer, and has returned to his trade poor and penniless, and with perhaps a vacant chair around his fireside, caused by an unhealthy location in the Western climate. It is well ascertained that farming pays a lesser rate of interest on the money and labor invested than any other business. Search the history of those who have fine farms, and it will be found that a majority of them have been purchased by money made in some other business, or that they have been inherited from relatives of a previous generation. Henry Ward Beecher and Horace Greeley are strong advocates of the adoption of farming by city people, but it is well known that they expended hundreds and thousands of dollars before they made a cent by agriculture; and it is very questionable whether they would be the owners of fine farms to-day, if they had depended upon the profits of farming to acquire them.

Farming has its advantages, but they are usually on the side of those who have had long experience in its details. They alone are competent judges of the quality of land, whether it is poor or rich, and suitable for this or that crop. They alone can determine whether the price asked per acre is just, and what stock is profitable and what unprofitable—the healthy or unhealthiness of the chosen locality, and much other information which it takes time to acquire, and which it is necessary to have in order to carry the avocation of farming to a paying and successful termination can only be acquired by long experience. Before the mechanic or other city worker undertakes to go farming in the West, let him consider well his circumstances and prospects at home, and then, if after a careful consideration, he determines to venture for success on a farm in the West, let him do as Grant told Sheridan to do in the Shenandoah Valley, and as Sheridan *did* do—"Go in and win."—*The Technologist.*

Those persons who wish to give correct views of our State and its resources, a correct market report of all the products, should send the FARMER regularly to their friends.

DIME NOVELS.

A certain minister of the Methodist church has a son, who returned from school a few months since with a report of scholarship below the average.

"Well" said his father, "You've fallen behind this month, have you?"

"How did that happen?"

"Don't know, sir."

The father knew, if the son did not. He had observed a number of Dime Novels scattered about the house; but had not thought it worth his while to say anything until a fitting opportunity should offer itself. A basket of apples stood upon the floor. And he said: "Empty out those apples, and take the basket and bring it to me half full of chips."

Suspecting nothing the son obeyed.

"And now," he continued; "put those apples back into the basket."

When half of the apples were replaced the son said:

"Father, they roll off. I can't put in any more."

"Put 'em in, I tell you."

"But, father, I can't put them in."

"Put them in?" No, of course you can't put them in. Do you expect to fill a basket half full of chips and then fill it with apples? You said, you didn't know why you fell behind at school, and I will tell you. Your mind is like that basket. It will no thold more than so much. And here you've been, the past month, filling it up with 'cheap dirt—DIME NOVELS.

The boy turned on his heel, whistled and said, "whew! I see the point."

Not a Dime Novel has been seen in the house from that day to this.

SAVE THE BEES.

The following epitaph, taken from a German work, might properly be placed over every pit of brimstoned bees:

HERE RESTS,
Cut off from useful labor,
A Colony of
INDUSTRIOUS BEES,
BARBARLY MURDERED
By Its
UNGRATEFUL AND IGNORANT
OWNER.

Killing bees for their honey was, unquestionably, an invention of the dark ages, when the human family had lost—in Apiarian pursuits, as well as in other things—the skill of former ages.

In the times of Aristotle, Varro, Columella and Pliny, such a barbarous practice did not exist.—[*Langstroth on Honey Bee.*

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 21 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock are—and to sudden changes of weather or over-driving] it is equal

For MILCH COWS particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the meal of bran, chops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($35 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $49 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in Boston, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

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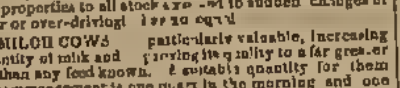

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NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, Portland.

THE BUCKEYE FOR 1870!
THE MOST COMPLETE MACHINE MADE, WHETHER AS A
MOWER, REAPER, or SELF-RAKING REAPER.

For TEN YEARS in California, as at the East, the BUCKEYE is acknowledged A HEADER SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MACHINE!

SALES EACH YEAR CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
Five Thousand Farmers in California have Used them, and Pronounce them the BEST Machines in the Market.

We offer the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER to Farmers with the utmost confidence knowing they are Superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented.

They have been Thoroughly Tested in California for Three Years, and give the Utmost Satisfaction

SOLE AGENTS FOR C. AULTMAN & CO'S. CELEBRATED
SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER!

Also the Genuine
HAINES HEADER.
Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois. Also
Hollingworth's Wheel Horse-Rake,
(The most Improved Rake in Use,) And a complete stock of
Agricultural Implements and Hardware.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
26 and 28 Park Place,
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Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.
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WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED
Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. C. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,
"Farmer Office," 220 Clay Street, up stairs

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced
THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,
and to which was awarded by the Committee
THE FIRST PREMIUM,
Is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the
CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

RANDALL'S
GREAT SHEEP BOOK

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF
The Practical Shepherd"
Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express charges paid, $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office,
WARREN & CO.

TRUE'S
IMPROVED
POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adopted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops those pieces in the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over the ground that can be plowed

No intelligent farmer can [illegible] that as to the ease with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatos in a day, is of inestimable value because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all summer and FALL in which to cultivate and dig

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to the owner for attention to his other spring work, which would otherwise be overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Instrument, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at reception.

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H. S. BURR,
(Successor to TESSMORE MAYES)
DEALER IN
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IMPROVED STOCK.
Premium Chester White Swine.
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BEST IN THE COUNTRY.
Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular.
THOMAS B. SMITH & Co, Plantsville Conn.

Horticulture.

STRAWBERRIES.

ITS INSECT ENEMIES.

The insect enemies of the strawberry are few in number, but some of them are very malevolent and destructive. Chief among them I place the larva of the May beetle, or dor-bug, *Phyllophaga Quercus*, whose ravages are sometimes most disheartening. This, sometimes known as the white grub and sometimes incorrectly called by Farmers the potato worm, but not to be confounded with the true potato worm, which is the larva of a sphinx, is about an inch and a half long, three eighths of an inch in diameter, with a brownish-red head.—It is occasionally found in ordinary garden soil, and its presence is made known by the leaves of a strawberry vine wilting down, when on pulling it gently the whole plant comes up, the root being eaten completely off. But it abounds in old grass land and pastures.

Vines planted on such land recently ploughed will in one case out of a hundred thrive and do well, but the chances are, that every one will be killed by the white grub. I manured thoroughly and ploughed up last spring a little more than an acre of pasture land, and set out upon it about twenty thousand choice strawberry plants, a large percentage of them being of the President Wilder variety. The vines took root and began to grow, and some of them had begun to send out runners, when the grub attacked them, and made clean work of the whole field, devouring almost every plant. The field was kept clean by constant hoeing, and I attempted to dig out the grubs, as some of the vines were new and valuable; but I was obliged to abandon this plan as equally ineffectual and expensive.

It is always safer to raise one or two hoed crops on land intended for strawberries, as the May beetle seldom lays eggs in ploughed soil, choosing grass land where the larvæ will be protected from birds. These offensive grubs live chiefly upon grass roots, and in some places devour them so completely that if two parallel lines be cut in the turf, the sod between them may be rolled up like a carpet.

Where only a few grubs show signs of their presence in well established beds of strawberries, they must be at once dug out and killed. They can be found early in the morning, close under the plant they have ruined; but as it grows warmer they burrow down in the soil to a depth of eight or ten inches, so that an unsuccessful search is frequently made for them by those who do not know their habits. Skunks are very fond of white grubs, and dig them out and eat them with avidity.

There is another white grub, resembling this one, but of a lighter color, and somewhat bluish shade, found usually under old manure heaps. It is the larva of a dung beetle,—the *Scarabæus retusus* of Say,—but whether it is destructive or not I have no means of knowing. I have found them in great numbers in old hot beds in the middle of a vegetable garden, but never saw any injury done to plants that could be traced to their presence.

The rose bug (*Melolontha subspinosa*) is not too dainty to despise strawberry leaves, when roses and grape blossoms are not at hand. They invaded a strawberry plantation of mine last year in vast numbers, and destroyed half the foliage of the plants, leaving only the skeleton of the leaves. I killed an immense number by hand picking, finding sometimes as many as thirty-eight on a single leaf; but I did not prevent their doing great injury. I count them second only to the white grub in power of mischief.

In the case above cited the rose bugs seemed to come from a piece of woods on the west of the strawberry field, and they are noticeably more active in a bright, hot day than in a dull one. I have noticed, late in the afternoon, the air alive with rose bugs the moment the sun has shone out after a cloudy day, while before that hardly one was to be seen.

I presume there is no means of destroying these pests, except by hand picking, and burning or scalding. The novice who has secured a rose bug should adopt no halfway measures, but should have evidence of the bug's actual death. I heard last season of a vigneron in a neighboring town who picked from his vines in blossom time about two quarts of rose bugs, which he carefully buried, stamping the earth firm over them. The next morning he found, to his horror, that each bug had bored his way to the upper air, and sailed off to fresh woods and pastures new.

Cut worms, the larvæ of various Agrotides, sometimes attack the strawberry. I have, however, lost but few from their ravages. Their presence is indicated by the wilting of the leaves; and the only thing to do is to dig the worms out and smash them. If one is not found near the plant he has cut off, search must be made about the roots of the next.

The wire worm (*Julus*) is said to be sometimes destructive to the strawberry, but I have never seen any vines injured by it. Deep and clean cultivation would perhaps be the best remedy.—Common ants sometimes swarm upon the berries, but may be disposed of by pouring hot water into their hills.

I have seen a small green worm upon strawberry vines; the same I presume, as that described by Fuller in his Manual; but I never found more than half a dozen, and they did but little harm.—If they should appear in large numbers I should try sprinkling with lime or ashes. A scattering of guano on the damp leaves might perhaps annoy them.

Ashes is also a useful means of assailing the *aphis*, or plant louse, which sometimes congregate upon the roots of strawberry vines in light soils.

Some tender kinds of strawberries are subject, in our climate, to sun scald, and have consequently unhealthy foliage; but, generally speaking, the strawberry is singularly free from disease. A sudden cold rain will sometimes cause the blossoms to blight, and the over ripe fruit will mould on the vines in damp weather; but a strawberry bed is never at the mercy of any scourge like those that so often threaten, and which not seldom ruin, a wheatfield, a vineyard, or potato plantation.—[*J. M. Merrick Jr.*

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

CONDITI N

—OF THE—

PACIFIC

INSURANCE. COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends $693,854 80.

Loans on first Mortgages..... & Estimated value premises Mortgaged $1,620,250		$562,486 61
Buildings on premises insured for.....325,600		
Loans on collateral		494,509 00
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is $808,977		
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000.....		150,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank.....		41,872 90
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York.....		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued.....		146,920 73
State and Federal stamps on hand.....		4,297 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets.....		146,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1 696,854 80

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	381,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,.....	391,013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 52
Amount received from rents.....	10,967 00
Total.....	$1,184,223 54

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,237 26
Amount paid for marine losses.....	41 374 87
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,619 96
Paid for commissions to agents.....	109,765,57
State and Federal taxes.....	42,045 53
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payment	117,550 79
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000 00
	$1,039,694 08
Net amount fire risks written during the year.....	$53,759,781 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year	33,429,228 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869.....	$46,282,301 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869.....	2,971,987 00

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 33-4.

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men*.

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us.

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS.

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making Scrap Books, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds. In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these, we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

LITHOGRAPHING.

MAP-MAKING, Plans, Bonds, Certificates, Bill-Heads, &c. The best work at the lowest rates at

BANCROFT'S,
Market Street.
33 19

Miscellaneous.

13 FIRST PREMIUMS.

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES.

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867-8

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868,

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-13. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

RAISIN,

And other choice

GRAPE CUTTINGS.

ALSO

WINES AND BRANDIES

Of the choicest variety on hand and

FOR SALE.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY State Agricultural Society, 1867,

TO THE

Natoma Vineyards

BEN. N. BUGBEY, Proprietor.

Postoffice address Folsom, Cal. 28-2

C. CROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

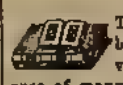
NEW STRAWBERRIES.

THE GOLDEN QUEEN,
THE GREEN PROLIFIC,
PEABODY'S PROLIFIC,
DR. NICAISE,
EARLY SCARLET,
AGRICULTURIST,
AND JUCUNDA.

For Sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50

For Sale at the Farmer Office,

WARREN & CO.

VERY CHOICE

Domestic Poultry,

POULTRY, EGGS FOR HATCHING, ETC.

—o:o—

GRAY BRAHMAS, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock (Fowls of enormous size—10 to 14 pounds), and the French Table and Egg Fowls—Creve Cœur and Houdan not to's by railroad.

C. CARROLL LORING, Importer,
BOSTON, MASS.

NEW SEEDS.

1st Conover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers, extra sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for successive planting.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION*, Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the FARMER OFFICE.

ALSIKE CLOVER—LAWN GRASS.

This valuable Clover so highly esteemed abroad can be had at our Office.

Also English Lawn Grasses of best kinds at FARMER OFFICE.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASSES, OR SORGHUM, In Ten Hours, without using drugs. For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Grosvenor, Geneva.

Miscellaneous.

LAKE

VINEYARD WINE

COMPANY.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world.

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co

Corner Sansome and Jackson Streets,

May 1st, 1869 San Francisco.
32-1

Blackberries, Raspberries

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,
WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRIES,
BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES,
DAVISON THORNLESS RASPBERRIES,

—ALSO—

STRAWBERRIES

Of all the choice kinds. For sale by

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT,

CHEAP,

and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING OUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

33-1 Proprietors.

Valuable Patents

FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics' to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

Something New.

Two Million Copies of the Annual SHAKSPERIAN ALMANAC for 1870, will be given away, and in order that the distribution may be made as rapidly as possible, I should deem it a favor to send, pre-paid, ten or fifteen copies to any person who will judiciously distribute them in his locality. One of its features are he Seven A [illegible]'s Life, Illustrated in a masterly manner Address, DR. O PHELPS BROWN.

33-7. No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

FRESH ALFALFA.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year. Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, (up-stairs.)

Young Man Wanted.

We want a smart and active young man from 12 to 16 years of age, to attend Reading Room and Museum, Mailing Papers, etc.

None need to apply who cannot bring the best testimonials of character and ability. Must be a good penman and quick at figures.

To such a young man an opportunity of advancement will be given.

A young man whose parents or friends reside in the city would be preferred.

Apply at our office only between 4 and 6 P. M.

RAMIE SEED, PURE & FRESH.

We have the GENUINE FRESH RAMIE SEED, in Packages, for sale only in small parcels neatly done up for mailing.

Packages $1, each.

At the FARMER OFFICE!

Miscellaneous.

SUGAR CANE AND SORGHUM MILLS. Evaporators and Horse-Power embodying all the recent improvements, and taking the lead of every kind in market. Manufactured by GEO. L. SQUIER & BRO., Buffalo, N. Y. Either Sugar or Sorgum Manuals for 1870 sent free. 33-13

TREES.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

1870.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Orders for large or small quantities promptly filled. Packing performed in the most skillful and thorough manner.

SMALL PARCELS FORWARDED BY MAIL WHEN DESIRED.

Nurserymen and Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent, prepaid, on receipt of stamps, as follows:

No. 1—Fruits, 10c. No 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No. 3.—Green-house, 5 No. 4—Wholesale, Free.

Address—

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
33-11 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BOUND VOLUMES FARMER

Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $3 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and invaluable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and how cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

JUST RECEIVED—GOOD THINGS.

WE have received the following, which are among the good and rare things needed;

Fresh Cranberry Plants

(The Large Bell Variety,)

Ramie Seed, Fresh,

WATERMELON. CANTELOUPE,

AND

MUSKMELLON SEEDS,

EXTRA QUALITIES,)

Flower Seeds, Choice,

MIXED LAWN-GRASS, ETC.

For sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

Advertising Abroad!

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural Men, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTIONS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt

WARREN & CO., Edit. and Prop'rs.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING JUNE, 16, 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the Farmer Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the California Farmer, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half those rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with his paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

(Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* to our *Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.)

Very important and very valuable information will be found in the "Greeley Essay" this week. We hope every Farmer in our State will read Essay No. 23.

Our European Letter will be found full of interest to our readers.

Our Lady readers will find something that will deeply interest them in our "Home Department" this week—Womans Independence.

We have letters from "Minerva Glen," also from "Philmore," for our next issue, received too late for this week.

Acknowledgements.

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

New Grass.

We are indebted to Hon. S. B Axtell for kind favors, and recently for parcels of the new Grass Seed Imported for the Agricultural Department at Washington.

This new Grass comes to us bearing the name of *Serradella*—we shall carefully plant and test its value.

We return thanks to the Secretary of State Agricultural Society at Sacramento, for the Society's Reports of 1868 and 1869, which we shall examine and report upon.

The Census.

We spoke of the Census *three weeks since*; we are highly gratified to learn by documents courteously presented us by Marshal Morris, that the *present Census taking* will be most careful and complete, and will embrace all the objects of interest and value in our State. We shall speak of it further soon.

Grand Billiard Rooms.

We acknowledge complimentary cards to the opening service of the magnificent Billiard Rooms of the "Lick House." Messrs. Lewis & Woodward, Proprietors. We regret our inability to attend, as we know it to be one of the finest Billiard Rooms in America.

OUR NEXT NUMBER

A FEW DAYS REST.

It has always been our custom to reserve for ourselves the Holidays of the year, Thanksgiving, Fast Day, Fourth of July and Christmas. But as our *Governor* gave us no period of rest by appointing a *Fast Day* we lost our rest then, and now comes the *Battle of Bunker Hill*, and the happy visit of our *Boston Horticultural Friends*, and with the desire to meet them and enjoy their visit, we shall take our *rest week now*, so that we may enjoy their coming and pay each visitor the respect and honor we feel for them, and be refreshed by their coming for more labor, and to this purpose we give our rest from usual labor, so that we may have more valuable reports to make.

Our next number will therefore be Thursday, 30th June, with interesting Reports on Horticulture and our Eastern visitors.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC., BY MAIL.

The following are the rates by Law:

For all parcels of *four ounces*.....	2 cts.
" " *eight ounces*.....	4 "
" *one pound parcels*.....	8 "
" *four pound* "	32 "

No parcels to be above *four pounds*.

All parcels should be carefully done up and sealed.

PIONEERS OF SCIENCE.

HORTICULTURAL VISITORS.

For about one year the earnest friends of Horticulture and Agriculture have been wishfully looking forward to the time when they could greet with heart and hand, the Great Apostle and Leader of Horticulture in the United States, Hon Marshall P. Wilder. A name that is identified with the History of this science the world over, and whose presence and labors have been prominent in our National and State Exhibitions of Horticulture for the last Forty Years. Therefore we may truly say Marshall P. Wilder is the Venerable, and all will say the Honored Apostle of Horticulture.

We append a brief letter we received the present week, just on the eve of the departure of Mr. Wilder and his co-laborers in Horticulture from the East.

His letter reads, Boston, June 6, 1870.

Mr Dear Sir:

Our party will leave Omaha on the 16th, for San Francisco. We shall have with us Downing, Barry, Ellwanger, and other Horticulturists, with Ladies.

Yours as ever,
Marshall P. Wilder.

To Col. Warren.

This announcement we know will be hailed with joy by every warm hearted friend of Horticulture and Agriculture, for no one man in the United States has done more or shown greater devotion to these great pursuits than President Wilder, who is now, and has been for years, the Head of our National Pomological Society, and as its President has led it on with his earnest spirit and teachings, with the generous co-operation of others, several who now come with him, to its present high standing and influence.

The name of Marshall P. Wilder, therefore need only to be announced, for many thousands to recall his great and noble efforts to the cause he so dearly cherishes and for which he comes to the Pacific Shores with his friends, that he and they may take full cognizance of the vast wealth that is here unfolding in our Orchards, Vineyards, Grain-fields and Flower Gardens.

Mr. Wilder himself, has been most fortunate in the production of new varieties of Fruits and Flowers of many and rare kinds, all of which have added to his name and fame, great credit and honor.

The famed Camellias "Wilderii," named for himself, as the grower of this rare flower, while he was President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and also "Mrs. Abby Wilder," another very beautiful Camellia, both named by the above named Society. These with the "Wilder Pear," and the "Wilder Strawberry," just now made known, are among some of the results of a life labor in this cause.

But it is not our purpose to eulogize by these remarks, they are cited that we may briefly make known to those who know him not, a little of the great good he has done, and which is a matter of history now.

With Mr. Wilder comes men identified also with the same great cause, each prominent men, men that have done a world of good by their labors, which are also a matter of history.

Downing! That is a name that is indeed bright with honor on the pages of the Horticulture of our country, and the present visitor is one of the same family on whose shoulders the Mantle of the Elder Downing now rests, and we are glad to say he keeps the Ermine Robe faithfully pure and wears it most worthily.

Barry! Another name too, identified with the Literature of Horticulture, (from New York,) in Barry's Fruit Book—and many works and writings that have reflected great credit upon him as the author.

Ellwanger! The world wide Nurseryman of Rochester, N. Y., whose hundreds of acres of Nurseries can truly be said to be the largest and most extensive, and most complete of any in the United States. Long years of practical experience places him at the very head of the Nurserymen of our Country.

These are the men named that comes to us—these and others, with their *Companions de' Voyage* to see for themselves the wonders of this country called

GARDEN OF THE WORLD.

We hail them now as we write in the name of all on the Pacific Coast, who love Horticultural Science. We hail them with a hearty, earnest and Sincere Welcome, as they are now coming over the "Great Highway of our God," foretold in the Sacred Volume.

We hope soon to greet them, for as we this day (the 16th) write, we receive the following message by the Telegraph wires.

Omaha, 16, 1870.

Col. Warren, Editor Cal. Farmer.

Your Telegram received, will leave here at 4 o'clock P. M.

Marshall P. Wilder.

The Electric message now assures us that soon we shall meet face to face the men whom thousands will gladly greet.

"THE LADIES COME WITH US."

This was the closing words of Mr. Wilder, it will be remembered in his letter one year ago, when speaking of his intended visit here with his friends.

This is as it always should be in all such journies to scenes of interest and grandeur Woman should be the companion of man, for they by their quick perception, are more certain to recognize and to point out the "Beauty spots in every Landscape," in the same spirit with which intelligent Woman ever gives to social converse and intercourse, the best influences, those that elevate and purify, giving to life those blending harmonies that make life worth possessing.

With all the friends of Mr. Wilder we rejoice to anticipate his coming, and to know we shall see him, hear him and receive his aid to advance the Horticultural interest of the Pacific Coast, for it is to be hoped from the position he occupies in the Agricultural College of Massachusetts, as well as other Institutions, that our people will hear from him by some Public Addresses at fitting opportunities whereby we shall have the benefit of the experience of his long and useful life.

It is the happy anticipations of many warm friends of President Wilder that they may have the pleasure of greeting him and his able friends upon the Mountains, as they come to us over the Summit.

No greater pleasure could be given,
Than to meet them, there so near to Heaven.
Tho' brief our time, tho' short be hours,
We'll greet them with our Fruits and Flowers.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

June 17, 1775.

This memorably day will shine upon us with the morrows sun, not the day of blood of olden times, but the day of Peace, the result of that Baptismal Water of Freedom shed on that memorable field in olden times.

We rejoice to know that the day is to be commemorated. It is a day never to be forgotten by the Sons of the Pilgrims, or by their descendants. If there be a single living creature who claims to be American, and who fails to remember the past history of our country, its cost of Blood and Treasure in order that Liberty and Freedom should prevail, that creature is unworthy the blessing of Liberty and Freedom, for he does not value his Heritage.

We often fear we are degenerating as we see *these days*, like the one named—these *Landmarks* of our Country's history, past without a due remembrance and a tear of gratitude for those who so freely poured out their blood, that we their descendants might live in a

Land of Freedom.

CALIFORNIA MARBLE vs ITALIAN MARBLE.

"That which is far fetched is *always dear*."—This old proverb we think is often found to be sadly true.

We recently noticed the sale of the famed Carrari Marble Quarry to an American, for a large sum.

We do not remember the name of the purchaser, only the fact of the sale of this Quarry, which we think can be equalled by our own purely white, and perfect Marble from the "Indian Diggings," owned by the Messrs Aiken & Co., Marble Works of Sacramento. And here we can say if any person wishes to see samples of this excellent mine at Indian Diggings go to this firm.

The Sales Rooms of Messrs Aiken & Co., at Sacramento shows some very splendid Marble, and their work is also very superior.

GREAT WOOLEN EXHIBITIONS.

OHIO AND INDIANA.

This Autumn there will be two great and grand Exhibitions of Woolen Manufactures—one at Cincinnati, Ohio, and one at Indianapolis, Indiana.—Of both these Exhibitions we spoke fully last week, urging our Manufacturers and Producers to send on samples to each of these grand shows, as this would make our State and its products better known.

To advance these interests and these Exhibitions, and to awaken a better interest here among our own people, and place before them, these advantages, we have continued the card of the great Exhibition at Cincinnati, and hope good will accrue to all for what we voluntarily do in this matter.

EXTRA NUMBERS.

We make it one of our plans in the dissemination of such agricultural information as we deem of particular importance and value, to issue and send out hundreds or thousands of Extra Copies of our Journal, we send them broadcast, freighted as we hope with seeds of truth that may accomplish great good.

Of such editions we mail copies to active, prominent and influential men everywhere, and to Postmasters, ask them each and all to *read* and pass to others that the greatest good may be done.

The present number of the Farmer contains much that we trust will prove of value to the reader, and we hope many who read will co-operate with us in our work, and extend the influence of our Journal.

Those persons who wish to give correct views of our State and its resources, a correct market report of all the products, should send the Farmer regularly to their friends.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE REPORTS.

We are desirous of procuring from the several Agricultural Colleges of our country a list of all their officers, the Professors, Teachers and Reports of their condition and progress, and we shall be greatly indebted to the Secretaries of these Institutions if they will aid us in collecting a history of their *Rise and Progress*. We will cheerfully reciprocate the favor in any way in our power.

Look to your Vineyards.

Now is the time to watch the vineyards and be prepared to ward off the attack of the "Mildew," "Thrip," or any evil to the vine; also to watch its growth, and *nip out* all fine lateral branches above the fruit; the judicious pruning, enlarges the crop, and secures a better quality of fruit also.

NEW AND RARE FRUITS.

The *Gardner's Monthly* of Philadelphia, gives the following:

New Apples.—Almost every agricultural paper has now its drawings and descriptions of new apples. Though anxious to make the *Monthly* a record of Horticultural progress, it is nearly impossible to keep up.

In the *Rural New Yorker*, the following have recently been named: Quaker Beauty, Oct. and Nov.; Hesper's Blush, Oct., Nov.; Beecher's Sweet, Oct., Nov.; Stewart's Sweet, Oct., Nov.; Pride of Minneapolis, Pride of the Prairie, Honey Sweet, Coral, Peffer's No. 1, Winter Gem, Busby's Early, Aug.; Parry's White, Aug., Sept.; Orange Pippin, Sept.; Olime's Codlin; Newville, Dec. to Feb.; Prolific Blush, Aug., Sept.; Cone, July, Aug.; Potter's Early, July, Aug.

Some of these are crabs. They are all good kinds and worthy of attention.

Nicanor Strawberry.—A Boston letter says: "The only Strawberry I had freely in bloom on the first of May, was the Nicanor, which shows it to be a very early sort, supposing that early blooming and early fruiting go along together."

NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

Double Lilac.—Amongst the new plants we have seen this year likely to prove desirable is the Double Lilac. It is about the same color as the common purple—perhaps a shade paler. In common with most double flowered plants the growth is not so vigorous as the single flowered kinds The bush is more compact, which give it a distinct habit. We have no doubt it will become popular.

Lilium Longiflorum Alba-marginatum.—This interesting new Lily has been recently imported from Japan. The leaves have a distinct and even narrow border of white, which adds considerably to the interest of the plant, while the habit of growth is similar to that of *L. longiflorum*, and the flowers also are pure white, as in that species. It forms a very pretty and desirable novelty amongst Japan Lilies.—*Bull's New Plants.*

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO., FURRITURE WAREHOUSE.

A VALUABLE TABLE.

Table Mountain has been productive of Gold, is a *rich* place, Table Rock at "Niagara" was an inspiration point of *Beauty*, now gone forever, and an *Editor's Table* is generally a very overloaded place, where riches in thought and beauty of conception, often pays for the *overload* it bears, but thanks to Messrs. Geo. O. Whitney & Co, they have by their excellent foresight and their good taste, have invented and imported a splendid style of Table—just right for an *Editor's Table*, and also for a Ladies Boudoir Table, a beautiful Black Walnut Table, having a series of compartments for letters, stationery, &c., just what an Editor wants, and just right for a lady's boudoir, where a *Sewing Table* and *Writing Table* is combined for convenience and comfort.

It will be seen that Messrs. Whitney & Co, have lately added to their warehouses the large Rooms, once occupied by Stringer & Co., and thus making a very spacious frontage and Display Rooms where their new and rich Furniture lately arrived can be seen to advantage.

FROM LOS ANGLES NEWS.

Great Fishing.

A party returned yesterday morning from the San Gabriel Canon after a brief fishing trip, having caught upwards of 800 of the speckled beauties. They declare that trout fishing degenerated from sport to hard work, so numerous and hungry were the fish. Some were seventeen inches long.

Deep Well.

An artesian well now boring at Wilmington by A. E. Putney, is down 240 feet and no water yet. This is one of the deepest ever bored in this valley.

Look to your Orchard Trees.

Our orchardists are too neglectful of their orchard trees, many are not pruned at all, the whole strength allowed to go to making wood instead of fruit. Fruit growers should *summer-prune* their fruit trees as well as their grapevines—shorten all bearing branches—*thumb prune* all the young wood before the bearing spurs.

Vegetable Growing.

It is a great pity that so many of our farmers who have plenty of land yet never a vegetable scarcely on their own tables. Even their potatoes they purchase in the market, and as to green peas and beans, tomatoes or sweet corn, melons and cucumbers they are never seen on their tables save as a luxury, while for the want of them, and the cost of producing by labor, they loose in health, strength, and expence in medicine and doctor's bills, ten times the amount.

Insurance.

Farmers are your Buildings all insured? If not, do not sleep another night until they are fully covered by a Policy of Insurance. Then your property and that of your family and their Home, and interests are protected.

H. H. Bigelow Esq., the General Agent of this Company is one of the most experienced consulting Agents on this coast.

No one should rest until their property is fully covered by Insurance in a solid company. The Dry Season is upon us—and danger all around us. See Pacific Insurance Companies Report—Insure there for safety.

Pumps—Irrigation.

We have so often spoken of the importance of water for stock, that we again reiterate it as equally, and in many cases more important than water for Irrigation. And one of the very best Pumps for Stock men, is the Gaines Pump, for sale by Messrs Linforth, Kellogg & Co., on Front St.—Our Farmers should have this Pump for their Stock yards. Send for Catalogues.

COATES BROTHERS' WOOL CIRCULAR.

Philadelphia, June 1st, 1870.

As the new clip of wool will soon be ready for sale, farmers generally are desirous of knowing what they are likely to realize. At this early period, however, it is difficult to form a decided opinion, owing to the continued dull state of trade which has prevailed throughout all the Eastern markets for an unusually long period. Should this depressed state of business continue into the fall, we cannot reasonably look for higher prices in the Eastern markets than have ruled during the past season, and many manufacturers, who may have stocks of goods on hand, or who have had their stock closed out at unremunerative prices, will not be in a hurry, and their agents out west to pay even the same figures that they were obliged to pay last year; especially as there is yet considerable old wool on hand in the Eastern markets, that can be had relatively cheaper than the prices that have been obtained in the country.

Most manufacturers also prefer the old wool at the same price as there is always much less loss from shrinkage, and until the stock in the east is closed out manufacturers must see more difference in price between east and west than there was last year, to induce them to enter the market early. But as the wool in most parts of the country was nearly all sold out last year at good prices, farmers will naturally expect about the same this season, and many of them may not be disposed to accept lower figures, until they find that the buyers do not rush forward as eagerly as usual. Should, however, there be a revival in business with a prospect of better prices for the fall trade, manufacturers will of course be more inclined to pay the growers satisfactory prices for their wool.

The present prospect for good crops throughout the country is the most encouraging feature, on which to base hopes for an improved fall trade that may warrant both farmers and manufacturers in anticipating a general improvement in prices resulting to their mutual benefit. The great ease in the money market, and the low rates of interest now ruling in all the Eastern cities will probably in some measure tend to prevent very low prices—although of itself it may not immediately enhance either the price of wool or woolen goods.

The sales for the month, of Domestic Fleece, Tub-washed and Pulled Wools, foot up about 1,197,600 lbs within the range of 48 to 51 for Fleece, 43 to 53 for Tub-washed, and 38 to 40 for Pulled.

TUB-WASHED.

Fine, well washed.....	$ 53 @ 55
Medium, well washed.....	50 @ 52
Fair Ordinary.....	48 @ 50
Low or Burry.....	45 @ 48

DOMESTIC PULLED.

City Merino Pulled, Long.....	$ 38 @ 42
City Merino Short.....	39 @ 41
City No. 1 Pulled.....	40 @ 43
Lambs' Pulled.....	36 @ 38

CALIFORNIA.

Fine Unwashed Fleeces.....	$ 30 @ 32
Medium Unwashed Fleeces.....	30 @ 32
Common Unwashed Fleeces.....	27 @ 30

COATES BROTHERS,

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts having had the question of Woman Suffrage before them for some time with a proposed question to amend the Constitution of the State, so as to make it a Constitutional right, have by the vote of the Legislature, decided 133 against to 68 for it, being nearly 2 to 1 against woman suffrage.

This vote will surprize many, as it has been said of that State, as goes old Massachusetts so goes the Union.

THE FENIAN RAID.

"The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse."

We do not wish to speak disparingly of any effort made for true freedom; but we do think that these raids should be frowned down by all men of sense, and by all men who desire a stable government.

When it can be easily be seen by the "Sons of Erin" that they labor at so great odds, and against a Government that is so strong, it is most unfortunate that human life should be thus wasted for it can result in nothing else in such hopeless efforts and with such material.

Sale of valuable Sheep.

We call the special attention of our Sheep men to the very valuable Flock of Sheep advertised in our columns this week. They are the very finest flock ever offered for sale on this Coast, and presents an opportunity to purchase rarely offered.

This very large and most superior lot of Sheep to be thus sold at Public Auction, should attract people from all parts of the State and Oregon, for those who are in the business have never yet had so excellent an opportunity to secure good stock, the very best, as the one now offered. Terms, &c., we hope they will not forget. (See Advertisement).

BILLS SENT OUT.

We would call the especial attention of those who receive Bills from this office for dues to the Farmer, that as we are now approaching the close of a volume, (Our Thirty-third Volume,) we must ask those who receive these bills to favor them an immediate response.

It is always the most unpleasant duty we have to perform, but simple justice to ourselves demands that we should speak plain. It is very easy for all to *remit promptly*, and thus make our work light and pleasant.

We now say to those who receive Bills, we ask their *prompt* attention and prompt remittance, that will save us the trouble and expense of other modes of collection to which we must resort if this plan is not sufficient, for it is but right that these bills should be paid cheerfully and promptly.

We have many names we honor, each time we write them, for they are our allies and our friends, they aid us in our work. There are other names which—which—are not so pleasant when we write them.

Reader! to which list do you belong? If the latter, change it we beseech you, and you and ourselves will both feel better.

CINCINNATI
Industrial Exposition.

CHARLES F. WILSTACH, Pres.

J. H. Lawe, J. Kirby, } Vice Pres. H. A. V. Post, Tr. A. L. Frazer, Sec.

COMMITTEES.

Chamber of Commerce.
Abner L. Frazer, S. F. Covington, J. H. Lawe, C. H. Gould, Jacob Elias.

Ohio Mechanics' Institute.
Chas. F. Wilstach, Hugh McCollam, Jas. Dale. Thos. Gilpin, P. P. Lane.

Board of Trade.
A. T. Goshorn, Josiah Kirby, H. A. V. Post. W. H. Blymyer, D. B. Pierson.

The Board of Managers of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition take pleasure in announcing that an Exhibition of Manufactures, Products and Arts, will be opened in Cincinnati, commencing Wednesday, September 21, 1870.

On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, under whose joint auspices the Exposition will be held, we cordially invite Manufacturers, Mechanics, Agents, Inventors, and others, to contribute specimens of their skill, ingenuity, and taste to this Grand Exposition, and make it a true index of civilization.

It is the earnest desire of the Managers to make this Exposition of Art and Industry superior, in point of attraction and practical benefit to all concerned, to any display of a similar nature which has ever been held in this country. therefore call upon all who are interested in the success, prosperity, and continued improvement o our domestic industry, to cooperate in an united effort to make this Exposition a grand success.

Seems almost unnecessary to present any arguments to show the great advantages of these periodical Expositions; all are alike interested in their success and maintainance; and the experience of past Exhibitions in all parts of the world, furnishes the most conclusive evidence of their great value as a stimulus to Art and Mechanism] They may be regarded as a direct incentive to emulation on the part of every artisan and producer, which will invariably be followed by a corresponding increase in prosperity; and in view of which we confidently anticipate a generous response and a hearty co-operation from all.

In order to give accommodations which will be commensurate with the demands that will assuredly be made upon us, we will erect a commodious Exhibition Building, upon a scale far exceeding anything of the kind yet erected for a similar purpose.

Steam power will be provided, that Machinery of all kinds may be seen in actual operation, displaying the advantages and capabilities of various machines under one view, and thus testing the invention or workmanship of the various machines in the most perfect and interesting manner.

Exhibitors from different sections will find Cincinnati the most favorable location in the West. Our noble River, and the different Railroads that radiate from the city in all directions, afford ample facilities for the transportation of articles.

We again, therefore, invite them to use this Exposition as a valuable means of introducing their productions, assuring them that they will here find a generous competition and an appreciating public.

The Exhibition is not intended to be in the least degree exclusive as regards the character of the articles to be exhibited. We hope to see Art and Mechanism fully represented in all its various branches; also, the products of the Soil and the Mine. And we also trust that the Ladies will grace our Exhibition, not only with their presence, but also with an appropriate display of their handiwork. A Committee of Ladies, auxiliary to the Exhibition Committee, will be appointed in due time, who will take especial charge of such handiwork and see to its proper arrangement for exhibition, and also to the appointment of judges in that Department.

The most ample arrangements will be made with the various Railroads, Steamboats, and other lines, to transport visitors and articles intended for the Exposition at the most favorable rates, full particulars of which will shortly be published.

In conducting the Exposition, the Board of Managers pledge themselves to exert the utmost diligence and care to satisfy both depositors and visitors.

The Premiums and Awards will be of the most ample character, both in number and quality.

It is very desirable that all parties intending to contribute to this Exposition, should give early notice of articles, amount and kind of space required.

Any information will be promptly given by addressing the "Secretary of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition," who will furnish the Rules and Regulations, and also blank Applications for Space.

CHAS. F. WILSTACH, Pres't.
Abner L. Frazer, Sec'y.

N. B.—The Rules and Regulations for this Grand Exhibition, can be seen and explained, and all needed information had at the California Farmer Office.

Agents Wanted.

We want good Agents for every County in the State to canvass for this Journal.

We wish to employ good, smart, capable, intelligent men—those who have common sense views upon the Value of our Agricultural Interests.

To persons of general information, and of active habits and courteous manners, a very liberal salary can be earned.

None need apply who cannot bring undoubted references. Apply to

EDITOR FARMER.

Six Months of 50 Cts. Six Months for 50 Cents

Farmer's and Stock Breeder's Attention!

OVER 200 PAGES
OF
Reading Matter for 50 Cents,
THE
AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.

A large and Handsome Illustrated Monthly, containing 32 to 40 large Double Column Pages, filled with *Original* matter from the *ablest* writers in the country, on the various subjects connected with Farming, Stock Breeding, Wool Growing, Dairying, Poultry Keeping, &c., &c. Bound in handsomely tinted Covers, and as it has a VETERINARY DEPARTMENT under the charge of one of the ablest Professors in the United States, who answers through the JOURNAL, *free of charge* all questions relating to Sick, Injured Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry, it makes a very valuable work for reference, and is almost an indispensible companion to all interested in STOCK BREEDING The low price at which it is published ($1 00 a year) brings it within reach of all, while the splendid inducements offered to *Agents* and Premiums to Subscribers make it to the interest to every Farmer and Stock Breeder to extend its circulation. *Send Stamp for a Specimen Copy*, large Illustrated Show Bill and Premium List. Get up a Club and obtain one of the many Premiums offered, consisting of Pure Blood Chester White Pigs, Short-Horn, Alderney, Ayrshire and Devon Calves, Southdown, Cotswold and Merino Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Pure Bred Poultry, Norway Oats, Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Pianos, Watches, Silver Ware, Books, &c. Specimen free.

Address N. P. BOYER & Co., Publishers, Parksburg, Chester Co., Pa.

33.19

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE

LARGEST STOCK

—AND—

Best Assortment

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost.

33-4. 2

CRANBERRY PLANTS, CRAFTING WAX, OIL PACKING PAPER

CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts per 100—$4 00 per 1,000—postage paid. The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Bell, Large Mottled Bell, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle, Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runners and bearers; best adapted with the Bell variety for Upland Culture. For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc., enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts. for "Cranberry Culturist."

Grafting Wax

Of Superior Quality, in Small Packages for use.

OIL PACKING PAPER,

For Mailing and Packing Plants; a heavier article for covering Hot-beds, Manufactured and for Sale by

F. TROWBRIDGE,
Milford, Conn.

33-8.

WHAT EVERY FARMER WANTS.

ROGER'S ORIGINAL HARPOON
Horse Hay Fork, IMPROVED.

Greatest Record in the History of Agricultural Implements.

Thirteen [13] First Premium during the Fall of 1869, at NINE different State Fairs, were awarded our unloading apparatus. NINE upon Roger's Original Harpoon Horse Hay Fork, Improved, and FOUR upon Veills' Stacker, in addition, by Executive Committees. Models, Diplomas and Honorable Mentions. Successful at every Trial and Exhibition by actual test in competion with the leading articles of their class, which must be conclusive that our goods possess more than ordinary merit to command honors of this nature These facts, together with the endorsements of the most scientific Farmers and Hay Dealers in the Country; also practical illustrations for depositing hay in mow or on stack, are fully set forth in our Pamphlets, furnished free upon application to

ROGERS & NELLIS, Props., Pittsburg, Pa.

N B. For sale at the Farmer Office.

33 16

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET.

SAN JOSE, CAL

☞ This HOTEL has been fitted and furnished with refrence to the real Comfort and Enjoyment of Guests and the traveller who seeks a Home, Quiet, and Rest.—To this end no pains or expense will be spared.

33-6. J. M. STAPLES & SONS, Proprietors

STILL TRIUMPHANT!!

THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS OF OUR STATE and Mechanics' Fair, aware of the superior merit of the H. & L AXLE GREASE over all imitators, have again awarded HUCKS & LAMBERT their Premium, their article having stood the test for over fifteen years. They are now prepared to sell their well known Axle Grease at as low a price as any other in the market, New York and Chicago not excepted.

P. S.—To consumers—Don't trust to the red cover; ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE GREASE [illegible]ory, No. 144] Natoma street. Depot No. 320 Jackson street. 32 18.

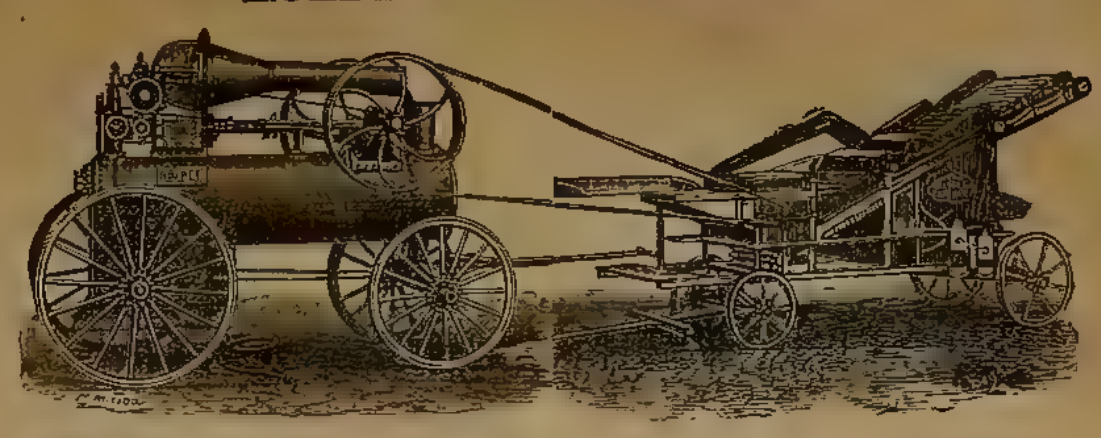
LITHOGRAPHING.

MAP-MAKING, Plans, Bonds, Certificates, Bill-Heads, &c The best work at the lowest rates at

BANCROFT'S,
Market Street

31-19

"HOADLEY" "RUSSELL!"



HOADLEY'S IMPROVED THRESHING ENGINES!!

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED SEPARATORS!!

CONSTITUTING PERFECTION IN THRESHING GRAIN!!!

THESE MACHINES are now so completely constructed as to render them the very "NE PLUS ULTRA" of ENGINES and SEPARATORS for the Farming community of California.

THE ATTENTION of the FARMING community and the public generally is called to the GREAT IMPROVEMENTS on the above make of Engines and Separators, which are surpassed by none for threshing grain, and are specially adapted to the use of Farmers.

Improvements on Russell's Separator.

THE SEPARATOR has been increased six inches in width, the sieves being much enlarged, to correspond; the 33 inch Cylinder now having a 40 inch Sieve, being six inches larger than the old style; and the 36 inch Cylinder Sieve has been increased six inches, and is now 48 inches, which greatly enhances the capacity of the Machines.

HAINES' HEADERS
With Doane's Adjustable Reel.

IN OFFERING these SUPERIOR HEADERS to the Farming Community of California, we can safely say that we have now brought the HEADING MACHINE to as near perfection as is possible.

THE MOST USEFUL IMPROVEMENT YET MADE.

WHICH is a simple arrangement for Raising and Lowering the Reel some 18 inches, so as to enable the REEL to reach lodged grain, different lengths of stalks, and to be used in windy weather without stopping the Machine, and the consequent loss of time and labor in adjusting the old style Stationary Reel, which took some FIFTEEN MINUTES. The belts are always of the right length, and you can adjust the Reel to any grain with the greatest ease,

AND WITHOUT LOSING A MINUTE'S TIME!

THE GREAT point in our New Headers will commend itself to all purchasers, and no other Headers will be used when the great merits of this improvement are known.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are Cautioned not to infringe upon our Patent Adjustable Reel Headers, as they will be prosecuted.

FOR SALE BY OWNER OF PATENT AND MANUFACTURER.

WOODS Improved Prize Mower—Folding Bar: As now made, this is the best and Cheapest MOWER used on the Pacific Coast.
KIRBY SELF RAKE REAPER, is unsurpassable in its work.
KIRBY MOWERS—two Sizes, Greatly Improved.
HEADER WAGONS—Thimble Skein, with and without fifth wheel, do., do., with Screw Hubs,—Mill Machinery, Engines, and Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Pipe and Nails.

33 8. TREADWELL & CO., San Francisco, Marysville, and Sacramento, Cal.

PUBLIC SALE.

SHEEP! SHEEP! SHEEP!

AUCTION SALE

Of Thoroughbred and Fine Graded Spanish Merino Sheep, and other Personal Property.

CHARLES H. ROSS, Receiver of the Estate of Emmet Curtis, deceased, will, by order of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District, of the State of California and county of Sacramento, offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the ranch of the late Emmet Curtis, deceased, in the county of Sacramento city, and about two miles from Elk Grove Station, on the Western Pacific Railroad.

On Tuesday, June 28, 1870.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

The following described valuable property belonging to the said Estate, to wit

25 Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Rams.
60 Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Ewes.
40 Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Lambs.
100 Fine graded Yearling Rams.
1200 Fine graded Ewes.
950 Fine graded Lambs.
115 Wethers.
2 American Cows.
2 American Steers.
1 Farm Wagon.
1 Cultivator.
1 Wire Horse Rake.
1 Buckeye Mower and Reaper.
1 Plow.
1 Large Iron Cauldron

The above described property to be sold to the highest bidder, for United States gold coin. Ten per cent. to be paid on the day of sale the balance on delivery of the property.

☞ The flock of Sheep above described is pronounced by competent judges to be the best in the State. For years they have taken First Premium at the State Agricultural Fair. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

33 20 CHAS. H. ROSS, Receiver.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

☞ The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suite of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Carsand Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

3- PROPRIETOR

Durability---Simplicity---Light Draft!!

THE WORLD MOWER AND REAPER!!!

The Most Perfect Harvesting Machine Ever Built.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

E. BALL AND COMPANY, CANTON OHIO.

THIS MACHINE is the Harvest-gathering of twenty years' experience in the manufacture of Agricultural Machinery, and takes rank with the PRINTING PRESS, ENGINE-LATHE, and LOCOMOTIVE, in the qualities of Precision, Staunchness and Durability.

ITS FOUNDATION IS A SINGLE PIECE OF SOLID IRON, of shape to resist all possible strains.

Its gearing is shaped to standard gauge, and each cog cut out of solid iron, with mathematical exactness.

The working parts are permanently fixed, and fully protected from water, dust, grass, and all other causes of disturbance.

By these means we reduce friction to the lowest point—stop the self-destruction common to all rough cast Machines—avoid breakages in harvest—secure easy draft and the same durability which pertains to cut gear in other kinds of machinery.

The "WORLD" has been tested four years, in the hands of the MOST INTELLIGENT AND RELIABLE FARMERS IN THE LAND, all of whom unite in declaring that, comparatively,

"THERE IS NO OTHER HARVESTER."

The "WORLD" is furnished as follows:—

AS A MOWER—TWO SIZES.

COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—DROPPER——TWO SIZES.

COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—HAND RAKE (SIDE DELIVERY) AND DROPPER—ONE SIZE.

All Combined Machines, have two CUTTER BARS. To those wishing to cut Flax or Hemp, a Knife specially adapted to this kind of work, is furnished with the Combined Machines.

The California Tornado Thresher and Seperator,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE PACIFIC COAST by

E. BALL AND COMPANY, CANTON, OHIO.

WHILE unequaled in point of Mechanical excellence, this Machine possesses the not less important merit of being built with the view of special adaptation to the needs of this Coast. In point of DURABILITY Capacity and Draft, the "TORNADO" stands, by common consent, at the head of the list of

STANDARD THRESHERS AND SEPERATORS.

It is furnished with the improved CAREY, DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER, the excellencies of which are unquestioned.

For Prices and Complete Information, address, or Apply to

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.

Importers of Hardware, Agricultural Implements, and Miners Tools.

32-12, GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST, Nos. 3 and 5, Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Home Miscellany.

THE ANGEL AND CHILD.

Translated from the French, and affectionately inscribed to Mrs. A. E. S., by MARIE, in *Monitor*.

An angel passed, on wings of light,
From out the blest, adoring number,
And softly took his earthward flight,
To watch an infant's rosy slumber—
And mirrored in the placid face,
Thus by his guardian glance protected,
His own pure smile of heav'nly grace
He saw, as in a brook reflected.
"Sweet child!" the holy watcher said,
"Thou angel-likeness, pure and tender!
O come with me, where seraphs tread
The pathway of celestial splendor.
Fly to thy home of cloudless joy!
Earth merits not so fair a treasure—
Her golden gifts are base alloy—
The worthless boons of worldly pleasure.
Here, smiles forstall the weary sigh,
And sunbeams hide in shades of sadness,
The wail of woe, the anguish cry
Succeed the ringing shouts of gladness.
Grim fear is joy's unwelcome guest—
Mirth smiles—the messenger of sorrow;
To-day, the vales in calmness rest,
The tempest rules unchecked, to-morrow.
Shall terror pale this shining brow?
Shall grief o'ercloud its smiling sweetness?
And dim these azure eyes, that now
Are bright with joy's serene completeness?
No! no! thy sunny path must be
O'er fadeless fields and meadows vernal—
Where, star-crowned, Peace shall shed o'er thee
The radiance of a day eternal.
And thou, through endless years shalt wear,
The angel garb, the robe of brightness,
And no dark stain of guilt or care
Can ever soil thy vesture's whiteness.
No grief shalt shroud in midnight gloom
Thy soul's serene and smiling splendor,
Nor show the dark and cruel tomb
Concealed in bloom and brightness tender.
Then fly! sweet child! away! away!
Ere time can dim the smile thou wearest.
Earth's parting hour—her latest day
Shall be thy happiest and fairest."

The angel, 'neath his wings of light,
Hath fondly clasped a sinless brother,
To Heaven they take their willing flight—
Thy child is dead, alas! poor mother!

SAN MATEO, June, 1869.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S HAREM.

The rooms of the women are very much alike, and furnished nearly alike. They are plain, but comfortable. The women live in them precisely as people do at a hotel. Each lady has her own key, and when she goes out she locks her door. There is little visiting back and forth, and the ladies behave very much as guests do at a first-class hotel. Every morning and evening, at the ringing of the bell, the inmates of the harem meet in the great parlor to attend prayers. They sing a hymn, and Young prays fervently. The prophet used to eat at the harem with his wives, but he seldom does so now. In the morning, on rising each woman puts her room in order, and if she has children, dresses them for breakfast, the ladies with children sitting at little family tables, and those without children at the common table. The same food is given to all, and the bill of fare is by no means a poor one. Brigham, from time to time, designates some of his wives to take charge of the cooking, and they remain on duty until relieved; during the day the women walk out, sew, sing, play the piano in the parlor, and walk with the children. Most of them spin, make cloth and color it. They are very proud of their cloth and embroidery. In the evening all hands go to the theatre, where every one of Brigham's wives has a reserved seat. It is said that Young liberally supplies his wives with money, and on fine days they drive out and go shopping. He employs a music teacher, French teacher and dancing master for the use of his household. Brigham's women are well dressed, but still they have to work hard, and he keeps up a wholesome discipline over them.—*Letters to Cincinnati Gazette.*

A GOOD HEART.

There was a great master among the Jews, who bid his scholars consider and tell him what was the best way wherein a man should always keep. One came and said that there was nothing better than a good eye, which is, in their language, a liberal and contented disposition. Another said a good companion is the best thing in the world. A third said a good neighbor was the best thing he could desire; and a fourth preferred a man that could foresee things to come—that is, a wise person. But, last, came in one Eleazar, and he said a good heart was better than them all.—"True," said the master, "thou hast comprehended in two words all that the rest have said; for he that hath a good heart will be both contented, and a good companion, and a good neighbor, and easily see what is fit to be done by him." Let every man then seriously labor to find in himself a sincerity and uprightness of heart at all times, and that will save him abundance of other labor. —*Bishop Patrick.*

The man who shows that he is vain of having done us a favor, pays himself, and saves us the trouble.

IS IT SAFE FOR WOMEN TO APPEAR ALONE IN PUBLIC?

BY MRS. E. E. DUFFY.

Some time since I had my indignation aroused by an article in the *Round Table*, which contained a long and elaborate argument to prove that it was improper and unsafe for women to visit, alone, public places of amusement, to travel "unprotected," to ride in our city cars, or even walk the streets in broad daylight.

I have long been fully convinced that but one of two ways can be the right one concerning women, and that one must ultimately be adopted: either the Turkish social system is correct, and women should be entirely excluded from public places, or else they should be allowed unquestioned personal freedom as human beings. Now, being myself a woman, and having a natural antipathy to the imprisonment of the harem, I claim my right, as a human being, with an independent will of my own, to come and go when I choose and where I choose.

The Editor of the late *Round Table* may have a right to speak from his own instincts, and tell the world how he himself treats women when he finds them alone and unprotected; but we believe the vast majority of men will challenge his right to speak for them.

However, one woman's actual experience is worth more than the speculations of a score of men; and this is mine for the last fifteen years.—For years my business interests frequently compelled me to be out late of an evening, and I became accustomed to walk the streets of a populous city, "unprotected," yet without thought of fear, and always unmolested. I have walked squares in Philadelphia at midnight, through streets where one might look for insult, if anywhere, just as safely as in broad daylight. I am a frequent rider in the city cars, and find them as safe as the pavement. I have traveled many times alone on the railroad through different portions of the country, and have yet the first unpleasant occurrance to meet. In the course of my travels I have found many gentlemen, and if there were others on board who were not, they did not seem in the least attracted by me. I have been in offices where I was the only woman, not only during the day, but late into the night, and must still add my testimony that I have met uniform courtesy, added to a manifested avoidance of anything that might annoy or offend. In days gone by it, was no rare occurance for me to go to the theater alone at night, but instead of ushers displaying special rudeness, as the *Round Table* Editor assures women they are certain to do on such an opportunity, I have to thank them for their kindness to me, and have no doubt I often fared better in the way of a seat than I would have done if my husband had accompanied me to look after my interests.

But, reviewing my experience in my own mind, I thought to myself, "You are a plain, unattractive body, and for that very reason exempt from the annoyances that may befall others." So I called a friend in consultation—a lady of pleasing personal appearance and most engaging manners—one who at once prepossesses every stranger in her favor. I knew that she had exercised a freedom equal to mine, while her experience was even more extended. She has traveled alone thousands of miles, by car and steamboat, both in the North and South, and never hesitates to go anywhere, or do anything she really desires, through fear of Mrs. Grundy.

So we two met in conclave and gave the subject a thorough discussion, with one of the offending sex for an audience. Said she:

"My father taught me, when I was young, to go quietly along the street, never to indulge in loud talk or laughter, never to stare at passers or bystanders, nor to be constantly straining eyes and ears to catch an impertinent look or comment.—I have followed this advice, and if people stare at me, I do not see them; if they make insulting or unpleasant remarks, I do not hear them. So, whether they do or not, I think and know nothing about it, and am not hurt. I believe," she added, "that it is this fear, or pretended fear of insult, that most often incites it. If a woman expects to be insulted, her manner generally shows it, and there are men generous enough not to wish to see her disappointed. It is in a perfect self-forgetfulness and a total absence of fear a woman finds her best safeguard."

I remarked that the writer of the *Round Table* article lived in New York, and possibly that Sodom among cities might be essentially different from our own quiet Quaker town.

"I have," said she, "been in New York alone and a perfect stranger. I have had dealings with ferry men, hack men, baggage men, hotel clerks. I have travelled up and down the principal streets, visited art galleries and other places of interest, explored Central Park, and found always the same courtesy—always the same freedom from insult."

So New York stood acquitted of any especial wickedness.

"But how about attending public places of amusement?" I asked.

"I am alone in this city, with my mother and sister with me. I have no brother here—no cousin. There is no man upon whom I have the slightest claim to pay my expenses, and see me safely to and from such places. So when I wish to go to a theater, concert, or opera, and feel that I can afford it, I shall not and do not hesitate to take my mother or sister, and go as independently as if I were a man. And I've yet have met any annoyance, and never expect to."

It is my belief that a real lady carries that in her demeanor—in her very presence—which turns every man who comes in contact with her, unless he be a brute, into a gentleman for the time being. I think all Americans, whether of high or low degree, have an instinctive chivalry that not only prevents them from annoying a woman, but leads them to become her impromptu protector when they see her annoyed. And the woman who dispenses with the one conventional protector is paying the highest compliment possible to the sex, saying as plainly as action can say: "I do not fear you, for I know that I can trust you; and I know that if I am in danger I will find a hundred protectors who will see me suffer no harm."

While we see men bear so patiently the arrogance and assumption of many women who take the courtesies that the stronger sex pay to the weaker as their right, without a word or look of gratitude, we feel sure they can endure the modest independence of a true woman who never asks for help except she needs it, and then always gracefully receives it and gratefully acknowledges it.

Any woman whose experience is largely the reverse of mine and my friend's, I can not help setting down as possessing a strongly prurient imagination, in being constantly on the watch for annoyances, and fancying insults where perhaps none were intended; or else that there be something peculiar in her mein and behavior to attract the evil disposed. She, at least, must be lacking the essentials of ladyhood.

And here permit me to say that the experiences which some literary ladies have taken such great care to spread before the world, touching the conduct of certain individuals who control editorial positions, must be exceptional. I can never believe that any responsible editor in this country would so far forget his manhood—to say nothing of his mother—as to insult an unprotected female, or to place himself at such a sure disadvantage as to make disgraceful overtures, knowing that they would be indignantly repelled. Our editors are neither demons nor fools, whatever else they may be; and any editor in any civilized American city who would so disgrace his profession as to insult a virtuous and modest woman, would not be permitted to hold his position for a day.

I do not expect to find all men saints, but I am certain that they are not all satyrs. There are brutes to be met with occasionally in the world who have no reverence for either God or humanity, and if a woman is unfortunate enough to meet one occasionally, let her console herself with the thought that it is only once in a while; and if his mother, sisters, or wife must endure his daily brutality, which, of course, in the "sanctity" of domestic life he is privileged to make far more outrageous than he dare do in public, it will not seriously injure her for the once.

There are, in these cases, a convenient blindness and deafness that become a most impenetrable shield. It must be a persistent man indeed who will continue annoyances and insults which only rebound to him, without making any impression on his intended victims.

I believe if women really want their freedom in these matters, there is scarcely any obstacle in their way to prevent their taking it. Only let them, on all occasions, bear in mind that they are ladies, and behave as such. Let there be no assuming of masculine manners along with masculine liberty; and—though of course I can not speak of foreign countries from actual experience—I believe they may travel alone from one end of civilization to the other with perfect impunity.

"GOOD ENOUGH FOR POOR FOLKS."

BY HARRIET N. AUSTIN.

I have known a father and mother who owned the land on which they lived, with a comfortable, convenient, neat house, with good health and healthy children, but who were obliged to work hard every day, (with the exception of now and then a holiday,) in order to feed and clothe the family respectably and keep the children at good schools and have a little spare money to buy now and then a book or a picture or a birth-day present for the children or to go to a concert or a lecture, habitually to speak deprecatingly of their poverty. If they had to buy a rag carpet instead of an ingrain, or a calico dress instead of an alpacca, or eat with steel forks instead of silver, or, upon occasion, get along with a cold dinner, one of the parents would be sure, without regard to the presence of the children, to remark in ironical tone, "It is good enough for poor folks." I always feel sad to see persons take this attitude, both on account of the influence which it has upon themselves and also of its influence upon the children. No truer saying could be uttered than that of Ralph Waldo Emerson, "The poor are only they that *feel* poor; and poverty consists in feeling poor."

What injustice parents do their children when they educate them into the feeling of poverty? What lack of appreciation they show of their country and its institutions and of the goodness of God to them when they cherish the feeling of poverty in themselves, with wholesome food to eat and warm clothes to wear and a house to shelter them, and children growing up intelligent around them; when with honest industry they cannot avail themselves of the benefits of good schools, of churches, of public halls, of railroads, of the post office, or innumerable conveniences and comforts which half a century ago were reckoned among the luxuries of life; when they are surrounded with friends and improved society.

Families so situated should not permit themselves to feel the cramplugs of poverty, because the feeling impoverishes the soul. They may well seek to better their condition, to have money against a rainy day or to spend in private charities or for the public good; but they should know that if they cannot be happy and content in their present condition, they would be unhappy, and discontented living in a mansion, wearing silks and broadcloths, eating dainty food off silver plate, sleeping on beds of down, pampering their children with every luxury and extravagance, attended by servants in livery and having hundreds of thousands locked up in the vaults of a bank. Many a married couple who does live in such style, look back to their years of frugal, economical and industrious life as the happiest they have ever known. 'Tis a great thing to learn to know when we are well off, and to enjoy as we go.

The children of very rich parents, when they have reached the meridian of life, almost uniformly have good reason to envy both the character and position of their cotemporaries whose parents were hard-working, prudent, careful people, compelled to teach their children self-denial and industry. Because you are poor in money, do not therefore stamp poverty into the souls of your children. Do not train them to feel that money is the chief good. Never allow them to believe that their lowly home is less happy or desirable than the homes of their mates, though these are larger, finer and more splendidly furnished. Feeling poor is being poor. You can so teach your children that they shall be as happy walking in plain clothing, as the children driven past them in rich attire and handsome carriages; and if so, what is there to envy? Never again use the phrase in presence of your children, nor feel in your own heart, "Good enough for poor folks." Let your children believe that nothing is too good for you, if it were convenient for you to have the best. But at the same time let them know that no privation, can make you less loving, less loveable, amiable, kind, benevolent, charitable, and happy, than as if you had means to practice any self-indulgence instead of being obliged to practice self-denial. Let them know that life does not consist in the abundance of the things which a man hath, but in growth of character. But remember that all teaching by precept is as nothing compared with your own example in its influence on your children. If you are not poverty-stricken in soul, if you rightly regard money and its uses, and are duly grateful for the blessings which are ours to enjoy, you will give your children a portion more to be desired than great riches.

HEAVEN.

Heaven is a place where all is right. The mind hovers around that thought; is pleased with it; settles down in it. We are living upon the surface of a shattered world. The earth is in the midst of an eclipse. A deformed race are born here, and here they die. No damaged thing is found in heaven. The souls and circumstances there are just as they should be. Heaven is the chief joy amid the realms of God. Glorious land! how many sigh to reach thy abodes. In exile we wander here in darkness; in the midst of death. No day finds us well; no hour is radiant with the light of the eternal morning. How the spirit tires in its toilsome way, wishing that repose might come quite soon. We long for a righted nature; for a vision of complete life; for a Divine Presence to beam upon us. What a moment that will be, when we first reach heaven! The soul embosomed in bliss; at home in the land of eternity; living with God.—*Exchange.*

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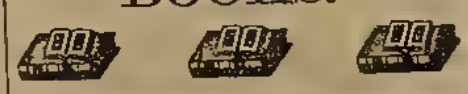

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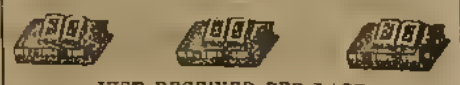

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Miscellany.

HOW THE DURATION OF A FLASH OF LIGHTNING IS MEASURED.

Scientific men assert that a flash of lightning does not endure for more than the millionth part of a second. How did they find this out? Obviously, not by any ordinary means, for such small portions of time are utterly beyond the cognizance of our senses, and even of our thoughts. Watches which mark quarter seconds are not uncommon. We have seen men try to count the beats of such a watch, and it is but rarely that we have met any one who could succeed. Not only could they not just count them aloud, but they could not even think of the number so as to keep a record of them in their minds. How, then, was is possible to measure a portion of time so much less in quantity?

Almost every boy has whirled a fiery brand in the air so as to make a "round robbin." How does it happen that such a moving *point* seems to make a fiery circle in the air? In this way: an impression make upon our sense of sight can not be instantaneously removed. It lasts for about one-second. Hence, if the moving point completes the circuit in less than the eighth of a second, it will make a new impression before the old one has expired; the path which it describes will be constantly visible, and the circle will appear complete. In the same way, if a wheel with many spokes be caused to revolve rapidly, the spokes become invisible and the wheel appears solid. But if the wheel were illuminated by a flash which did not last long enough for one spoke to take the place of another, the spokes would be visible, and the wheel would appear at rest.

A few years ago we saw such an experiment tried in Rochester, N. Y. The lecturer had a wheel, which was painted white, and on the white ground was painted a number of red rays. When whirled with a very moderate velocity, the wheel appeared of a dim, pinkish hue.—If, while thus revolving, it were illuminated by a flash from burning gunpowder, the spokes would not be visible, the flash of even the best gunpowder lasting longer than the time required for one spoke to take the place of another. But when, instead of gunpowder, fulminating mercury was used, the spokes were visible and the wheel appeared to stand still, so much more rapidly than gunpowder does fulminating mercury explode.

By driving the wheel a little faster, the flash from the fulminate failed to show the individual spokes; showing that even the flash from fulminating mercury lasted long enough to allow each spoke to move into the place of its predecessor before the impression made by the latter had faded from the retina.

A Leyden jar was now charged and discharged before the revolving wheel, and then the latter could not be driven so fast that the spokes would not be visible and the wheel appear to stand still. Now, if we knew the velocity of the wheel and the number of the spokes, it would be easy to tell the time required for one spoke to take the place of another. Suppose the wheel had 100 spokes, and moved at the rate of 1,000 revolutions per second; it is obvious that if the individual spokes be seen, the duration of the flash must be less than the one hundred thousandth part of a second.

Such is a rude outline of the method by which the duration of a flash of lightning is measured. Of course, the apparatus used in determining this duration is much more delicate than that which we have described, and which was used merely for illustration before a large audience. But the general principle is the same, and in this way it was determined that the duration of a flash of lightning is less than a millionth part of a second. Hence a carriage wheel in rapid motion, seen at night by means of a flash of lightning, appears at rest. The swiftest race-horse would not have time to make a perceptible movement of a muscle, but would appear as if carved in some inanimate material; and even the swiftest locomotive and its train would appear as if some icy hand had been laid on its energies.

That a flash of lightning endures for a certain period there can be no doubt, but this period, when compared with the duration of any mechanical operation, is infinitely small. Stand beside a target at which the bullets are being fired from a distance of say 200 yards, and first you will see the flash, after a short interval you will hear the wind of the bullet, and finally you will hear the report of the gun. In this case, you might see the flash, and afterwards be shot by the bullet. Indeed, so much time elapses between the flash and the arrival of the bullet, from a distance of 200 yards, that it would be impossible to hit an active man, at that distance, if there was a cover to which he could spring when he saw the gun discharged.

How different with lightning! There the flash and the stroke are simultaneous. If we *see* the flash we are safe. He that is killed by lightning never hears the thunder.—*Technologist.*

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[In the above we see the future leaders of the Army and Navy of this Great Republic, how all important it is that in this Academy there should be taught as a *first lesson*, and by instruction too, love and devotion to the Union.—ED. F.]

The mind swayed by unselfish considerations arises from innate conviction, which as always right.

Miscellaneous.

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Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

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....TO....

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,
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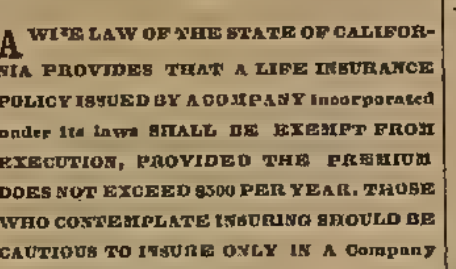

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All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

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THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

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CELEBRATED PATENT

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AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Gomb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
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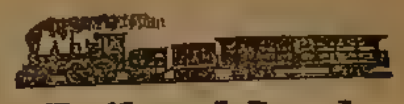

Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not those requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $2.50 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. his three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage the county in which they are published.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.]

San Francisco, June 18.

Our Grain Market may be said to be remarkably quiet. Very little movement in shipping abroad, although the prospect for foreign demand is believed to be good, even at present rates.

New Wheat came to market Tuesday from Antioch, being eight days earlier than ever before for several years. Thus Barley and Wheat are this year earlier in market, which we attribute entirely to a better system of early planting and better culture. The lot from Antioch of 2,000 sacks sold at 180 per cental, at this rate or $1.75, our farmers will do well to change their Crops for Gold, Improve their farms, pay up their bills, and thus help the traders get free from debt, and be free and independent farmers; however slack the export trade of the present market may be, it is in the power of the Farmers to move it, by selling readily, and making the trade, it will be better for them, better for ship owners, better for merchants better for all.

Owing to the busy work in harvesting, keeping our farmers at home, various kinds of produce does not come forward so heavily, nor so great in variety.

The Haying Season is finished, the crop good, well gathered and better cured—the Barley harvest will be a good one—quality improved, cleaner and better.

Oats have not been so largely cultivated, but a good crop of good Oats will be harvested—some of the new kinds—the Norway and the Excelsior, have been planted and promise well.

Potatoes, Corn, Beans, all promise heavy crops. In some places the late frost nipped the Potatoes, but our crop will count by millions.

We are confident we can say the harvest over our entire State will be a grand one, and a prosperous one for our farmers generally.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs	$1 30	@	1 50
do Extra	1 50	@	1 85
Barley, ₩ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 15
Barley, old, for brewing	1 20	@	1 25
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	1 75	@	2 00
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 80	@	1 90
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	1 40	@	1 50
Flour, Superfine, ₩ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
do Extra	4 75	@	5 75
Extra Family Flour	5 50	@	6 00
Oregon Superfine	4 50	@	5 25
do Extra for shipping	5 50	@	6 00
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 25
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 50
Bran ₩ ton	18 00	@	20 00
Middlings ₩ ton	25 00	@	27 50
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton		@	30 00
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Potatoes Humboldt	1 20	@	1 25
Potatoes, Bodegas	1 20	@	1 25
Potatoes New	1 80	@	1 90
do sweet	1 75	@	2 00
Onions New Crop ₩ cwt	1 25	@	1 50
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	13 00	@	16 00
Hay, ₩ ton, Ordinary	10 00	@	12 00
Straw ₩ ton	7 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Our Fruit display the present week shows well.—Cherries lead off with their brilliant colors, Tartarians with their glossey, almost black skins, are beautiful—black hearts, Biggareaus, Oxhearts, and the Gov Woods show splendidly.

Currants now shown beat the world, nearly as large as Cherries. The crop this year of this fruit exceed any ever raised here.

Strawberries fall off in quantity, but the Lacondas begin to show fine as a late fruit and sell readily, but by reason of the abundance of other fruits, sell low.

Raspberries are plenty, Blackberries increasing, Gooseberries very plenty—so that our Market for small Fruits is admirably supplied.

Peaches made their first appearance this week at the modest rate of $1 each, sweet for the pocket, at $12, the dozen.

Apples, ₩ box	1 25	@	4 50
Apples, new, ₩ lb	8	@	15
Pears, new, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Plums, ₩ lb,	—	@	—
do Large	75	@	1 00
Peaches, ₩ lb	15	@	25
do Dried	—	@	—
Nectarines, ₩ lb	8	@	20
Apricots, ₩ lb	12	@	30
Cherries, ₩ lb		@	
Muscat Grapes, ₩ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Native Grapes, ₩ lb	—	@	
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ lb	—	@	—
Melons, green flesh	—	@	—
Watermelons		@	
Quinces, ₩ box		@	
Figs, dried, ₩ lb	15	@	25
do Fresh, Malaga new, dry ₩ lb		@	35
Strawberries, ₩ lb	15	@	20
Gooseberries, ₩ lb	25	@	40
Blackberries, wild ₩ lb	12	@	25
Gooseberries ₩ lb	12	@	15
Currants, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	0 00
Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₩ doz	25	@	50
California Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
do Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	0 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb		@	25

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Our Vegetables speak for themselves—every stall in our Markets make a grand display, and our morning Market of Vegetables in the Waggons on Sansome St., show how largely the trade is increasing, and how vast a quantity is required to supply our great and growing City.

Our Vegetable display is one of our best market features.

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	8	@	12
do green	12	@	15
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₩ doz	25	@	30
Brussels sprouts, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Beets, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₩ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Cauliflower, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Cabbage, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Carots, ₩ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₩ dozen	1 00	@	
Cress, ₩ doz. bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Cranberries, ₩ gall		@	50
new eastern, ₩ gal	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₩ lb new	8	@	8
Green Corn, new ₩ doz		@	50
Sugar Peas	5	@	8
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	25	@	37
do cultivated	75	@	00
Onions, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Horseradish per lb	15	@	20
Okra, dried, ₩ lb	50	@	50
do green, ₩ lb		@	
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	1 50	@	2 50
do do new ₩ lb	3	@	4
do Sweet	3	@	5
Pumpkins	12	@	25
Parsnips, ₩ doz bunches	—	@	25
Parsley	—	@	25
Pickles per gallon	75	@	
Rhubarb ₩ lb	6	@	8
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	—	@	25
do yellow	—	@	25
do black, ₩ bunch	25	@	25
Green Peppers ₩ lb		@	50
do Red	15	@	
Squash, Summer	6	@	8
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	
Beans, String	12	@	15
Green Lima, shelled	—	@	8
Spinage, ₩ basket	25	@	—
Salsify, ₩ bunch	10	@	25
Turnips, ₩ doz	30	@	
Tomatoes, fresh, ₩ lb	1 00	@	15
Garlic	12	@	25
Eschalot		@	

FISH.

[H. S. Burr.]

Our Fish—fine as ever swam in bright waters, are feeding our epicures, for we have every kind known.

H. S. Burr Esq., the leader of the finny tribe trader, is ever on the alert to have the best display in the market. His stand is in the California Market.

Salmon, ₩ lb	19	@	25
do smoked, new	15	@	
do pickled, ₩ lb	—	@	6
Salmon Trout		@	30
Smelts		@	8
Perch		@	10
Rockfish		@	12
Codfish, dry		@	15½
Herring, fresh		@	
do smoked ₩ 100		@	1 00
Tomcod	—	@	12
Sardines, fresh	—	@	10¾
Soleifish	—	@	37
Crabs large ₩ doz		@	1
do small		@	
do soft	3 00	@	38
Terrapin, ₩ doz	3 00	@	4 00
Mackerel, pickled, each	20	@	25
do fresh	—	@	1 00
Shrimps, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass	25	@	rare.
Halibut, rare	—	@	62
surgeon	—	@	5
Oysters, ₩	100	@	
Lobsters, ₩ lb Eastern	—	@	37
Turbot	—	@	62
Pompano	—	@	1 50
Eels		@	—
King Fish		@	25

MEATS.

The Meat Markets are well supplied in every thing needed. Our Beef, Veal, Mutton and Lamb, are all excellent, and at some lower rates than last month.

Beef, tenderloins, ₩ lb	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	12	@	15
do corned	15	@	18
do smoked	12	@	25
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ lb	12	@	15
do chops	15	@	25
Veal, ₩ lb	—	@	—
do cutlet	12	@	—
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	15
do leg	15	@	20
Lamb, ₩ lb	75	@	100
Beef tongues, each	—	@	15
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@	12
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	—	@	—
do smoked	18	@	20
Hams, California and Oregon		@	22
Cross' Sugar Cured	—	@	30
Choice Hams Duffield		@	

POULTRY AND GAME.

The Poultry Market is not so well supplied. The harvesting season keeps back some produce that our farmers would bring in if they had time to come.

Ducks, wild ₩ pair	2 00	@	—
do tame		@	
do Mallard		@	
do Teal, ₩ doz		@	
Geese wild, ₩ each	2 00	@	2 50
do tame	62	@	75
Chickens, Young, each	25	@	
Turkeys, ₩ lb	37	@	1 25
Hens, each		@	
Snipe, ₩ doz		@	
do English		@	
Venison, ₩ lb		@	3 50
Quails, ₩ doz		@	—
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	1 50	@	—
do wild	40	@	50
Hares, each	50	@	1 00
Rabbits, tame	—	@	
do wild, per doz	25	@	38
Squirrel, ₩ pair		@	

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₩ doz	8 00	@	8 50
Spring Chickens	5 00	@	7 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Ducks, tame, per ₩	8 00	@	9 00
do wild,		@	
do Mallard		@	
English Snipe		@	
Geese, tame, per pair		@	
do wild ₩ doz		@	2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
do wild		@	
Quail, ₩ doz		@	
Venison		@	
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

The Dairy supply is good, the ruling rates low, as seen in report, Butter and Cheese comes to us from abroad, the latter sparingly—Eggs come in large quantities from Oregon, and affect the trade here considerably.

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	30	@	40
do do packed	—	@	
do Oregon packed	—	@	
do Eastern		@	
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	—	@	40
Duck-eggs	—	@	25
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	—	@	33
Cheese, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Lard, Eastern	16	@	20
do Oregon	10	@	20
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb	—	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₩ lb	25	@	45
do do packed		@	—
do Eastern (new)		@	
Cheese, California	12	@	16
Eggs, ₩ doz	30	@	—
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	30	@	—
Lard, ₩ lb	15	@	16

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₩ cwt	3 50	@	4 50
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₩ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	8	@	15
do. Imported	20	@	25
Mustard Seed	4	@	6
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	6	@	8
Bees Wax	20	@	25

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The Wool Market may be said t — on large clip has found ready buyers in Eastern Merchants who have come on a tour of pleasure, and they make their business trades, pay expences.

Our Wool clip has been very large—excellent, and we are glad to say for the sake of our wool and sheep men, it has brought good prices.

Wool		@	16@18
do extra		@	18@22
Medium		@	10@12
do berry		@	8@10
Wool-sacks, new		@	50@60
do second-hand		@	20@40
Potatoes Gunny Bags		@	18@20
Dry hides, ₩ lb		@	16@17
Green salted, ₩ lb		@	7½@8
Deer Skins		@	20@25
Sheep skins, wool on		@	30@50
do do plain		@	15@25
Goat skins, each		@	25@50
Refined Tallow		@	9@10

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality,	8	@	10 ₩ lb
do. 2d do.	4	@	7c. "
do. 3d do.	4	@	6c. "
Mutton—	5	@	8c. "
Lamb—	7	@	8c. "
Pork—undressed,	5	@	7c "
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Time Schedule, May 16, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel Monday Thurs'y	Mail. Sunday excepted.
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 a m	9.00 a m	4.00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	9.35 "		5.25 "
Stockton	"	12.07 p m		8.15 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.50 p m	1.50 m	10.00 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2.10 "	2.10 p m	9.00 a m
Junction	"	2.55 "		10.30 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		1.15 p m
Colfax	Lv	5.00 "		4.00 "
Cisco	"	9.00 "		8.45 "
Reno	"	1.15 a m	1.15 a m	5.45 a m
Wadsworth	"	2.50 "		9.45 "
Winnemucca	"	9.10 "		5 p m
Battle Moun'n	"	12.00 m		3.50 a m
Carlin	"	3.10 p m		10.00 "
Elko	"	4.40 "	4.40 p m	12.30 p m
Kelton	"	1.30 a m		7.45 a m
Corinne	"	4.52 "		2.50 p m
Ogden	Ar	6.00 a m	5.00 a m	6.00 "

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily	Hotel Thurs'y Satur'y	Emigrant Daily.
Ogden	Lv	6.00 p m	5.00 p m	5.00 p m
Corinne	"	7.15 "		7.35 "
Kelton	"	10.42 "		1.30 a m
Elko	"	8.45 a m	8.45 a m	7.15 p m
Carlin	"	10.16 "		9.45 "
Battle Moun'n	"	1.25 "		3.05 a m
Winnemucca	"	4.05 p m		9.00 "
Wadsworth	"	10.45 "		9.00 p m
Reno	"	1.00 a m	1.00 a m	11.30 "
Cisco	"	5.35 "		6.15 a m
Colfax	"	8.45 "		11.37 "
Marysville	"	4.00 p m		4.00 p m
Junction	"	10.30 a m		5.05 "
Sacramento	Ar	11.25 "	11.25 "	6.30 "
				Mail. Sunday excepted.
Sacramento	Lv	11.45 "	11.45 "	7.00 a m
Stockton		1.40 p m		8.45 "
San Jose	Ar	5.30 "		12.45 p m.
Oakland	"	5.30 "		12.10 "
San Francisco	"	6.00 "	6.00 p m	12.40 "

Local Trains.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	FROM OAKLAND.	FROM BROOKLYN.
a 6:50 A. M.	a 5:40 A. M.	a 6:30 A. M.
b 8:00 "	b 6:55 "	b 6:45 "
9:00 "	8:00 "	7:50 "
b 10:00 "	9:00 "	....
11:00 "	10:00 "	9:50 "
b 12:00 M.	11:00 "	....
2:00 P. M.	12:00 M.	11:20 "
b 3:00 "	2:00 "	....
4:00 "	3:00 "	2:50 P. M
5:15 "	4.00 "	....
6.30 "	5:20 "	5:10 "
b 11:30 "	6:40 "	6:30 "
SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
a 7 20 A. M.	a 5 25 A. M.	a 4 30 A. M.
c 9 00 "	a 7 35 "	a 7 00 "
ex 9 30 "	c 9 05 "	c 8 30 "
ex 11 30 "	a 9 35 "	a 9 00 "
a 1 30 P. M.	c 11 35 "	c 11 00 "
4 30 "	1 35 P. M	....
6 00 "	4 35 "	....
	c 6 05 "	....

a Sundays excepted. c Sundays only.
b To Oakland only. x To Alameda only.

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3d. Every such person is *benefitted* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

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6th. The *California Farmer* has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for sixteen years steadily and is the *only Agricultural Journal in California.*

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18 01

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR

AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

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California Farmer Office

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1870. NUMBER 23

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

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Eastern Correspondence.

LETTER FROM AN OLD CALIFORNIAN AT THE EAST.

NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN.

New York, June 9th, 1870.

CHARLES FECHTER.

Ed., Cal. Farmer.

Probably no actor ever visiting America has called forth such diverse criticism as Charles Fechter. From the moment of his first appearance he has been both extravagantly praised and unequivocally condemned. Indorsed by such a master as Charles Dickens he deserved and received a generous welcome, but the opinion of Mr. Dickens has not been shared too a very great extent by those who acknowledge the genius of the great author. For instance, the *Tribune* is a profound admirer of the author of Edwin Drood, and in its columns have appeared some of the ablest analytical criticisms of Fechters performances. In these he has been denied the rank which is awarded to him by the indorsement, but is pronounced a master of stage business, and a gentleman of evident culture and industry. If New York is divided so curiously in opinion, it is not so in Boston. At the "Hub" he is almost unanimously acknowledged one of the greatest actors of the day. His friends there are enthusiastic and demonstrative, both in a public and private way.

Naturally I have been anxious to see and hear him, and at last have found an opportunity. Paris went wild over his representation of the Corsican Brothers. It is the last play in which he appears for the present in New York. Having read with care the various opinions of those who claim to be the best critics in the city, I made up my mind that I should not be among the ranks of his admirers.

The house was crowded on the night of my visit and the audience was one which would excite any artist to do his very best. At the end of the first act I was conquered and almost made myself conspicuous by the earnestness of my applause.—I consider Fechter a great actor. In the first place his personal appearance is particularly good, and he possesses a magnetic power that influences natures like my word—to a remarkable degree. I feel that he is carried away by his own ideal, and he arouses within me a corresponding enthusiasm, while of course he makes the brothers resemble each other in looks and manners, he represents with wonderful art their different natures.

As Louis, his studious mind, his vexed soul, his consuming love for the woman whom he adores, his anxiety when he hears that she is to make a public appearance with a man of infamous character, and his delight at her innocence, and as Fabien, an earnest and uncontrolled child of Nature dieto bed it is true by the presentment of impending evil, but courageous, hopeful and confident be pictures at once the likeness between them and their individual peculiarities. At times his acting is so passionate as to electrify his audience, where for instance he defies the boaster and leads the woman of whom he is so proud from the rendezvous into which she has been entrapped, and in the apparition and duel scenes he is unapproachable. I can conceive nothing finer, nothing more natural, and inasmuch as he portrays so faithfully human nature in its inspired moments, he deserves in my opinion every good word that has been spoken in his behalf by his illustrious friend.

I have not seen him in Hamlet, and I have not ventured to institute a comparison between the new star and Edwin Booth, but simply speak of him as he impressed me Because he satisfies me I do not value less, Davenport, Wallack or Booth, I do not wonder that Boston should have accepted at once the indorsement of Dickens, but I am more puzzled than ever to understand why there should be such a variance of opinion here, unless, indeed, it is because New York arrogates to herself a superiority, or because she cherishes that false patriotism which seeks to claim excellence for what and whom we call our own. Art belongs to the world, and the artist whether he be French, German, English or American, ought to be so knowledged at once generally. It ought to be sufficient that Nature has put her stamp of genius upon him. If appreciation, and the reward of popular favor were awarded Restori, Davison and Janauschek, I do not see any reason to withhold it from Charles Fechter. M. A. S.

ENQUIRIES ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

Aurora, Ill., June 15, 1870.

Editor California Farmer:

Sir—As I know of no one else in California to whom I can obtain the infomation I desire, I have taken the liberty to address you, and if I shall not encroach to much upon your time, I would ask of you the favor of informing me by what means I may become acquainted with the cultivation of silk in California. Some years ago during the *Morus Multicaulis* fever I obtained some knowledge of raising silk-worms in the State of New York—saw the cocoons brought to perfection—but as the climate was not favorable the experiment was given up. As I intend to make California my future home, and to give my attention to the cultivation of silk, I would like to know of the best locality—capital required, etc If you will do me the favor to tell me how I may receive such information I shall be very grateful.

Respectfully, J. E. Thorpe.

[Reply.]

While we shall always be very happy to answer any and all enquiries as far as possible, so as to induce the right kind of settlers to our State, the great and manifold Editorial duties that devolve upon us, will require us to be brief, and in the above letter, our best reply is "Prevost's Silk Culture" will furnish the writer of the above the essential information needed. Silk Culture with us is making rapid progress, and our Journal will steadily furnish evidences of its progress.

Macon, Ga., May 27, 1870.

To * * * *

I have heard such glowing accounts of the wonderful productions of the soil and climate of your State in the way of fruit and vegetables that I cannot help wishing for a garden in such a Paradise.

Does Asparagus grow as thriftily as other vegetables do in your State? and if so at what season of the year do you begin to cut it for the table and how long does it last? I should think that it would begin to grow soon after the rains set in in the Fall and continue to produce till the dry weather comes on—say from November to March.

I have over twenty acres of Asparagus here, and find it profitable to ship to New York early in the Spring. The earlier it comes the higher the price. But it is not usually fit to cut here till about the 20th of March and about the 20th of April it is sent from Norfolk, Va., to New York. It is also profitable to can. But on our thin soil it requires an immense amount of manure to give it a thrifty growth. I presume little or no manure would be required in your naturally rich lands for this purpose.

What is the price per ton freight on package of fruit from California to the Eastern cities by Rail? If you can conveniently answer these questions by letter you will greatly oblige me.

Is Asparagus cultivated extensively about San Francisco. * * * * *

[Asparagus is largely cultivated, and is in our Market in January and lasts half of the year.—It does require a rich soil—the freight would be $50 per ton hence to New York.—Ed. F.]

——— Ill., June 14th, 1870.

Editor California Farmer.

Dear Sir:—Will you please send me some specimen copies of your paper. As I am thinking of migrating to your State, and would like to learn something about the Farming,—or mode of Farming, and as your paper gives me the information I think it will I shall become a subscriber. I think you might get a great many subscribers East of the Rocky Mountains, as I think there will be a large emigration to California from the Eastern and Western States within the next two or three years, and most of them wish to learn more about California, as an Agricultural State, climate, etc.

There is talk now in this section, or neighborhood, of raising a Colony to Emigrate to California, and I believe it will be done, so do not be surprised if you hear of a whole train of cars coming loaded with "Suckers."

Yours truly. * * *

NEBRASKA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

First exhibition of the society, June 16, 1870.

We copy from the Omaha Journal, the following report of this Fair.

Yesterday the State Horticultural Society of Nebraska presented quite a fine display at the rooms fitted up for that purpose on Farnham street west of Fourteenth.

This display was very fine, and our gardeners were highly complimented by Mr. Wilder on their success in producing such fine specimens.

Shortly after three o'clock J. H. Masters, President, called the Society to orde, and introduced Colonel Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, President of the American Pomological Association.

Colonel Wilder deemed it a great privilege to be present at the first meeting of the State Horticultural Society of Nebraska, and briefly referred to the first meeting of Horticulturists in the city of Boston, which, in the point of Vegetables, was not equal to that before him. In plants, however, it was superior. He congratulated the Society upon their display, and thought they had every reason to be proud of it. He came with his distinguished friends the representatives of the American Pomological Association, and were more for making observations than making speeches.—However, the Colonel would say that the fruits from Nebraska on exhibition at the last meeting of the association in Philadelphia, were more correctly marked than fruits often coming from older States. He expressed the desire that the society of Nebraska would come up at the next meeting of the American Association to be held at Richmond, through delegates. He was present to give a word of approbation and encouragement to a beginning so creditable.

Following Col. Wilder, Mr. P. Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., made a few remarks, in which he expressed his gratification at being present at the first meeting of the State Horticultural Society of Nebraska. He also was pleased with the display before him.

Mr. J. M. Clarke was the next gentleman called on, and although he did not make public speeches, a few words he would say in the way of a tribute to the taste of those who cultivated flowers and ornamented their windows with them. It was a measure of talent and indicative of the degree of civilization in that particular community where plants were so cultivated and appreciated.

Col. Wilder desired to make a few additional remarks in regard to the history of Pomology and notice the progress of her advance. He had traveled in Europe and had visited many of the great gardens there—seen their fruit, and yet he was satisfied that in New England there was better.—The Pomological Association held biennial meetings, and fruits that had no name when the first meeting was held were now named in great abundance.

Judge Mason followed by remarking there were things that would outlive us, and of these were associated efforts. He applied his idea to the society of Pomologists.

The point of correctness was discoursed upon by the Judge, agreeing with Colonel Wilder in his opinions upon the subject of correctness.

In this section the labor of the horticulturist was abundantly rewarded in view of the richness of the soil. We begin, said the Judge, where you of New England left off. We have the benefit of all your experience and experiments, and with them we have begun our work In conclusion he congratulated the Society upon its success, and augured a bright future.

Dr. Lowe stated that it had often been questioned whether apples would grow in this section, but gave it as his opinion, when the trees were older, they would bear in abundance. In confirmation of his belief, Mr. Barry stated that the finest orchard in the United States, was at Bloomfield, N. Y., consisting of one hundred acres, had not borne, although the trees were fully twelve years of age.

Col. Wilder then, in behalf of his associates, thanked the Society for the courtesies extended and withdrew, the distinguished Pomologists taking themselves to a carriage in waiting.

We notice by the published report that there was a large number of exhibitors, and a great interest manifested—the vegetables were particularly fine.

The Fruits were not extensive, but the display of Flowers were excellent—many from Council Bluffs—and from quite a distance.

The Exhibition of Vegetables was very large and exhibitors numerous—we have not space to name them.

It was fortunate, and very pleasant and agreeable that the Delegation of Horticulturists from Boston and New York, now with us in California, Col. Wilder and party were en route hither, and were enabled to visit that first opening.

May great success attend that Society.

It is a good sign to see a man wipe the perspiration from his brow—bad to see him wipe his lips when he comes out of a cellar.

EUROPEAN.

LETTER FROM HON ELIHU BURRITT.

The name of Elihu Burritt, the "Learned Blacksmith," must be familiar to all our readers who can go back to American History some thirty years ago when this distinguished Philanthropist was laboring in all the great Benevolent enterprises of those times, and the same spirit actuates him now in his life labors in Europe.

It was our great pleasure and happiness to be associated with him in the work of aiding the distressed of England, Ireland, and Scotland, as is alluded to in his very interesting letter, which has recalled one of the most interesting periods of our life, for it was by being most intimately associated in that great period of 1847 with him in London. And with such men also as the Venerable Dr. Chalmers of Scotland, Father Matthew of Ireland and others that led to the sending from the United States the famed war ships Jamestown, and Macedonian, and the Potomac, loaded with Breadstuff, to the then starving poor of England Ireland and Scotland.

We often refer to the deeply interesting letters we have in our possession of that eventful period and we sincerely hope our honored friend Elihu Burritt will publish his history of that period—We ourselves have often felt a strong desire to give a sketch of the fearful Famine of 1847, of which we witnessed so much in our visitations with the Commission, as we went through those sad places, the "Houses of the Homeless."

We herewith give the letter which we know will interest every benevolent heart, for ourselves we doubly rejoice to know that our publication in the Farmer of those grand documents of Washington has been so productive of good, it more than repays us for the cost of doing so.

We have the books alluded to so kindly sent us, they are to us above all price, and we regret our "Agricultural Department" refuses so generous an offer of those 500 copies. We shall endeavor to see they come to California if it is not too late to secure them

Hoping soon to hear again from our honored friend, we annex the letter.

International Land and Labour Agency,
Town Hall Chambers,
Birmingham, October 21, 1869.

Col. Warren, Editor of the Cal. Farmer.

My Dear Sir:—I thank you most heartily for all your kind and pleasant words in memory of our acquaintance and partnership of sympathy and effort in behalf of the starving Irish in 1847. No paragraph of my own life is more pleasant to me in remembrance than that joint effort in London, including our letter to Lord John Russell, asking him if the English Government would admit all gifts of food, or clothing, from the United States to the hungry millions of Ireland, duty free. I will hunt up my diary and send you some day a copy of its entries during the time of our association in that delightful work. Sometimes I am tempted to publish my entire private journal during the Irish Famine, including my Four Days in Skibbereen.

And now I want to thank you most sincerely for the letters of Washington and Sir John Sinclair, which appeared in your paper last year. I read them with great interest and admiration. I had no idea that he had ever written such a letter, and am confident it was never published in England before. I have, therefore, taken a liberty with it which I hope and believe you will not demur to.—As it gives such full, reliable and impartial information in regard to the most important characteristics of the different States of the Old Thirteen, especially in regard to comparative healthiness, I have published it in a little book, with an introduction and appendix by myself. Herewith I send you a copy of it, and hope you will believe that I have utilised the authority of Washington to some advantage to both countries. Of course, in so small a space I could only present the leading facts and features of each State and Territory but believe these will convey information which will be useful to an intending emigrant, in enabling him to decide upon the section in which he will make his future home, before leaving for America.

I also send you a copy of a little book, "The Life and Labors of Jonas Webb," taken from my "Walk from London to John O'Groats." I do not know how much the Farmers and Stock raisers of California have made themselves acquainted with the reputation and real worth of that noble hearted man, who honored the profession they love and follow. Feeling desirous that those who had only heard of him and admired him as a most eminent trader of the finest blood sheep and cattle, should know what he was as a man, in his private, inner life, I have had my chapter upon him republished from the volume refered to, and brought out at my own expense in a shilling book, with a portrait taken from a photograph. I am very anxious that American Farmers and Stock-raisers should know of Jonas Webb what this little book contains; and I offered to send 500 copies to our Agricultural Bureau at Washington for gratuitous distribution among them, if the Department would merely pay the freight and cost of circulation.—But this offer was declined; and as each copy sent by mail is charged 6 cents postage, I cannot afford to send money to the United States, as every copy would cost me for printing and postage, 25 cents.

Our "International Land and Labor Agency," has now an amount of confidence we never expected in so short a time, thanks to the favorable notice of the Press in both countries. We have already over 1000 farms committed to us for sale to english purchasers, from Maine to California, from $500, to $50,000 in price. We are also receiving applications for English house servants, from both of those States simultaneously.

Ever and Truly Yours

Elihu Burritt.

Home Correspondence.

Minerva Glen, May 29th, 1870.

Editor California Farmer:

In keeping time with the advancing season, vegetation makes rapid strides towards maturity. In properly piloting the latter, and collecting its showers of lusciousness my every moment has been completely occupied. This is my excuse for negligence. Is it not a good one? Is there anything within this "vale of tears" that condoces more towards raising the spirits and destroying feelings of melancholy, than the pursuit of Horticulture, and in particular when we reap the full rewards of all our labors. There is an inexpressable happiness to be found in the open fields, the orchards, the vineyards, the gardens and the meadows. When we realize that with our own hands we planted and tilled, and brought into a state of beauty our surroundings. To walk amid fair green trees on a calm bright day and listen to the rustling of their leaves, fanned in motion by soft breezes from the south, and freely breathe the purest mountain air is joy. But this is not fulfilling the promise in my last letter, to speak about the diseases of the Grape.

MILDEW.

All that is really necessary to be said about this thing I see you have spoken of fully in the two last numbers of the Farmer. The last is entirely correct as far as my knowledge of applying the sulphur goes.

There is another disease which has troubled the Grapes in this county last season, which as yet have baffled all remedies, and may yet prove to be a much more formidable and difficult disease to meet than mildew or anything else of the kind, it is called

BRIGHT.

It generally makes its appearance just before the buds burst into bloom, turning them black and causing them to shrivel up and fall off, leaving, perhaps, one or two small inperfect berries where a full cluster should have been. I know of one vineyard of one hundred acres, which set no fruit last season on account of blight. It is claimed that a bad atmosphere is the cause.

If this is, so why is it that among a thousand vines of one variety we find but half a dozen thus affected. It may be an insect. Will some of our scientific vineculturists tell people what it is, and how to cure it?

Since writing the above I have read an article in your Horticultural column from the Utah *Pomologist*, about the so-called Fiber Zago Grape. My experience with the grape agrees with that statement exactly except the name. We call it the "White Malmsey" here. I have plenty of the latter, and have compared them with some received directly from Mr. Bugbey, they are one and the same, and as to their habits the Pomologist is right. They will not make a good raisin, indeed, they are about the poorest grape for that purpose that we could possible use. The "White Malaga" is of a different grape altogter, and is the true Spanish Raisin Grape, but does not succeed well in that respect in this country.

The "White Muscat de Alexandre" is the only grape that will make a good raisin in our State. The soil for the last named must be a mixture of sand and gravel. The locality must be free from late spring or early fall frosts, nor can it stand much foggy weather. Everything favorable it makes an excellent raisin. More anon.

Yours, A. S.

WAIT FOR THE WAGGON.

We have always and ever been the friend of "Home manufactures," and are still, we see however that recently a large number of our best and most influential Farmers, and others have been testing by comparison, the value of Home made and those Imported, and that by reason of *better seasoned wood*, the famous Michigan Waggon takes the lead of all others. We are always open to conviction and therefore we *must* take the word of our Farmers *who use Waggons*, as to the true merit of Waggons when tried.

We call special attention to the Circular and Certificates as to the Excellent Waggons sold by Messrs. J. D. Arthur and Son.

Agriculture.

RULES FOR THE FARMER.

Soon as the East is streaked with gray,
Proclaiming the approach of day,
Rise from your bed and bend the knees
To Him who every off'ring sees.

Devoutly ask His aid, to guide
Through every ill that may betide
Your day of toil. The need will come
Before the setting of the sun.

Now ring the bell, as sound of horn,
In freedom's days, cannot be borne.
It speaks of Gurth, who wore a collar
And never had a single dollar.

And, though he has no dollar still,
He scorns to bow to master's will,
And only waits for you to speak
That he the opposite may seek.

Be patient, and pursue the rule
That best succeeds with every mule;
If you wish to ride to town,
Be sure to turn his head around.

Break deep your land! Be very sure
To feed it with the best manure!
Four feet apart for cotton rows,
In six you'll find that corn best grows.

Then, crowd your cotton in the drill,
Two stalks, not more, in ev'ry hill.
Of Oxford Dickson get your seed,
Then work it right, and you'll succeed.

Two and a half for corn will do,
Though some prefer it only two.
The land well broke, the Dickson sweep
Of grass and weeds quite clean must keep.

Cotton and corn when very young,
Had best be plow'd with the bull tongue.
Then, the sweep must take the field,
And to no circumstances yield.

In chopping out, be close at hand,
Or you will fail to get a stand.
Failing in this you fail in all!—
May count at once your yield as small.

I judge you'll think this quite enough
Of such homely and homespun stuff;
But doggerel sometimes plants a thought
When prose would labor all for nought.

[SEMEX, in *Southern Cultivator*.

WRITE FOR THE FARMER.

Our readers must have been interested in the Letter we published in a recent number, upon Summer Fallow and Irrigation, and we hope many such will come to us from all sources, for they will accomplish great good for all.

We herewith give a short article from the *Rural Southerner*, published at Athens, Georgia, upon the subject of Farmers writing for their own Journals, and the great benefit which will result from it as stated in our excellent letter from Anaheim in our issue of the 9th inst., which is here again set forth happily.

We sincerely hope our Farmers from every portion of our great State will write us freely—they will then see how much good they can do.

PREJUDICE AGAINST BOOK FARMING—ADVANTAGES OF AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS, ETC.

The wiser men grow, the more they see the necessity of study and the importance of adding to their stock of knowledge. A great many people are harping on theoretical knowledge, ridiculing at its insignificance, and boasting on their practical attainments. They do not seem to think that a theory is the result established by years of patient investigation, experiments and careful painstaking of some philanthropical soul, and made public property for the use and behoof of mankind generally. Then dogmatic individuals, complimenting themselves for their superiority, thanking God that they are not as other men, hoarding up their knowledge for private use, to make better crops, or openly ridiculing those who are slower in acquiring experience or practical knowledge, did not know that were they to write out their modes of cultivation and pet ideas, which really are scientific and theoretical, many people as ignorant as themselves would sneer at it as impracticable, useless and perhaps foolish.

Such cases, common some years since, are now of rare occurrence. The desire to exchange useful information and hints pertaining to Agriculture, which Webster says "feeds us, to a great extent clothes us, and without which we could not have manufactures nor commerce, things which stand together, yet stand like pillars, the largest in the centre, which largest is Agriculture," has been the means of establishing Journals of Agriculture, gems of beauty, yet monuments of utility. These messengers bearing within their folds truths precious—theoretical, yet practical—are now disseminated and penetrate thousands of households, which ten years ago would have scoffed at their teachings and laughed to scorn the idea of "book farming."

Now, as the general accredited object of the Agricultural Journal is to disseminate practical knowledge, enabling a man who stays at home to become acquainted with the doings and progressions made all over the world, does it not become the duty of each farmer to aid in some manner, this laudable motive?

Our farmers are too modest as a general thing; they think that certainly all the readers of their paper know as much and more than he does, so it is unnecessary for him to attempt to teach the public. This is wrong. No farmer, however humble, but has experimented or knows some interesting fact which he should write out briefly and forward to some Agricultural Editor. I have made a few experiments which, when I find time, I will send you, Mr. Editor, and I want all, or as many as can do so, who are subscribers to imitate my example. PALMER.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER TWENTY-THREE.

I have had so little experience in Tree Planting that I should have preferred to say no more about it; but letters that have reached me imply that the ignorance of others is even denser than mine. For the sake of those only who are conscious that they know nothing, yet are not unwilling to learn, I venture a few timid suggestions with regard to Tree Planting.

I. Ten or twelve years ago, I bought a pound or more of Locust seed rather late in the Spring, scalded it by plunging at night—full the little cotton bag which held it into a pot of boiling water, and letting the seed steep and steam in the bag till next morning, when the seed was planted in rows in a newly broken bit of poor old pasture land.—This was a mistake: I should have given that seed the richest available spot in my garden, to say nothing of planting it as early as April 20th. My locusts came up slowly and grew feebly that year, not to speak of the many seeds that did not sprout at all. Still, many came up and survived, and my place is this day the richer for them. It might have been still richer had I seasonably known more.

II. What I would now advise as to Locust and most other trees is that the best seed be procured in the Fall, or so soon as it drops from the tree; that part of it be sown in drills, two feet apart, with two inches between seeds in the drills, and that the richest of dry, warm garden soil be devoted to this purpose. Fill a large box with rich loam, stir four ounces of seed into this, and set the box in a cool cellar where frost does not enter, and here let it remain till April; then take out the seed and earth together, and sow in drills as above. If some one who cuts Locust during the Winter or Spring will allow you to trace the smaller surface roots from the new made stumps and cut or dig them up, cut fifty or a hundred pieces of root the size of your finger each two feet long, and plant these, about May 1, in the places where you want Locusts to come forward most rapidly. Some of them may not grow, but I think many will; and, from all these sources, I judge that you will obtain a good supply of young trees. Let those you start from the seed get two years growth before you take them up and set them where you want trees, whether in your present woods, in rugged, rocky pastures, on the sides of steep ravines, or around your buildings. You cannot fail to obtain *some* trees if you follow these directions.

III. Begin early this Fall to gather Chestnuts, Hickory Nuts, Walnuts, White Oak Acorns, etc., to plant. Select the largest and finest nuts, giving the preference to those which ripen and fall earliest. Keep them in cool, damp earth in some barn or cellar where rats and mice cannot reach them, and persist in collecting till December.—Then plant a part in your garden or in any rich ground where they are not likely to be disturbed; letting the residue remain in the boxes of moist earth where you first placed them, till Spring, then plant these, like the former, in rows two feet apart with six inches between seed and seed in each row and give the rows careful culture for two years; after which, set them where you wish them to grow.

I venture to suggest that he who has a rugged, stoney hill or other lot which he wishes to surrender to forest should plow it, if it can be plowed, next September or October; if too rocky to be even imperfectly plowed, dig up the earth with pick and spade, and sow it thickly with hickory nuts, walnuts, chestnuts, locust and other tree seeds, expecting that some will be dug up and carried off by squirrels, etc., & that others will not fail to germinate. Go over it with hoes the ensuing June or July, killing all weeds and other infestations; and, nearly a year later, repeat the operation, taking up young trees from your garden or nursery, and filling them in wherever there is room. Plant thickly in order to force an upward rather than a scraggy growth; and so that you may begin to cut the superfluous saplings for bean poles, hoop poles, etc., three or four years thereafter. Cut late in Winter or early in spring, so that the stumps will each throw up two or more shoots or sprouts, which usually grow much faster than the original tree did. And the process of thinning may thus be continued indefinitely, while the choicer trees are allowed to attain their stateliest proportions. And thus a rocky, sterile hillside or knoll may be made to yield a crop annually after the first two or three years from planting; while growing trees of decided value. I judge that almost any land within fifty miles of a great city and not more than two miles from a railroad depot or from navigable water may thus be made to earn a good interest on $100 per acre, after meeting all the costs of breaking up and planting. I confidently assert that many thousands of sterile rocky acres, which now yield less than $10 per acre annually in pasturage, would net at least double that sum to the owner if wisely devoted to forest trees.

I have a hearty love of forests. They proffer gentle companionship to the thoughtful and rest to the overworked, fevered brain. Our streams will be fuller and less capricious, our gales less destructive, our climate less capricious, when we shall have reclothed our rugged slopes and rocky crests with trees. Timber grows yearly scarcer and dearer, when it ought to be becoming more plentiful and accessible, and would be if we devoted to trees all the land which we cultivate at a loss or fail to cultivate at all. Let our boys be incited to gather seeds and plant nurseries; let young trees be bought by the thousand where they now are by the dozen, and let us all coöperate in covering our unsightly rocks and making glad our waste places by a superabundance of choice, thrifty, healthy trees.

A gentleman asked a little girl what it was that made a person feel so when another tickled him. "I suppose it is the laugh creeping over him!" was the instant reply.

SPECIAL PREMIUM TO STOCK RAISERS.

WITH a desire to awaken a greater interest among our STOCK RAISERS, and to enlist them in STUDY of all the new things in STOCK RAISING, and to induce them to read and see what is being done in other States in STOCK RAISING,

WE PROPOSE

TO PRESENT to all who shall subscribe for our NEW VOLUME that commences in JULY, a copy of the STOCK JOURNAL, as a Premium,

FREE FOR ONE YEAR

to all who send us THEIR NAMES as subscribers to THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WE will send the STOCK JOURNAL from June 1st, and also send them the FARMER for one year, for the Subscription of $5,00.

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE TRUE NAME.

We frequently receive letters of enquiry, also of suggestions—often letters containing criticisms of writers in our Journal, from persons who are entire strangers to us, letters often personal in their expressions and criticisms. Such letters we cannot publish or reply to—such go into the waste bag. Writers should give us their full names and residence, so that we may know all is right—their names will not be used against their wish, yet we must know the writer, else we shall not publish them.

CURE FOR ROUP IN CHICKENS.

A gentlemen who had several valuable fowls afflicted with roup asked a well known chicken fancier of this city for a remedy. He was informed that the most effectual cure was to cut off the heads of the fowls as soon as the disease made its appearance. Unwilling to lose valuable fowls without making an effort to save them, he commenced to treat them after a method of his own. He placed his diseased fowls in a perfectly dry room, bathed their heads with kerosine oil and rubbed their bills inside with a mixture of slum and grease. He fed them only on Indian meal and boiled potatoes well-peppered with cayenne, no hard food whatever being allowed them. With this treatment they commenced to improve, and in from a week to ten day had entirely recovered. The disease has seldom failed to succumb to this treatment. On an average, only about one chicken in six died.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Extravagant parents must expect to have extravagant children, and when masters and mistresses do not economize, they can scarcely expect the servants to do so.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 23 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock are said to sudden changes of weather or over-driving it has no equal

For MILCH COWS particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and enriching its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food; generally mixed with the meal of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other food—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($25 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

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MOWER, REAPER, OR SELF-RAKING REAPER.

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Five Thousand Farmers in California have Used them, and Pronounce them the BEST Machines in the Market.

We offer the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING REAPER to Farmers with the utmost confidence knowing they are Superior to any Self-Raking Reaper yet invented.

They have been Thoroughly Tested in California for Three Years, and give the Best Satisfaction

SOLE AGENTS FOR C. AULTMAN & CO'S. CELEBRATED

SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER!

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HAINES HEADER.

Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois. Also

Hollingworth's Wheel Horse-Rake,

(The most Improved Rake in Use,) And a complete stock of

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN. HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK.

Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required, arrangements for which can be made with Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

31-22-1y

CAST-STEEL DAIRY KNIVES

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by O. G. Young of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of FOUR BLADES to cut FIFTEEN INCHES, up to THIRTEEN BLADES to cut TWENTY INCHES.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,
"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs

DOMESTIC POULTRY—PURE BLOOD

Pigs, Dogs, Etc.

THOSE who desire to secure Pure Stock of Domestic Poultry are invited to visit our Poultry Yards, and see the varieties for themselves.

We have the following, raised by our ourselves, and guteed Pure Fowls:

LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE LEGHORNS, DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS,

—ALSO—

Aylesbury Ducks---Bronze Turkeys.

These Ducks and Turkeys are New Varieties of great excellence. The Turkeys are said to weigh 20 or 30 pounds each.

We have perfected arrangements abroad, so that we can supply any breed of Fowls, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Pigs, etc., or any kind of small Stock to be procured in the old States or Europe, and supply them at lowest terms.

Those interested in Stock that desire to procure or gain information about Domestic Ale, should

Apply to

NICHOLS & WILLARD,
FRUIT VALE AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, CAL.

TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such choice slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over the ground that can be plowed

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an instrument with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatos in a day, is of inestimable value, because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very hurry of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attention to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs

H. S. BURR,

(Successor to TESSMORE MAYES,)

DEALER IN

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—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS

IMPROVED STOCK

Premium Chester White Swine.

Pure Breed Poultry, Etc., Etc.

BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular.

THOMAS B SMITH & Co., Plainsville Ohio

Horticulture.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE REPORTS.

We are desirous of procuring from the several AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES of our country a list of all their officers, the Professors, Teachers and Regents of their condition and progress, and we shall be greatly indebted to the Secretaries of these institutions if they will aid us in collecting a history of their *Rise and Progress*. We will cheerfully reciprocate the favor in any way in our power.

A GRAND POMOLOGICAL EXCURSION

A party of distinguished pomologists will arrive here from the East this evening and remain over Sunday in our city. Among them will be the veteran Pomologist, Col. Marshal P. Wilder of Boston, Mr. Downing of Newburg and others, distinguished in pomology and horticultural science. This party will proceed directly by rail over the Western Plains and Rocky Mountains to California, where they will spend a portion of the summer in recreation and in examining the fruits and flowers of the Pacific States.

Our townsmen, Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, are with the party here and will participate in the pleasures of the excursion. These gentlemen expect to be absent about two months and it will be strange indeed, if the visit is not productive of much good to the eastern cultivators of fruits and flowers. This will be the first occasion on which a considerable number of practical and scientific pomologists have undertaken to make a critical and comparative examination of the products of the rich vine and fruit growing region of the far west.

The party will go with the best wishes of all that they may find the excursion pleasant as well as profitable to the science to which they have devoted such a large portion of their lives.

[*Rochester Exchange.*

GEN. WILDER AND PARTY AT OMAHA.

We clip the following from the Omaha *Herald* of the 16th:

Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, President of the American Pomological Society, Charles Downing, of New York city, and Patrick Barry, of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, the celebrated horticulturists of Rochester, N. Y., are in the city, and go west to San Francisco, on the Pullman Hotel train, to day. They are delegates of the American Pomological Society, chosen to visit the country from ocean to ocean.

TROPICAL CLIMBING PLANTS.

Mr. Paul Levy, has published observations on the climbing plants of Nicaragua, chiefly of the genus *Bignonia* They possess such extraordinary vitality that they can be completely destroyed only by fire. They select with a decided preference certain trees. Refusing to climb others, they run along the ground considerable distances to those which they choose, and cling to them with great tenacity. In every instance observed, the climbers turned from left to right.—*New Orleans Cotton-Land Weekly.*

FRUIT MARKET OF NEW ORLEANS.

Our Fruit Market is now quite well supplied in the way of Bananas, Pine-apples, Plantains, Lemons, Oranges, Mammee Apples, Mangoes, and other West India productions, and we notice fair supplies of Strawberries, a few Black Cap Raspberries, (a novelty in this market,) Wild Plums, ripe Figs, and other domestic fruit. Peaches, such as the "May Beauty," "Honey," etc., made their appearance a few days ago, at rather tall figures. They will be more plentiful and cheap, soon.—[*The South-Land*, June 11th.

HUDSON RIVER.

The Hudson River was called by its discoverer, "the Great River of the Mountains." Subsequently it was styled "The Nashua," after the ruling family of Holland; then "The Mauritius," from Prince Maurice. Later, this beautiful stream was called the "North River," in distinction from the Delaware, known among the Dutch as the "South River." It was not until after 1664 that the name Hudson was given by the English. Many curious names were applied to it by the Indians who lived upon its banks.

☞ An experienced old gentlemen says that all that is necessary in the enjoyment of love or marriage is confidence.

THE NEW OATS.

The finest NORWAY and EXCELSIOR OATS that have excited so much interest in all the old States, have thus far proved more than was represented of them.

We have just received a small invoice of these wonderful Oats, with some other new kind of cereals, and although late for the general planting they can be planted on our river alluvial soil, or in the mountain country and the seed thus secured; they will do on our Tule land also even now.

For Sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC., BY MAIL.

The following are the rates by Law:

For all parcels of *four ounces*..... 2 cts.
" " *eight ounces*..... 4 "
" *one pound parcels*..... 8 "
" *four pound* " ..... 32 "

No parcels to be above *four pounds*.

All parcels should be carefully done up and sealed.

STATEMENT
— OF THE —
CONDITION
— OF THE —
PACIFIC
INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends $606,854 80.

Loans on first Mortgages..... Estimated value premises Mortgaged $1,620,250		$562,486 61
Buildings on premises insured for.....325,600		
Loans on collateral		494,509 00
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is $893,977		
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000.....		150,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank.....		41,872 90
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York.....		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued.....		145,920 79
State and Federal stamps on hand.....		4,297 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets.....		146,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1,696,854 80

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations.	331,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations.....	331,013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 52
Amount received from rents.....	10,967 00
Total.....	$1,184,223 54

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,237 26
Amount paid for marine losses.....	141,374 97
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,619 96
Paid for commissions to agents.....	108,766,67
State and Federal taxes.....	42,045 63
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payment	117,550 79
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000 00
	$1,039,594 08
Net amount fire risks written during the year.....	$63,759,794 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year	33,428,228 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869.....	$46,282,301 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1869.....	2,971,937 00

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 33-4.

CRANBERRY PLANTS, CRAFTING WAX, OIL PACKING PAPER

CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts. per 100—$4 00 per 1,000—postage paid. The kinds best adopted for Cultivation are—Early Black Bell, Large Mottled Bell, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle. Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runners and bearers; best adapted with the Bell variety for Upland Culture.

For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc., enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts. for "Cranberry Culturist."

Grafting Wax

Of Superior Quality, in Small Packages for use.

OIL PACKING PAPER,

For Mailing and Packing Plants; a heavier article for covering Hot-beds, Manufactured and for Sale by

F. TROWBRIDGE,
Milford, Conn.
33-8.

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

THE BEST CHURN EXHIBITED AT THE LATE STATE FAIR,

and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

is now offered for sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lot to suit purchasers at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express charges paid, $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office,

WARREN & CO.

CAREFUL DIRECTIONS.

We would most particularly desire our correspondents to be very careful in sending their Letters, Orders and Remittances to us, as there are several firms of Warren & Co., and unless the address is very plainly marked, mistakes will arise.

All Letters, Orders, Parcels, &c., intended for this office should be addressed WARREN & CO.,
California Farmer Office.

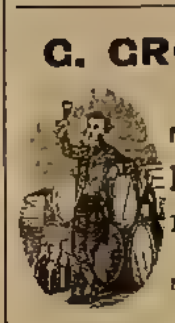
Miscellaneous.

13 FIRST PREMIUMS.
RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.
FOR THE BEST
WHITE AND RED WINES.

Gold Medal Awarded
BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867-8
Silver Medal
BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.
FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES
LANDSBERGER & CO.,
33-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

RAISIN,
And other choice
GRAPE CUTTINGS.
ALSO
WINES AND BRANDIES
Of the choicest variety on hand and
FOR SALE.
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY
State Agricultural Society, 1867,
TO THE
Natoma Vineyards
BEN. N. BUGBEY, Proprietor.
Postoffice address Folsom, Cal. 28-2

C. CROEZINGER.



DEALER IN
NATIVE CALIFORNIA
Red and White Wines,
Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.
Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

THE GOLDEN QUEEN,
THE GREEN PROLIFIC,
PEABODY'S PROLIFIC,
DR. NICAISE,
EARLY SCARLET,
AGRICULTURIST,
AND JUCUNDA.

For Sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office,
WARREN & CO.

VERY CHOICE
Domestic Poultry
POULTRY, EGGS FOR HATCHING, ETC.
—o|o—
GRAY BRAHMAS, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock (Fowls of enormous size—10 to 14 pounds), and the French Table and Egg Fowls—Creve Coeur and Houdan not safe by railroad.
C. CARROLL LORING, Importer,
BOSTON, MASS.

NEW SEEDS.

THE Conover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers, extra sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted cut, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for successive planting.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

ORANGE SEED.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR AN *ORANGE PLANTATION,*
Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the
FARMER OFFICE.

ALSIKE CLOVER—LAWN GRASS.

This valuable Clover so highly esteemed abroad can be had at our Office.

Also English Lawn Grasses of best kinds at
FARMER OFFICE.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 per week and expenses, or allow a commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich. 33-1*

Miscellaneous.

LAKE VINEYARD WINE COMPANY.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of the celebrated LAKE AND MOUND VINEYARD Wines, and choice assortment of Wines and Brandies from the best Vineyards of California. These wines, bearing our trade-mark on package, label, and seal, we guarantee of uniform good quality, inferior to none, and ready for safe shipment to any part of the world.

Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

The Lake Vineyard Wine Co
Corner Sansome and Jackson Streets,
May 1st, 1869. San Francisco.
32-1

Blackberries, Raspberries STRAWBERRIES.

Those who desire to plant Small Fruits should call at our office, as we can supply very strong plants of the following:

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,
WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRIES,
BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES,
DAVISON THORNLESS RASPBERRIES,
—ALSO—
STRAWBERRIES
Of all the choice kinds. For sale by
WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

POSTERS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT, CHEAP, and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL STEAM MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 ClayStreet,
FRANCIS & VALENTINE,
83-1 Proprietors.

Valuable Patents FOR SALE.

We invite the attention of energetic Mechanics to several very

VALUABLE INVENTIONS

for which we hold the

PATENT RIGHT

of this State and coast for the same

They are each and all of a practical and useful character, and are such as a handsome return for labor and capital can be made from.

WARREN & CO.

Something New.

Two Million Copies of the Annual SHAKSPERIAN ALMANAC for 1870, will be given away, and in order that the distributing may be made as rapidly as possible, I should deem it a favor to send, pre-paid, ten or fifteen copies to any person who will judiciously distribute them in his locality. One of its features are the Seven Ages of Man's Life, Illustrated in a masterly manner. Address, DR. O PHELPS BROWN.

33-7. No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

FRESH ALFALFA.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

Should send in their orders early this year. Last year there was a very short supply, and what is Imported this year will be sold early. Letters of inquiry, and orders received at the

FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, (up-stairs.)

Young Man Wanted.

We want a smart and active young man from 12 to 16 years of age, to attend to our Reading Room and Museum, Mailing Papers, etc.

None need apply who cannot bring the best testimonials of character and ability. Must be a good penman and quick at figures.

To such a young man an opportunity of advancement will be given.

A young man whose parents or friends reside in the city would be preferred.

Apply at our office only between 4 and 6 P. M.

VINEGAR.

HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASSES, OR SORGHUM, in Ten Hours, without using drugs.

For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

SUGAR CANE AND SORGHUM MILLS, Evaporators and Horse-Power embodying all the recent improvements, and taking the lead of every kind in market. Manufactured by GEO. L. SQUIER & BRO., Buffalo, N. Y. Either Sugar or Sorgum Manuals for 1870 sent free. 33-12

TREES.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,
1870.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Orders for large or small quantities promptly filled. Packing performed in the most skillful and thorough manner

SMALL PARCELS FORWARDED BY MAIL WHEN DESIRED.

Nurserymen and Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent, prepaid, on receipt of stamps, as follows:

No. 1—Fruits, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c.
No 3.—Green-house, 50 No. 4. Wholesale, FREE.

Address—
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
33-11 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BOUND VOLUMES FARMER

☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS, uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $8 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and is valuable to the Cultivator of the Soil.

Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended to

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and rose cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

JUST RECEIVED—GOOD THINGS.

WE have received the following, which are among the good and rare things needed.

Fresh Cranberry Plants
(The Large Bell Variety.)
Ramie Seed, Fresh,
WATERMELON CANTELOUPE,
AND
MUSKMELLON SEEDS,
EXTRA QUALITIES,)
Flower Seeds, Choice,
MIXED LAWN-GRASS, ETC.
For sale at the "FARMER" OFFICE.

Advertising Abroad!

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ALL Manufacturers, Agricultural Men, Nurserymen, Booksellers, and others having interests connected with the PACIFIC COAST, that now is the time to secure the business of this region by wisely ADVERTISING WITH US.

The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO ENJOY IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTORS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop's.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING JUNE, 30, 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in each issue to our *Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

NEXT ISSUE.

We have from our valued correspondent "Agnes" a valuable sketch, "Stones for Bread," which will be read with interest.

We have "Walking Around," No. 3, from "Philmore," with many Letters crowded out *this* week together with several Letters and Essays of value.

Letters and Parcels Received.—We must ask a little indulgence from our Correspondence for delays, as our absence from the office was imperative while engaged to pay due respect to the Honored Representatives of Horticulture from abroad.

APPLES FROM NEBRASKA.

We are indebted to Hon. M. P. Wilder, for several Apples of last years growth which were shown at the Nebraska State Horticultural Society at Omaha, reported in our columns. Among the samples are the "Red wine Sap," and the white "May Apple." We return our sincere thanks to the Donor for these fine specimens—they can be seen at our office.

BOOKS FROM ENGLAND.

We return thanks to Hon. Elihu Burritt of Birmingham, for a copy of "Washingtons Words," and Life of Jonas Webb, as mentioned in his letter to us, as seen in our columns—we shall copy from the Life of Jonas Webb as a most interesting Volume.

"*Nip Out.*"—We notice the "San Jose *Mercury*" which claims to be just in the matter of credit—does not hesitate to "nip out" an article on *Vineyards* and not give the *usual credit*. Where did the *Mercury* find the sentence? Why not publish it all and give due credit. Others have nipped the same article.

INSURANCE, SAFE INSURANCE

So you are in favor of rich monied Institutions are you? You go for the wealthy Corporations do you, Colonel? I see you speak very highly of the PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY!

These were the words which were addressed to us by a person canvassing for another Institution of the same business, to which we promptly answered, as follows:

Yes, we *do* go for rich and heavy monied Institutions *always* when they are engaged in the business of INSURANCE, for then we can safely recomend our readers to be insured there, for it is their *great wealth* that makes them solid Institutions, and that *wealth* is a *double insurance*, that their Policy will be paid, and it is by the wise management of that wealth accumulated by good judgment, that makes us speak strongly in favor of the PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY of this City, as a safe company under all circumstances.

Our interrogation bade us a very good morning.

EASY BEDS, SOUND SLEEP, LONG LIFE.

How few pay due attention to the bed they sleep on, or care about a good sound sleep—and some do not care whether they live a long or short life, but the bed has much to do with it. Our own duties do not allow us much sleep, rarely *four hours*, yet that sleep is sound and refreshing—no troubles in sleep—but pleasant Dreams. Let all who desire comfort look to the Bed question, and we can refer them with pleasure to the New York Bedding Warehouse that is particularly described in our advertising columns.

YEAST POWDERS.

A special attention is now called in our advertising column to the highly popular "Donolly's Yeast Powders," which, as will be seen, have been greatly reduced in price. As these Powders stand a No. 1 before the community, this reduction in price must increase the sale of them largely

FOURTH OF JULY—FREEDOMS DAY.

Let the loudest cannon roar
Let them sound from shore to shore,
Throw forth "our flag," and wave it high
With its Stars and Stripes against the sky,
Tis FREEDOMS FLAG to be unfurled,
Till Liberty shall crown the world.

Before another issue of our Journal, this glorious day will have been ushered in.

Monday next is Freedoms Day.

We rejoice to know our glorious day of jubilee will be observed with the right spirit over our land. With the return of this glorious day, let the spirit of "Peace on Earth" and "Good will to man" be in the hearts of all our people, let all animosites of the past be buried with the days coming. Let party strife, religious bigotry and all evil go down and be buried with the "Sabbath Prayers" of the third day of July, and let the Sun rise of the "Fourth of July" not for the East or West, the North or South only, but for our whole Union, a band of United Freemen. Then will the spirit of Freedom take new and deeper root, and our Glorious Union advance to a more glorious Freedom and Prosperity than ever before known, and we shall be worthy as a people, to have it said of our country

"The Land of the Free
And the Home of the Brave."

THE SEASONS, CROPS, &c.

This is the Sunlight of the Year, the "Golden Grain" is being harvested, the scent of the "Hay Fields" is still in the winds, and its sweet breath comes to us with refreshing as the eye is gladdened by the abundance that the teeming earth is sending to our garners—Grain, Wine, and Oil, Fruits, Flowers and fragrant wind all conspiring to make the heart glad, and to awaken it to songs of praise and to anksgivings so abundantly showered upon us in this "Land of Plenty."

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT ON EARTH.

These words of truth fell from the lips of the venerable President Wilder now with us, as he was returning from a visit to San Jose and Santa Clara with his friends. They also fell of joy and gladness at what they had seen in the Orchards and Vineyards they had recently explored, were bearing in their hands great branches of fruit, like the Patriarchs who returned to Moses telling of the wondrous country beyond the mountains, and we often think it was over the *Sierra's* the early pioneers of Moses came, and where in our rich vallies they gathered the "Great Bunches of Grapes," recorded in Sacred History.

But our Season, now of which we speak, may truly be called one of great abundance. This is what we have said in this Journal from the beginning of the season, even while the press generally were crying out Drouth, Short Crops, Loss of Harvest, &c. We here repeat, our Harvest will be large in every class; our grain crop will be large, even beyond, in the total, the most sanguine expectations; and we here ask our *Farmers* to consider well, especially our grain-growers to consider well the matter of "Holding on" or *selling* their grain now. It is a serious question to them, in many cases it is "Life or Death" *pecuniarily*, to them whether they "make or break," and this turns, on *holding* or *selling*.

We give them reliable facts. A *speculation* was started in Europe, and wheat made a large rise, it was based on the condition of the "Crops in France." *Short crop* was the cry, but alas for the speculators, France will have a full crop, a large crop, and wheat has fallen heavily, and will fall *still lower*, and European speculators *have fallen too*.

The large fall in wheat in Europe, and the decline of wheat in New York of 12 cents, has induced our neighbor of the *Alta* to give a wise hint to our Farmers, it says:—

"This turn in affairs is an additional hint to our Farmers and dealers to *sell* when the chance offers." Wise monitor! is it not always best for our Farmers to sell when the chance offers? And would they not always be better off if they should sell at harvest?

Wheat, Barley, Oats and Hay will be largely in excess of general expectation, and *we* know that *our producers* that sell their produce and *improve* with their means after "getting out of debt," will be the wiser, better, and happier for it. Farming when carried on correctly, intelligently, and with an industrous spirit, is the *best* the *healthiest*, and the *happiest* pursuit, and the most profitable of any country in the world here in California.

Our Season has been a good one, more winds than usual for May and June, but a good and prosperous Season with all.

The Fruit Season is now in its feast time, we mean our small fruits, they are abundant and very splendid.

Cherries surpass all former years—sample fruit Lewellen Orchard, San Lorenzo have exceeded all

Currants surpass all former years; Raspberries, Blackberries and Gooseberries abundant, and of superior quality—prices reasonable for California.

Our Vegetables excel any other Market of the world, by more than fifty per cent in productiveness per acre, and in excellence in quality also.

IT WILL BE A YEAR OF ABUNDANCE.

A man of business must put up with many affronts if he loves his own quiet.

To a generous spirit it is as hard to beg as it is harsh to be denied.

PRESIDENT WILDER AND FRIENDS IN CALIFORNIA.

No Editorial that we have ever penned during our long Editorial labors of sixteen and a half years has afforded us more real heartfelt pleasure and joy than to write the words at the head of this column; which announces the arrival of this noble Father of Horticulture and his co-workers of our Science, to the "Land of Gold," the Sunny Side of our Glorious Union.

In the last number of the FARMER we announced the coming of these Pioneers of Science, and briefly sketched their field of labors of the past. They are with us now, and we will try to sketch the happy event of their arrival, which we feel will be one of great good to our State as well as one of deep interest and pleasure to them.

MEETING ON THE MOUNTAINS.

The announcement that President Wilder was to visit our State, and the letters received from him, made it a duty on our part, as the early advocate of Agriculture and Horticulture here, and the representative Journal of this interest to gather a few friends and go out to meet and welcome this apostle of Horticulture and his friends. To this end a few quietly rallied and went forth to the summit of the Sierras, as the most fitting place for so eventful a meeting. There as the sun was rising and gilding these snow-clad mountains, there were met and there hands were clasped in a fraternal greeting. This was a meeting that will long be remembered by all. It was one full of great import, as tending to bring to our midst those who would be the true heralds of our State in her vast resources.

Our delegation, Professor Carr, of the University of California, and his Lady; A. S. Hallidie, Esq., President of the Mechanics Institute, and his Lady; O. W. Shaw, Esq., President of the Fruit Growers' Association, and our humble self, were at the Summit Hotel, and were called at early light and waited the coming of the Pullman Palace Cars that bore these friends to this new prospect of *Horticultural Life* to them. It was just as the sun gilded the peaks of the mountains that the cars came rolling on, and there, upon the Summit, this happy meeting was held, to us one of great moment, for we *met one*, President Wilder, to whom we had ever looked up to, as the True Father and Pioneer of the grand science of Horticulture and Floriculture, that has so beautified and blessed the earth, and whose venerable features lightly touched by time, we had not seen for twenty-one years and a half, to us

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1870.

will ever be a *red letter* day. The other members of the party the friends of President Wilder, are known to science, but it was long years of absence from the East that gave to this meeting a feeling that it was a *Holocaust* of the soul to pay tribute to a Leader of Science and his noble coworkers.

The meeting and greetings and presentations of friends was most pleasant and happy and will never be forgotten.

The morning and early portion of the day with us was spent in *living over the past*. We saw that our delegation was also enjoying the hours, as these welcome friends were also feasting upon the grand scenery over which we were passing as we descended from the Summit, via "Cape Horn," and the other wonderful views along this "Great Highway" of a world's traffic.

To our friends this grand passage over these mountains, was like a new vision to the mind and soul—a vision worth a life to see. After these scenes were over and the Valley of the Sacramento was made, our delegation had a table spread in the Dining Car, and there we held a social gathering, that we might have a closer communion than in the bustle of the traveling cars; and there around the festive board in social converse amid Fruit and Flowers and the generous Wine contributed for the occasion, heart met heart, in kindly greetings.

The meeting around the social Board was a happy one, and as it devolved upon the Editor of this Journal to open the meeting, one in which we felt it an honor and pleasure of forming for the occasion, it also became our duty to address our Honored Guests and his friends with the words of

WELCOME TO CALIFORNIA.

Our words were few but the heart was full. We had no written or prepared words, they came for the moment, and as we addressed President Wilder and his friends, we felt the beautiful words of the Poetess "Amelia" best fitted for the occasion, and while we in the name of our delegation from California, and the Cultivators of the soil, Her Horticulturists, Florists and her Citizens, we bade them welcome, we felt as we saw one Giant like a Father among his co-workers in science around him the truth of these words.

"There are moments I think when the spirit receives
Whole volumes of thought on its unwritten leaves,
Where the folds of the Heart in a moment unclose
Like the innermost leaves round the heart of a Rose"

So we felt as we addressed them.

We welcome you, Honored Sir! we welcome your co-workers! we welcome all! We well remember you, sir, forty-one years ago when in the city of Boston. You, sir, and others up in a little chamber in Cornhill began the work of forming the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, there on simple white delf were there the simple contributions were made in that room we remember our own humble contributons then the nucleus of a society, that now owns a magnificent Temple, dedicated to Horticulture, that cost a *Quarter of a Million of Dollars*, and whose Exhibitions are now made upon rich silver plate in the *Richest Horticultural Society in the world*, one over which you, sir, so long presided and guided it on to Fame and Prosperity.

We, here in California, Honored Sir, hail your coming, and that of your friends, with joy and pleasure. We hail you, sir, as the "Nestor" of Horticulture, the great Father and Apostle of this noble science, and we greet you here and bade you a soul welcome, on the Summit, at the sun's rising, as the most fitting spot being nearest Heaven, to greet you, and we here again, here, amid our Fruits and Flowers, bid you welcome with your friends to California, we with a California delegation we propose Honor, Long Life and Prosperity to President Wilder and his friends.

REPLY OF HON. M. P. WILDER.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE—In behalf of my associates and in my own behalf, I thank you for the kind words your chairman has spoken, and for the cordial welcome you have extended to us—a welcome grateful to our feelings after our long journey over mountain and plain as the cheering rays of the rising sun as he glided the snow-clad summit at our meeting. Some of us come from the rough and stubborn soil of New England, some from the more fertile lands of the Great Empire State, and others from the milder regions of the Middle States, but from whatever section we come, we are most happy to be here and to receive your friendly greetings. As we passed over the mining districts this morning, we saw industry developed, which has added so much to the wealth of your people, but we come not to search for golden ore, or to explore the riches of your mineral deposits, we come to witness for ourselves the wonders of vegetable life on these western shores, to see with our own eyes the mammoth proportions of your forests, fields, or orchards and vineyards, to view nature as it were, in her utmost amplitude, nature elevated and developed to the highest and grandest proportions of creations. We had heard of your majestic mountains, your broad vallies and deep ravines—the luxuriance of your gigantic trees, dating in age, far back of the Christian era, your magnificent fruit and gorgeous flowers, and since the completion of the Pacific road we have seen specimens fully substantiating all the reports which we had received of this wonderful region, teeming with the overflowing of God's bounties, a second Eden on earth.

Your chairman has alluded to our cultivation on the Eastern slope. We of New England have difficulties to contend with in our uncongenial climate, but by skill, long experience and indomitable perseverence we are enabled to produce very fine fruits and flowers. I thank you for your kind allusion to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, an early pioneer institution on this continent for the diffusion of Horticultural science, and from whence emanated more than from any other source the great interest in fruit culture which has spread over the land from ocean to ocean. And now that the *iron* bands have spanned this continent, now that the intercourse between the cultivators of the East and West has become so easy and pleasant, may we not hope that it will result in the more rapid promotion in our favor the pursuits especially of those rural arts upon which must ever depend the happiness and prosperity of the whole people. And how wonful the progress of art and science which have brought the Eastern and Western shores so near together. Surely we live in an age of remarkable enterprise, of noble achievement, no project however bold or vast, whether the building of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the laying of the mystic wire through the ocean's bed, threading it across the continent, or winding it around the globe, is too great for the intelligence, wealth and enterprise of the present day. Never before was I more deeply impressed with this thought, than when we met this morning on Nevada's summit to join hands with you in fraternal greetings, and to witness the sun in his coming as he lit up his fires on those snow-clad cliffs with the promise of a glorious day. Sublime indeed was the scene! I felt that I was never so near heaven before, and I could not but exclaim in the language of the Latin poet, "*Sic itur ad astra*." This is the way to the stars.

Thanking you again for your kind attention and courtesies extended to us, allow me to express the hope that as we are brought nearer and nearer together by the appliances of science the bonds of friendship may become stronger in the hearts of our people from shore to shore.

This response of President Wilder was received with a hearty applause. We then called upon Professor Carr, of the University of California, who promptly responded in happy words of welcome to these worthy friends, and in high compliment to President Wilder, Downing, Barry, and others who had done so much to advance the true happiness of mankind. We regret we could not have saved the good speech of Professor Carr, but as it was not prepared, but came warm from the heart, and was as warmly received. Those present enjoyed it much.

The Prof. then toasted the name of Barry, as author of the "Fruit Garden," to which he briefly and happily responded.

The Honored name of Downing was remembered, and Chas. Downing spoke a few brief words, happily responding to the call and the pleasant scene around him and before him in his advent with his friends to the land of Fruits and Flowers.

President Hallidie, of the Mechanics Institute, in reply to a call on him by happy words gave his vote by word and heart for the welcome to California of these Pioneers of Science, assuring them they would find a hearty welcome wherever they should journey.

Mr. Ellwanger in reply to a call on his name as a distinguished Nurseryman, took up a handful of fine Biggarean Cherries, saying, perhaps he might be *eating the the fruit* from trees he had shipped to our State, as the firm of Ellwanger & Barry had sent thousands and hundreds of thousands of trees hither, and he came with his friends to see how a glorious climate and a rich soil had perfected them, and lo! here were Cherries, richer, larger, and far surpassing his highest expectations.

Mr. Shaw upon call responded in a few words his pleasure in coming to meet and greet with earnest welcome those who so richly merit, and are so worthy to receive it.

Mr. Clark briefly replied to a call, acknowledging the pleasure felt at the meeting of friends, with what they had already enjoyed, and what they had in anticipation.

Among the passengers on the train from the East with President Wilder and party came D. O. Mills Esq., President of the Bank of California, (his Brother, Edgar A. Mills, from Sacramento, met him at the Summit,) A. J. Ralston Esq., of the Pacific Insurance Co., and A. B. Forbes Esq., of the House of Alsop & Co.. These gentlemen had the opportunity of knowing the value of a visit of such men to our State as have come with them, we know however they do enjoy and appreciated their coming.

At the Festive a call was made upon Mr. Ralston by a sentiment on a good Policy, who briefly said he felt *assured* his friends would excuse him, as speaking was not his forte, and upon calling a sentiment to the Shipping interest A. B. Forbes Esq., very happily replied, but saying as a side speech he supposed it was the *Policy* of Mr. Ralston that lost us a good speech.

Mr. Forbes in the reply to the Shipping interests spoke these veritable truths. Mr. Forbes said yes our shipping interests are identified with Agriculture and Horticulture, and it is to these great interests that we look, to secure the prosperity of our commerce, without Agriculture our Ships are worthless. Mr. Forbes spoke earnestly, and very happily approving, and complimenting the happy reunion of the friends of science.

We very much regret we had no gifted "short hander" present to catch many brilliant thoughts and inspiring words. We only quote from brief items and memory, regretting we cannot do justice to every speaker.

The splendid sparkling wine kindly sent from Landsberger & Co., & the fruits contributed, were duly appreciated and enjoyed—the whole scene was a most happy one, and one long to be remembered by all.

The party of our Eastern friends were President Wilder, Lady and Daughter, Mr. Clark, Lady and Daughter, Mr. Ellwanger, & Lady, Mr. Downing & Lady, and P. Barry Esq., to these with our Delegates and other guests we met around the festive board twenty four for a feast of reason and true intellectual refreshing.

We feel that an event of this kind should be a matter of record, and we have therefore given all that memory could retain, while the heart was so full of thrilling recollections of the past early half a century, as the visit of these Guests of our State have recalled.

We now cheerfully await the enjoyment both them as they go over our State as they will term its wonders and to report its resources.

My health rest upon all, and the highest degree of pleasure and happiness surround them while we shall have the honor and pleasure of their stay.

VISIT OF EASTERN HORTICULTURISTS.

Our Eastern Horticulturists are making good use of their time. Since their arrival they have visited the Mercantile Library, Woodwards Gardens, the Pioneers Hall, Vanderslice & Co's. Silver Manufactory, Landsberger & Co's., wine House, in our city.

At San Jose, the Garden and Nursery of S. S. Fox, Sanderson Brothers, Gen. Naglee, and others. At Santa Clara, the Fruit grounds of L. A. Goulf, B. F. Watkins, Mr. Pierce and others. They are now visiting Suscol, Napa, Sonoma, Calistoga and the Geysers, as their work this week. To say they are delighted does not express the half. We may look for reports in the East that will do California full justice.

We take pleasure in giving the words of President Wilder, received as we go to press.

We deeply regret our duties deprive us of joining them in their happy excursions, but other duties keep us here to Report.

[To show how the true friends of our State are received, we annex a brief note just received.]

NAPPA, Thursday.

We have had a most delightful visit at our old friend Thompsons, at Suscol, and also at the Woodward Farm. At both of which we saw wonders in the way of Orchards, grain, ornamental trees, plants, etc., etc.

To-day for Sonoma, to the Buena Vista Vineyards. The presence and courtesies of the Californian abound us everywhere meeting us on our route, and aiding us in our investigations.

Yours, WILDER.

To Col. WARREN.

THE SNOW PLANT.

(*Sarcodes Sanguinea.*)

Those who have travelled in our Mountain Forests, either at Yosemite, or the Big Trees, or around Donner Lake, will remember seeing that wondrous and beautiful *crimson cones* that push up out of the ground among the fallen trees, and at the base of large trees—often through patches of snow. This *parasitic* plant is now attracting some attention of travellers, and is eagerly sought for, it is however short lived and almost impossible to transfer or keep it any length of time. A brief time only is it beautiful, but always *beautiful* when viewed in its natural condition as the *habitat* of the earth, springing with its beautiful cones from around the *debris* of the fallen monarchs of the forest—thus, there is *beauty* in the

SARCODES SANGUINEA.

HOTELS AT THE LAKES AND THE SUMMIT

As a matter of public interest, especially to travellers, we as a Journalist feel it a duty to say that the Hotels at Donner are all that is required to make travellers comfortable and happy. Passengers from Truckee which is the point to stop at, they carry passengers to and from the Lake for $3 while a private conveyance costs three times that sum.

The SUMMIT HOTEL which is now particularized by a card in our columns, is a No. 1 Hotel, large, comodious, and full of comforts—where 25 to 50, or 100 visitors can be cared for well. A grand place for a summer retreat, from whence a visit can be made to all the Lakes surrounding these wonderful hights. Mr. Cardwell the Proprietor, understands his work and does it well.

THE VOICE OF WELCOME ON THE MOUNTAINS.

With more than ordinary pleasure and satisfaction we give the following letter most unexpectedly received, giving a very appropriate and very happy sketch of the meeting of the distinguished Horticultural visitors upon the Mountains, by the California Delegation. The account of which is given in full in our Editorial columns, with the address of Hon. M. P. Wilder, and others alluded to in this happy sketch, we are greatly indebted to the writer for the interest thus manifested.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

In these wonderful days, when the pressure of time upon life is so deeply felt, it is pleasant to get out of hearing of the drum beat, which calls to daily work. Or, if one cannot do this to get a glimpse through the narrow windows of the prison house of Toil at the relations of Labor and Progress, that our Hopes may be strengthened.—Grateful for one of these "outlooks," a recent passenger over the continental highway, begs the Editor of the FARMER the privilege of sharing with its readers the pleasure of a scene which delightful in itself, was more than pleasant in its significance and suggestiveness.

Half a century ago, a Massachusetts man was inspired with the thought that the producer of a new fruit might be as much a public benefactor as the inventor of a new machine—that the study of the laws of vegetable life and their practical applications would lead to the same results as the study of mechanical powers. His written and preached words became a new gospel, the spread of which was marked by gardens and orchards.

And a quarter of a century ago a modest writer began to call attention to the duty of making the American Home in its external and internal arrangements, a true representative of American ideas, of labor ennobled by intelligence, and dignified by a sense of responsibility. What country houses might be, what a Temple the Individual Home should be, because a realized ideal on the banks of the Hudson, a doctrine delightfully taught in books, which will outlive many generations.—Then the Science of Horticulture took the place of Empiricism, Architecture, and Landscape Gardening, were united to it, to make the Freemans Home, and the name of WILDER and DOWNING became household words in the land.

And when thus instructed, the people began to feel the pressure of wants, for which there was then no adequate supply. Far sighted, enterprising men, men who sow broadly for a harvest in the far future, gave commercial value to these ideas of beauty and use, and introduced a new variation into the songs of labor. Great nurseries for fruits and flowers sprang up under their hands and beautiful Nature gave them her inmost secrets to be turned into

"—— profit for the people,
For advantage of the Nations."

When a few days since, the news was flashed over the wires, that Marshall P. Wilder, the venerable Father of American Pomology; that Downing, Mwanger, and Barry, of the great Rochester Nurseries, were on their way to visit the Fruit Garden of the world—the very trees nodded a welcome, and sent half a dozen of their true lovers to speak their messages of affectionate greeting. We were fortunate enough to witness the delicate & fitting manner in which their pleasant commission was executed, and though the story loses greatly in the telling, it deserves to be told.

Traveling *a la Pullman*, developes sociably, and the train due in San Francisco on the 20th, brought a rarely assorted and congenial company, disposed to enjoy to the utmost, every phase of the long journey. "The Horticulturists," a jolly Clergyman, apt to teach, "in the house, by the way," generous Californians, (I shall always know them hereafter by their faces,) their hearts aglow with the welcomes behind and before them, and a few ladies occupied the Palace Cars. Before we reached the mountains we had fruits of an expectancy which meant something more than a new feature in the ever changing landscape.—"With the rising of the Sun, on the Summit of the Sierra Nevada, friends will meet, and welcome you to California," was the message, and so at dawn of day we made ourselves ready for visitors. Not at all as strangers, but as old and familiar friends, the Pacific people came in with the morning, bringing offerings of strange and wonderful flowers of the Sierries, children of the Snow, and children of the Rocks. How soon they knew each other over the flowers! How as one soul, those of the Eastern and Western shores looked out upon the scenes too glorious to be sung in any but words of Scripture. Not of the earth, earthy, it was like the scenes of the Hereafter, where Life is all Service and Joy.

As we descended into the lower world, a feast of welcome was spread and some of us outsiders, with nothing to do but to enjoy and admire, were bidden to it. The fruits whose ancestors were shipped round the Horn, long years ago, were ripe for inspection at the lips of fosterers and originators. Wines with the sunshine of the hills and the sparkle of the waves, were waiting to be tested, and heartsome words that could not be repressed, were waiting to be spoken.

Col. Warren in words like "apples of gold in pictures of silver," words few and simple, and excellent, welcomed the "Nestor of Horticulture," the poems of the beloved name of Downing, Mwanger, and Barry, and their friends, to see and enjoy here the perfected results of their old time and owing in the morning of their lives. Mr. WILDER's reply—I hope somebody will remember the words of it, because I cannot, for as the noble, beautiful old man was making it, I could think of nothing but Mt. Shasta, and Mt. Washington, and Emersons words:——

"Well I know no mountain can
Measure with a perfect Man."

Then Dr. Carr, the Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture, in the University of California, spoke a word of hope for that greatest and best of products, the *human*, to be grown upon these shores, and the educational developments, side by side with the material, which were the glory of the State. The Minister followed briefly and pithily, in a Pauline strain, and Mr. Hallidie, President of the Mechanics Institute, offered a hearty and cordial welcome in behalf of the great interests he represented. Mr. Ellwanger drew us into a lighter mood, by playful allusions to the business interests of their visit, and then Mr. Shaw, the San Francisco Artist, and President of the Fruit Growers Association, who combines the practical and ideal in treading over lifes dusty highway, blew the foam from his beaker, in a fitting instrument, and so the good things and thoughts went round.

Altogether it was the simplest, most appropriate and graceful of the many welcomes, California has extended to her Eastern friends. "If," I thought, "this boastful young State, full of the sense of power, of manifold achievements, comes thus to steal our hearts in open daylight, there is neither harm to it or shame to her on account of it.—Let her boast!" And if we, filled with the new wine of her grand scenery, invigorated by the health of her seas and mountains, grow young in our hearts toward her, and may warm in her praise, there is wisdom in our folly. The youngling of the flock, if to day she is petted and sported by us, she will sooner outgrow it, then shall we our delight in her loveliness, our pride in her accomplishments, and our joy in her great future.

PASSENGER.

Oakland, Cal., June 21st, 1870.

HAPPINESS UPON THE WATERS.

Happy on land, happy on the sea.

We were one of a very happy company that enjoyed last Friday in a "Trip around our Harbor," on the staunch Steamer, McPherson, under the safe directions of her able Commander.

Through the courtesy of Hon. T. G Phelps, our efficient Collector, Hon. M. P. Wilder and his party of friends from the East, together with invited guests, among whom was Gov. Haight, Professor Carr and Lady, of the University, President Hallidie of the Institute, and Lady, and many of our noble Military Chiefs, and others, we enjoyed a day of rare luxury—a refreshing rest among genial friends.

At 9 A. M., the gallant little Steamer unloosed her fastenings from the wharf, and guests unloosed their cheerful voices and commenced to enjoy hours as fully as they sped rapidly. The wind was fresh, but the Steamer sped on her way bravely. The first landing was made at Black Point, the residence of Maj. Gen. Ord, Commander of this Station. After landing, our Eastern friends enjoyed their ramble among the fragrant Plants and Flowers so profusely grown around and over this delightful spot. Here were seen hundreds of magnificent specimen plants, growing profusely in the open air, which our friends at the East never see, except as grown under glass, this was a scene of deep interest to them. After a season outside, invitations came to call us within, and here was spread a luxurious feast of fat things, and sparkling wines made brighter and sweeter, by that genial courtesy which ever marks the hospitality of the brave officer. The repast was a happy one, and on returning to the Steamer the Band on board, spoke sweet music, and on steaming away, the cannon pealed their parting salute, attentions and courtesies which our Chief Magistrate and all others understood and appreciated.

From Black Point to Alcatras, where the same spirit of courtesy showed the guests the principal features of this strong defence of our Golden Gate. Over, through, and around there among Cannon, Mortars, Bombshell and Balls, through Gardens and Greenhouses, and among rich flowers only excelled by the genial spirit of courtesy of Gen. Ord, Commandor Robinson, and others which made the visit one of great interest and pleasure. At parting from Alcatras the Band again gave its strains and the cannon pealed its response. When off and away we sped across the Bay to Camp Reynolds, under command of Gen. Wilcox, here again in this lovely and quiet nook, where the Stars and Stripes wave beneath the hill side, another scene of roving among the flowers, and another scene of courteous hospitality—all bespeaking to our Eastern Guests the great electric chord which binds man to man, East, West, North and South. When leaving Gen. Wilcox and Camp Reynolds, music and pealing cannon told of remembrances and the way Californians treat those from abroad as well as at home they honor and respect.

When homeward bound the strains of music called those that "trip it on the light fantastic toe," to come to order, on the Steamers Deck, where for a season all enjoyed the scene, even though our Steamer rocked "like a cradle on the deep." The dancers kept their feet moving to the merry, merry music till our gay Steamer was fast to the wharf, when there, the parting scene was the first moment of regret experienced that day, and for the many pleasures and courtesies of that day all will remember in grateful recollections the liberality and genial courtesy of Collector Phelps, and will always wish for him the command of a Port of Health, Peace and prosperity with a long life to enjoy it.

TRUE PLEASURES.

The only pleasures that never clog are those of the mind. They are increased by repetition, improved by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment. They never satiate or pall, but flow, as it were, from an eternal fountain of bright and sparkling water. Time cannot change them, nor custom stale their infinite variety.

A RAMBLE OVER THE MOUNTAINS.

"Above me are the Alps,
The palaces of Nature, whose vast walls
Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps,
And throw'd eternity in icy halls
Of cold sublimity, where forms and falls
The avalanche—the thunderbolt of snow!—
All that expands the spirit, yet appals,
Gather around these summits as to show
How earth may pierce to Heaven, yet leave vain man below."

Byron's picture of the Alps can be literally made true in the grand scenery upon the Central Pacific Railroad in the passage over the Summit. These mountains with their towering pines, and their horricane snow storms, which send down their rocky sides avalanches of snow are fully equal to the Alps or the Appennine in grandeur of scenery or those fearful storms, as hundreds of our early Pioneers can testify, and which we know to be true from our own observation. In company with friends, a delegation from this city, which rallied to go up over the mountains to meet the Horticulturists of the East of which we speak in another column, we left business and care behind us and joining friends we took the cars of the Western Rail Road bound for the Summit, where the snow-clad mountains and flower crown vallies, and beautiful Lakes form a Trio of beauty and grandeur found no where else, save up and among the craggy steeps at the Summit.

From Oakland to Sacramento the Harvest scene betokened that PLENTY that will crown the year. From Sacramento, the varied scene was full of interest, and with pleasant views without and cheerful friends within, this trip in the cars, is over one of the *best Railroads* in our country. The trip from San Francisco to the Truckee is made in 14½ hours with ease and rare comfort.

The grand, wild, and beautiful scenery along the Central Pacific Railroad from Sacramento to the Summit must be seen to be realized, no description of pen nor word of mouth can do it full justice. Short-sighted are those, who having the opportunity, yet fail to go and see what is so worthy of being enjoyed.

Our party arriving at Truckee took a private carriage and rode to the lower end of Donner Lake, and stopping over night at Grant's Hotel. The carriage road from Truckee is a good one, but travellers need not plan for private carriages, as the Hotels always have their carriages in waiting at the Station to convey all passengers to to the Lakes. The Hotels at both ends of Donner Lake are all that is needed for comfort and rest. Mine host, GRANT, at the lower end, and mine host POLLARD, at the head of the lake, do all they can to make visitors *feel at Home*. Donner Lake is 3½ miles long, and 1 mile to 1½ miles wide. It takes its name from the "Donner Party," whose sad fate by a series of sufferings took place near the Lake, has made it an *epoch* in the History of California Pioneers—a full account of the "Donner Party" we see appears in the *Overland Monthly* just issued. We advise all to read that sad account, and then see how much humanity has been made to suffer in their desire to visit this "Eldorado of the West." Arriving in the evening at Donner, we enjoyed a night's quiet rest, and the next day was given to exploration among the curious and rare plants and flowers that are indigerous to the borders of Donner and the hills that surround it; where "Ferns," "Mosses" and the Snow Plant, named in another column, are seen in their native soil.

The "Lake of Beauty," the "Towering Rocks," the "Tall Pines," of which "Ruskin" speaks so beautifully, the "Towering Mountains," the "Banks of Snow" from whose cold borders even the little flowers and grasses peep through to catch the sunlight—these all form *Gleams of the Beautiful*, that are better to enjoy, and more refreshing to the mind, than all the piles of wealth in gold and silver that is now debasing men in their mad pursuit of it.

We know our little party of friends enjoyed that peaceful "Sabbath Day" along the banks of Donner Lake, where the music of the pines and the rippling waves went up to Heaven as an "Anthem of Praise" to the "Giver of all Good" for these scenes of beauty that he has placed now within our easy reach—even on the very ground where brave men and beautiful and accomplished women once perished surrounded by the "avalanche of snow," literally compelled to eat the flesh of their kindred while dying of starvation, the remembrance of these scenes gave to this "Picture of Beauty a shadow and shade.

A walk of some half a dozen of miles around the Lake and then up the towering mountain to the Summit House, closed our Sabbath Day's journey, and there we waited the coming of our Eastern friends of whom we speak in another column.

SUMMIT HOTEL,

At the Summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the Central Pacific Railroad.

JAMES CARDWELL, Proprietor.

This Hotel is the FINEST SUMMER RESORT in the State of California. The Climate is cool and pleasant in the Summer months; the Hotel overlooks "Donner Lake," and is about a pleasant drive from the famous Soda Springs.

A FINE LIVERY STABLE

in connection with the Hotel, at which Fast Turn-outs can be had at any time.

The Table will be supplied with all the Delicacies of the Season.

FOR INVALIDS no better resort than this can be found in the World, as the air is always Pure and Invigorating.

GRAIN BAGS,

22x36 HAND SEWED, in lots to suit.
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THIS MACHINE is the Harvest-gathering of twenty years' experience in the manufacture of Agricultural Machinery, and takes rank with the PRINTING PRESS, ENGINE-LATHE, and LOCOMOTIVE, in the qualities of Precision, Staunchness and Durability.

ITS FOUNDATION IS A SINGLE PIECE OF SOLID IRON, of shape to resist all possible strains.

Its gearing is shaped to standard gauge, and each cog cut out of solid iron, with mathematical exactness

The working parts are permanently fixed, and fully protected from water, dust, straw, and all other causes of disturbance.

By these means we reduce friction to the lowest point—stop the self-destruction common to all rough cast Machines—avoid breakages in harvest—secure easy draft and the same durability which pertains to nut gear in other kinds of machinery.

The "WORLD" has been tested four years, in the hands of the MOST INTELLIGENT AND RELIABLE FARMERS IN THE LAND, all of whom unite in declaring that, comparatively,

"THERE IS NO OTHER HARVESTER"

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AS A MOWER—TWO SIZES.

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I have used the Jackson wagon to cross the plains and in this country, and consider them to be the best farm wagon made. W. H. PLAGLER, Lower Lake.

I have used a Jackson wagon eight years, I think them superior to any other wagon JOHN FORNEY, Martinez.

I have used a Jackson wagon three years, and consider them the best wagons in use. J. H. PRINCE, Hill's Ferry.

I have in use eight years a Jackson wagon, and must say there can be no better. M. D. ELLERHORST, Haywards.

No better wagon for durability. E. T. WALL, Santa Rosa.

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In 1869, I had a wagon made to carry fruit at a cost of $150. The *Hub* split so that the spokes had to be taken out and the hub drawn together with clamps The *Tire* was also *set twice*—all this not the fault of the *Mechanic* but the *Timber*. I have a *Jackson wagon* in use ten years, which I think will last ten years more. N. BARBOUR, Solano Co.
33.23

Home Miscellany.

THE LONG AGO.

There's a beautiful isle in the long ago,
  All flooded with golden light,
And a river that flows by the shelving shore
  Whose waters are wondrous bright;
There's a bark which glides with a snowy sail,
  And the dip of a silver oar,
And it carries us back to the shining gates
  Of that beautiful past once more;
Ah! every heart holds some sweet dream
  Of the days that have gone before.

There were bright hopes nursed in the long ago
  Sweet flowers were gathered there
And the walls of the beautiful past were hung
  With many an image fair;
And Oh! there is room for the feet to tread,
  This path of by-gone years,
There are joys that bloom in memory's fields,
  And a fount for our bitter tears,
And a grave in which we have garnered up
  All the old-time hopes and fears.

There are beautiful dreams the heart holds dear,
  Bright dreams of the long ago,
And sacred tears for the perished hopes
  That will never return—ah no!
And thus in the tangled web of life
  We weave our smiles and our tears,
Yet the soul has its holy memories
  That cling to the parted years—
Ah! drop the silken curtain now
  O'er the old time hopes and fears.

Shut out the light of the long ago,
  Close the door of the past again,
And stifle the yearning thoughts that fill
  The bosom with so much pain;
Then roll the ponderous stone against
  The tomb that is dug in the heart,
For why should these buried forms once more
  To life and beauty start?
The future may hold some dream as bright
  That will not soon depart.

MEANS OF PRESERVING HEALTH.

BY PROF. SAMUEL EBERLAND, A. M., M. D.

EXERCISE.

One great distinguishing mark between animals and plants is voluntary motion: all animal organisms are created for motion; not necessarily locomotion, but motion of some kind. All young animals are filled with an instinctive love of motion, by which their fluids are actively circulated, and their growing bodies fully developed; the young human being is the only animal organism in which this natural tendency is repressed. The effects of muscular action are seen in the development of various parts of the body: the arm of the blacksmith, the legs of the dancer, the neck of the porter, the familiar examples of growth of particular regions of the body by exercise. The muscles not only move the limbs, but they keep the body upright, balancing it evenly on the extremities; hence we may understand how unnatural positions,—as standing on one leg, sitting on one foot, leaning on one arm, bending the chest forward or sideways,—may cause deformity about the hips, shoulders, spine, and limbs, especially if practiced during youth, when the bones and ligaments are yielding. Many such deformities, lasting for life, owe their origin to the school-room.

The late Dr. John C. Warren writes: "Of the well-educated females within my sphere of experience, at least one-half are affected with some degree of distortion of the spine." An eminent French writer says: "It is so common that, out of twenty young girls who have attained the age of 15 years, there are not two who do not present very manifest traces of it." Any one who will walk along Beacon Street, or other places where young ladies congregate, will soon be convinced of the truth of the above statements, by simply trying to find one of the fair pedestrians who have not one shoulder higher than the other. The remedy lies in impressing teachers, and especially mothers, with the importance of the rudiments of physiology and hygiene; the teaching and the practice belongs essentially to the economy of the household, not of the school-room.

The spine is not a mere contrivance to keep the body erect, like a kind of internal walking-stick, which will answer the purpose just as well if it be a little crooked; the spine encloses the spinal marrow, from which comes off most of the nerves of sensation and motion, and of those essential to the performance of respiration, circulation, and digestion; all these functions will be disturbed in proportion to the degree of pressure arising from its curvature; the lungs and heart are to the same extent displaced, constituting additional sources of disease.

CORSETS.

Among the causes which prevent muscular exercise, the compression of the chest by corsets is one of the most remarkable. Where on the earth, or under the earth, or in the waters, or in the air, in things animate or inanimate, this fashion found its original model, unless it be in the venomous wasp, it would be hard to discover. Tradition insists that corsets were invented by a butcher of the thirteenth century, as a punishment for his wife. Finding nothing to stop her loquacity, he put a pair of stays on her to take away her breath, and so prevent her from going about and talking. This effectual punishment was inflicted by other cruel husbands, till at last there was scarcely a wife in all London who was not tied up in this manner. The punishment became so universal at last, that the ladies, in their defence, made a fashion of it, and so it has continued to the present day. The form given by corsets to the female chest is directly opposed to Grecian and Roman models of beauty; no representations of the ancient goddesses, of the Muse, of the Graces, of the Nymphs, unless it be the Mail-clad Minerva, would give the least idea that they wore corsets. Bonnets change in their size and shape from a coal-scuttle to a lamp mat, and in position from the back of the head to the forehead; sleeves oscillate between the leg-of-mutton and the broom-stick form; skirts vary from the flowing folds of the Roman matron to the hogshead size and steel stiffness of the last year; but the corset remains firm and unchangeable, except in material, through all the other caprices of fashion,—so universally worn that a lady scarcely considers herself well dressed without it; and so desirable, that its first application is an epoch in the life of a miss, looked forward to with the same longing expectation as is the first pair of pantaloons by her younger brother. Its use must be classed with those other caprices of fashion, which make obesity a charm to the Eastern nations, a flattened forehead beautiful in the eyes of a Northwest Indian, a stick through the nose ornamental to the Australian, or useless and small feet desirable to the women of China. They are all strange and inexplicable examples of the human imagination; but as the flattened forehead may make a fool, as the perforated nose or lip obstructs articulation, and as the small feet hinders walking, so the compressed chest impedes free respiration, renders difficult the heart's action, and thus prevents the natural exercise necessary for the proper elaboration, circulation, and aeration of the blood.

What else could be expected from a compression tighter than the surgeon would dare to employ to keep the chest motionless in the case of a fractured rib?

It is not denied that corsets may, in some cases of weakness and distortion, furnish a valuable, perhaps necessary, support to the chest; they are alluded to here as a piece of fashionable dress, and as such pronounced a most absurd, injurious, and death-hastening contrivance,—in the sense in which the accumulated horrors of female fashions are graphically described in the following extracts from the well-known poem of Dr. O. W. Holmes:

"My aunt! my dear unmarried aunt!
  Long years have o'er her flown;
Yet still she strains the aching clasp
  That binds her virgin zone;
I know it hurts her,—though she looks
  As cheerful as she can;
Her waist is ampler than her life,
  For life is but a span."

* * *

"They braced my aunt against a board,
  To make her straight and tall;
They laced her up, they starved her down,
  To place her light and small;
They pinched her feet, they singed her hair,
  They screwed it up with pins;—
O, never mortal suffered more
  In penance for her sins."

The hoops which have recently become so important an article of dress, can hardly be considered as health-destroying articles, unless in very cold and windy weather; and when not of extraordinary size and weight, tend rather to favor than to obstruct the free motion of the limbs, which it is the aim of healthful exercise to secure. They surely are a great improvement over the custom that preceded them: viz., and wearing 10 to 15 lbs. of skirts suspended from the hips. The continual dragging and pressing of such a weight upon the soft and yielding organs of the abdomen, caused numerous infirmities and displacements unknown in young people in old times, when these articles of female apparel were attached to waists, and directly or indirectly suspended from the shoulders. The suspension of such weights from the hips is even more injurious than the use of corsets. The proper dress for the female is a thing yet to be discovered,—one that would allow the free use of every limb, impeding the natural growth of no organ, disturbing no vital function; at the same time graceful, and acceptable to maiden modesty, matronly dignity, and the quiet repose of age and infirmity. —*Good Health.*

ONE OF MY RECEPTION DAYS.

"It takes all sorts of people to make up a world," truly indeed, of the various faults, failings, foibles and inconsistencies that characterizes the different classes into which humanity is divided, furnish us with many a theme for reflection, amusement, sorrow, and, too often, ridicule; for shortcomings—the charity and forebearance which should vitalize and endow with active power, the great bond of sympathy that links in one electric union every human heart. To jest at our neighbor's imperfections, is to deprive ourselves of the right to resent his taking the same liberty with ours; and who would not feel like resenting ridicule, and who so perfect as to dare hope to escape it? But we may not be blind, deaf and dumb, to be charitable, pitying and penitent; on the contrary, to see the errors and weakness of those around us, and to try to speak of them in accents that may thrill the chords of reason, and not wake the harsh discords of anger, may be the higher order of real sympathy, even as practice outranks preaching in its benefits to society and the world at large.

"So, if I sketch some of the "particulars" that jar upon me in my daily contact with the world—for I am not so fastidious as to keep aloof from everything that I cannot approve or admire—will some who take a peep at the mirror of truth, see themselves reflected therein and will they say, "I do not like the picture, and I should like to lose my claim to being its original?" The first step towards improvement of any kind is the conviction that it is needed.

Well, then, this is one of my own reception days, and here are some of my guests, that I do not exactly class amongst my "dearest friends," but then if persons move in society, they must have guests and acquaintances as well as friends.

Here is Mrs. Frivolity—how radiant she is in glimmering satin and sparkling gems, and her smile is as sunny, her laugh as clear and ringing as if she had no care beyond her anxiety to be the best dressed woman of her "set"—no claim upon her time and thoughts beyond her desire to exhibit her superb dresses on all possible occasions.—And yet she is a wife and mother, and I know that her little son is lying at home. Think of it—a tender little child, with fever parched lips, on which a mother's kisses should rain sweet moisture—with fever brightened eyes, that open wide at every sound he thinks might herald Mama's return, and then close wearily as they meet the indifferent gaze of the hired nurse. Think of the little aching limbs that should be cradled in a mother's arms—of little tossing, restless head that should be pillowed on a mother's breast; then look at Mrs. Frivolity as she sits gossiping with Miss Vanity, and serenely nibbling at her plate of cake. Is there no voice from her heart, no bidding of instinct that would point out her duty—the holy duty that is the offspring of maternal love? Alas, it is an offspring too often disclaimed and ignored. And there is Miss Vanity; she is a girl of good principle and kind heart, but oh! so thoughtless and so vain. She, with her mother and two younger sisters, are dependent on a brother, who is devotion, generosity and unselfishness personified. He labors assiduously from one year's end to another, to discharge his duty to those so dear to him, seldom knowing rest or recreation; and yet his sister, who is fully able to help him in his noble work, who is quite capable of contributing to the support of the family, though being prudent and economical, or even more actively, by her own exertions—this sister is one of the variest butterflies of fashion. She squanders more money on one dress than he would spend in a year for any personal indulgence, and it never occurs to her that many sacrifices are daily made in the little household to gratify her extravagant whims; everything is accepted naturally, as a matter of course, and "Brother" is looked upon as a "dear, good fellow, who pays the bills, and was doubtless created for that purpose." But no, I do not think her thoughts are ever so serious as to revert to the creation of anything, unless it might be a chignon or a panier. Oh! how can a woman be so giddy, so thoughtless, so irresponsible, in any relation of life? Will anything ever suggest to Miss Vanity a higher duty, than the one she owes and so religiously pays to fashion and society?

But here is Mrs. Loneliness. "Her husband is away so much, she will tell you, and as she has no children, she would be perfectly miserable were it not for her three canaries, her parrot, her poodle, her toy terrier and her aquarium. Oh! dear Mrs. Loneliness, has it never occurred to you that all your care, your tenderness, your devotion and wealth, might be so much more worthily bestowed on some poor, homeless, human vagrant—whose half-clothed body you might comfort, whose mind you might educate, whose heart you might imbue with principles of virtue and nobility, who soul you might prepare to receive the glorious heritage of immortality promised to the worthy? There is a great deal of misplaced affection in this world, independent of "unrequited love."

Ah! but here is Mrs. Sympathizer. She is a model of sweetness and amiability, and the perfect type of a friend—so ready to fly, whenever she hears of any one's grief or disappointment, to offer on the altar of friendship the sweet incense of condolence and sympathy! So as we poor mortals are doomed to so many and such various grievences and disappointments from the bankruptcy of our husbands, to their obstinacy in refusing to give us "just another hundred to finish that dress," Mrs. Sympathizer is always on the wing." Her own home is seldom brightened by her presence than her friends' drawing-room, and her neglected family receive back much much of the sympathy she so generously extends. Is it not better always to seek and fulfil the duties that lie nearest home, and guard our own firesides from strangers' compassion, before devoting our time and thoughts to our neighbor's misfortunes?

And here comes Mrs. Parsimony. How gay she looks; how brilliant; how animated. Every fold of her rich silk, every flutter of its lace flounces, every scintillation of her sparkling diamonds, speaks eloquently of luxury and wealth, and she never omits an opportunity to emphasize their voice by minutely detailing the value of every article she wears. She glories in astounding you by the announcement of the "fearful amount of pin money she spends—what her last summer's trip cost," etc.; but in other circles Mrs. Parsimony tells quite a different tale. To her seamstress, her dressmaker, her children's governess, and her servants, she is always "dreadfully short of money and times are very hard, and indeed she cannot afford to pay them their price and they must work cheaper." Truly, "consistency is a jewel" and we women do well to remember always, how its unfluctuating beauty adorns the character in which it is set; and consistent liberality is one of the cardinal virtues.

But here is Mrs. Philanthropy. She is the lady patroness of two orphan asylums. Her pet hobby is unfortunate children, and she is perpetually raising a fund for the relief of some of them, but I doubt if there could be a more fortunate child than an orphan neice of hers, who, I think, should share with her own children her maternal care and attention"; but she is left to the guardianship of strangers, and is more abused and neglected than many children in the lowest grades of humanity, and is for more to be pitied than the ones whose hopes and joys, pleasures, revolve in an orbit circumscribed by the asylum walls. It seems strange, indeed, that so many persons fail to realize that charity and philanthropy should "commence at home," with our own flesh and blood; and then many go to the opposite extreme and think it should end there also.

But enough for the present. I do not like to criticise and condemn, and it is far wiser and better to go through life seeking for beauties than for imperfections in all that we meet; but, as I have said, it is not always best to see and hear and be silent, when we think that one voice, no matter how feeble, may arouse thought, stimulate feeling, or influence action, even in a slight degree. Now, I have dealt only with the inconsistences of my own sex, and have spared the other; not because I am blind to masculine imperfections, oh no; but ye God-like man I fear would not be benefitted much by a women's fault-finding, and I want to see if one of his own sex will so far honor a women's example, as to dissect the character of some of his associates, for our edification and their possible benefit. —*Southern Cultivator.*

HOUSEKEEPERS.

A young married couple in a Wisconsin town lately began housekeeping, and the first purchases of the head of the family at the village grocery were: Five cents worth of soda, five cents worth of salt, two cents worth of paper, one cents worth of chewing gum and twelve cents worth of soap.—The bill amounted to twenty-five cents, which was paid by the young Benedict in specie, and as he left the store he remarked to the clerk that "keeping house is cheaper than boarding."

A WORD TO BOYS.

Show me a boy who obeys his parents, who has respect for age, always has a friendly disposition, and who applies himself diligently to get wisdom, and to do good towards others, and if he is not respected and beloved, then there is no such thing as truth in the world. Remember this, boys, and you will be respected by others, and will grow up and become useful men.

WALTER SCOTT.

The words which Walter Scott puts in the mouth of Jennie Deans, in her memorable address to the Queen, are true as they are beautiful. "When the hour of trouble comes—and seldom may it visit your leddyship—and when the hour of death comes, that comes to high and low—long and late may it be yours. O, my leddy!—it is na what we have done for oursels, but what we have done for others, that we think on most pleasantly."

Scratch the green rind of a sapling, wantonly twist it in the soil, and a scared or crooked oak will tell the act for centuries to come. How forcibly does this figure teach the necessity of giving right tendencies to the minds and hearts of the young.

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Miscellany.

WASTING TIME.

"Here you are, sir, wasting your valuable time as they say to me," said Charles Dickens one morning, many years ago, as his little boy ran up to him on the Broadstairs sands, spade in hand, and we have often wondered since how many people there are who know what is meant by wasting time.

It is very easy to make mistakes on this subject, for nothing is so deceitful as appearances. We all know that Penelope, that classical model of propriety and all the virtues, employed her time in weaving a garment by day, and unraveling it at night. She did this to keep off her lovers, who wanted to persuade her that her husband Ulysses was dead. When the suitors found her out, of course they accused her of wasting her time—but at that moment Ulysses knocked at the door, after seeing many men and cities. In fact, he had come home, and the fair Penelope had her reward after all.

Surely it is waste of time for that old tortoise to try to beat the nimble hare at racing, but the silly old thing will crawl on, without once stopping at about the pace one gets down the Strand in a cab on a rainy day. Presently, down comes the hare at a furious pace—there is no wasting time with him, at all events—but, alas! when he arrives breathless at the winning post, he finds the old tortoise there before him, and fast asleep too. "Ah!" says the hair, "I wish I had taken my nap at the end instead of the beginning of the race, and then I should have won it, and that tortoise would have crawled in vain; as it is, he has made good use of his time, and I have wasted mine."

What an idle man that is yonder, fishing, hour after hour! Truly a melancholy spectacle, as dear old Doctor Johnson would say. "A line with a worm at one end and a fool at the other." Wrong again! That man is an eminent statesman, who has escaped to recruit his weary brain in the company of the kingfisher and the heron. What eloquence, wisdom, and wholesome legislation do we not owe to such hours of idleness! Say, do not some of our best and kindliest thoughts often come to us as we sit on the beach and toss pebbles into the shining sea covered with its "innumerable smiles?" Recreation is not waste when it is a rest from real work and a preparation for more.

We confess we never feel at home with a man who must always be doing something. There was a French statesmen who wrote a huge book by snatches, in those occasional intervals when he happened to be kept waiting for his dinner. We have not the slightest wish to see this ante-prandial performance. We have no doubt it was a very dull book, for men who are never at leisure are always dull.

Busy men and idle men are equally insufferable to us. The real worker is never in a hurry, and the real idler, we may add, is never anything else. Who ever heard of Lord Palmerston, or the Duke of Wellington, or Lord Brougham, being in a hurry? When we see a man in a great hurry, we may be pretty certain that his profession consists in doing nothing, and that he is doing that badly. The idlest man we ever knew was always so much pressed for time that he never had five minutes to spare for anything. No one need ever be in such a terrible hurry as this. If we ever find ourselves so, it is probably because we have been wasting our time. We have had no system, and have, therefore, done in an hour what ought to have been finished in twenty minutes; or, like the hare, we have loitered on the way, and then we make a push for it, and arrived just in time to miss the train. How many hares there are every morning who arrive breathless in the city, because breakfast was half an hour late, or because they would not get up when the clock struck seven.

But our readers have a right to ask what constitutes, as a general rule, waste of time. We answer in a single instance—whatever hinders or prevents you doing your work in life. Every one should realize that his duty here consists in applying himself to some worthy work, and his time may then safely and without waste be divided into three periods—preparing for work, doing work, and resting from work. Want of time, then, becomes a thing purely relative. What is mere waste in one case is real profit in another. The idle man who travels simply for pleasure, is simply wasting his time; the man who travels for safety, or the man who travels to get rest from work, or for the sake of his health, is not wasting or abusing his time, he is turning it to good account.

Let the heart be filled with some good principle of action, and let the mind be directed towards some congenial pursuit, and then our innocent pleasures will be as little in danger of degenerating into criminal indulgence as our wholesome recreations into waste of time.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

INSANITY IN ENGLAND.

According to the most prominent medical journals of Great Britain, insanity is largely on the increase in England. Dr. Martin Duncan writes to the *Quarterly Journal of Science* that "the cases of the insane in our fine asylums are not more numerous than they were from 1748 to 1814, when the treatment of the insane was a disgrace to humanity;" that "our social state is producing year after year an increasing amount of insanity more than ever difficult of cure; and that "there is no decoying or explaining away the fact of the rapid accumulation of insane persons in all parts of the kingdom."

Harvard Musical Association are preparing to celebrate the Beethoven Centennial, Oct. 17.

Why is a list of musical composers like a sauce pan? Because it is incomplete without a Handel.

The Rev. Chas. Beecher of Georgetown, Mass., a brother of Henry Ward, is the possessor and skillful player of a violin over two hundred years old. Fiddle, D. D.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE PUBLIC!!!

THE

SAN FRANCISCO

PACKAGE EXPRESS

COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

IS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYing Passengers, Baggage, Packages, and Parcels from the different Railroad and Steamboat Lines, and delivering the same to any part of the City.

To our friends from the Country this system presents itself for their consideration. They can give their checks, etc. to our Messengers on the Cars and Boats and feel perfectly sure that all will be safely and promptly delivered, thus saving any trouble with Hackmen or Job Wagons.

The Street Cars run from all Depots to the different Hotels.

Fruit or other Freight consigned to our care will be promptly delivered, and Freight Bills paid.

Mark Care of

"S. F. Package Express Company."

Commissions for the purchase of goods in this City especially solicited, and articles forwarded as directed

This Company commends itself to the General Public. The same system has been long in operation in Eastern Cities with great success

GENERAL OFFICE:
313 Montgomery St.

D. V. BOHENARIE, Pres.,
T. A. MUDGE, Secy. and Treas.,
H. B. MURRAY, Supt.

31-19

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER

Manufacturers AND Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles

WHIPS, COLLARS

SADDLE-WARE, &C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.
N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILLS Concord Harness, for the Pacific Coast.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,
Rare Kinds ROSES,
GERANIUMS,
HELIOTROPES,
FUCHIAS,

We have the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE

ENGRAVING

ON Copper, Stone, Steel and Wood, Visiting Cards, Wedding Invitations, Maps, Plans, &c., done at

BANCROFT'S,
Market Street

33-19

Miscellaneous.

LINFORTH, KELLOG & RAIL,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS.

Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

☞ Agents wanted for this Coast County Rights for sale.

30-6 3m

IMPORTANT

....TO....

Nurserymen, Gardeners and Amateur Florists.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

EVERGREEN, AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, ANNUALS, ETC,

Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,

37 and 39 SECOND STREET,

SACRAMENTO.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
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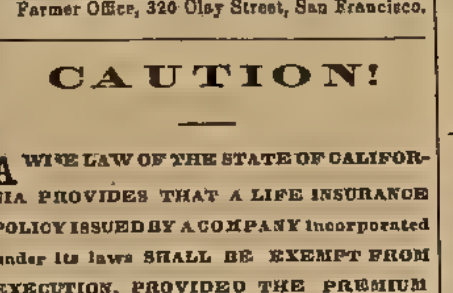
SCHREIBER & HOWELL, General Agents.

AITKEN & CO.,

PREMIUM PIONEER

MARBLE WORKS,



177 K Street, between Sixth and Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings Italian and Vermont Marble.

Sculpture and Ornamental Work done in Superior Style.

A. AITKEN.

32-7

LEGAL DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.

Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
33 15 No. 78 Nassau Street, New York City.

Miscellaneous.

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COM'Y

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

CASH CAPITAL.....$1000,000 00
SURPLUS, ... 090,804 80
CASH ASSETS.....$1,090,804,80

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE.
OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO:
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A. L. Tubbs,
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Jonathan Hunt,
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A. Seligman,
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Wm. Sherman,
L. Sachs,
Jas. De Fremery
J. G. Bray,
David Stern,
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I. Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H. M. Newhall,
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Chas Mayne,
E. L. Goldstein,
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Thos. H. Selby,
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Alpheus Bull,
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J. D. Fry,
A. Hayward,
T. L. Barker,
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Chas. Meyer,
Chas. E. McLane,
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Rates Equitable, Losses Paid Promptly in Gold.

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A. J. HALSTON, Sec'y, JONATHAN HUNT, Pres't.
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HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry:

thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
146 Natoma street San Francisco

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

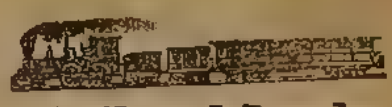
Printing and Wrapping Papers

PAPER BAGS, TWINE,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of aper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street



Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. The three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage the county in which they are published.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.

The Grain Market presents a singular feature; wheat has recently advanced in Europe so as to give a good margin to the shipper, yet nominally no wheat has recently been sent abroad. Does not this show that the recent rise is fictitious, and made upon speculation? We caution our Farmers not to be caught, while the price is now high sell, the present is a sure thing. The last news indicates a still greater decline, and the fear of short crops in France has been removed, so that the trade to that country will be lessened.

The reports from all sections indicate large crops wherever proper tillage has been given. Napa will be the "Banner County" this year, showing a large crop, much beyond last year, and some fields giving *sixty bushels* to the acre. Our Barley harvest will be large and fine,—Oats also a good crop. The Hay crop has been well gathered, and a good one.

We can say with full confidence by reason of our own knowlege, and reliable advices that the Harvest of Cereals for 1870, will be fully up to our best expectations, enough and to spare, more than we can sell, unless our Farmers will grow wiser and sell when good prices like the present comes.

Potatoes, Corn, Beans, etc., are abundant and more than last year.

The heart of the husbandman should rejoice and be glad, and grateful too for the abundant things of Earth.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$1 30	@	1 50
do Extra	1 40	@	1 55
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20	@	1 25
Barley, old, for brewing	1 75	@	2 00
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	1 60	@	1 90
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 30	@	1 40
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	4 50	@	5 00
Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl	5 50	@	6 00
do Extra	6 00	@	6 25
Extra Family Flour	4 50	@	5 25
Oregon Superfine	5 50	@	6 00
do Extra for shipping	2 50	@	2 25
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 50
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	18 00	@	20 00
Bran ₱ ton	25 00	@	27 50
Middlings ₱ ton		@	30 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton	2 50	@	3 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes New	1 75	@	2 10
do sweet	1 20	@	1 30
Onions New Crop ₱ cwt	13 00	@	16 00
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	10 00	@	12 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	7 00	@	10 00
Straw ₱ ton			

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Our Fruit Market offers now an abundance of small fruits, our Cherries are magnificent, and the show this year is splended, the largest ever yet shown.—The prices of this fruit has been well kept up, choicest, 30 and 40 cts., at retail. Few Peaches have yet come in; Apricots are abundant and better; Pears backward; Apples increasing; Strawberries a fine show; Raspberries good; Blackberries but few, while Currants make a splendid show and never before so abundant or fine. Figs are now coming in but generally the small Smyrna Fig, and not fully ripe. Our show of Fruit is generally excellent.

To day the large Black Mission Fig, and the Brown Turkey Fig made their appearance, and fine specimens.

Apples, ₱ box	2 00	@	
Apples, new, ₱ lb	3	@	15
Pears, new, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Plums, ₱ lb	8	@	15
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₱ lb	30	@	50
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Apricots, ₱ lb	8	@	15
Cherries, ₱ lb	15	@	40
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Melons, green flesh	—	@	—
Watermelons		@	
Quinces, ₱ box		@	
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	30	@	40
Strawberries, ₱ lb	20	@	30
Raspberries, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Blackberries, ₱ lb	12	@	25
Gooseberries ₱ lb	12	@	15
Currants, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₱ doz	25	@	50
California Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
do Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	9 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb		@	35

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Vegetables of our Market are always abundant, and always fine. Strangers from abroad go to our Markets early in the morning to look with surprise upon the abundance of what is seen. No Market in the world can excel ours in the freshness, abundance, and excellence of our Vegetables, of Corn, Peas, Beans, Cauliflowers, Squashes, Asparagus, Tomatoes, Celery, Cucumbers, Sallads, etc.—a feast of good things.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	5	@	12
do green	10	@	15
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	25	@	50
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Beets, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Cabbage, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Carots, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	—
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	35	@	50
Cranberries, ₱ gall		@	50
new	1 00	@	1 25
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₱ lb new	5	@	8
Green Corn, new ₱ doz		@	30
Sugar Peas	5	@	8
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
do cultivated	75	@	00
Onions, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Horseradish per lb	15	@	20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	50	@	50
do green, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 50	@	2 00
do do new ₱ lb	3	@	4
do Sweet	3	@	5
Pumpkins	12	@	25
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	—	@	25
Parsley	—	@	25
Pickles per gallon	75	@	
Rhubarb ₱ lb	5	@	8
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	—	@	25
do yellow	25	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch		@	25
Green Peppers ₱ lb	15	@	
do Red	8	@	12
Squash, Summer		@	
do Marrowfat		@	
do Hubbard		@	15
Beans, String	12	@	15
Green Lima, shelled	—	@	8
Spinage, ₱ basket	25	@	50
Salsify, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Turnips, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	1 00	@	
Garlic	12	@	15
Eschalot			25

FISH.

[U. S. Bull.]

The Fish Market will now always give to our people a good supply of every desirable *water fruit*. Our Salmon, our Trout, our Bass, Hollabut, and that rare *Pompono*, give with other kinds all that is needed, and our Markets excite the surprise and admiration of strangers to our city.

Salmon, ₱ lb	15	@	15
do smoked, new	15	@	8
do pickled, ₱ lb	—	@	30
Salmon Trout		@	8
Smelts		@	10
Perch		@	12
Rockfish		@	13½
Codfish, dry		@	
Herring, fresh		@	1 00
do smoked ₱ 100		@	12
Tomcod	—	@	12½
Sardines, fresh	—	@	37
Solefish	—	@	1
Crabs large ₱ doz	—	@	
do small	—	@	38
do soft	3 00	@	4 00
Terrapin, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Mackerel, pickled, each	1	@	1 00
do fresh	10	@	15
Shrimps, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Flounders	35	@	rare.
Sea Bass	—	@	62
Halibut, rare	—	@	5
Sturgeon	100	@	
Oysters, ₱		@	37
Lobsters, ₱ lb Eastern	—	@	62
Turbot	—	@	1 50
Pompono		@	
Eels		@	25
King Fish			

MEATS.

The solid meats are good and in plenty—the supply is large and prices less, and owing to the abundance of Vegetables and Fruits, less solids are consumed. Yet the amount used is very large—hundreds of Beeves, thousands of Sheep, and lots of Calves, Lambs and Pigs fall a daily sacrifice to the appetite of our people.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	18	@	25
do corned	12	@	15
do smoked	12	@	15
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@	15
do chops	15	@	20
Veal, ₱ lb	—	@	25
do cutlet	19	@	
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	15
do leg	15	@	20
Lamb, ₱ lb	75	@	100
Beef tongues, each	—	@	15
Pigs' Tongues, each	—	@	18
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	—	@	—
do smoked	18	@	20
Hams, California and Oregon		@	23
Cross' Sugar Cured	—	@	30
Choice Hams Duffield			

POULTRY AND GAME.

Our Poultry Market is now fully supplied—an abundance of it and prices fair. A larger attention and more persons interested in raising give us a greater supply.

Ducks, wild ₱ pair	2 00	@	—
do tame "		@	
do Mallard "		@	
do Teal, ₱ doz		@	
Geese wild, ₱ each	2 00	@	2 50
do tame	62	@	75
Chickens, Young, each	25	@	
Turkeys, ₱ lb	87	@	1 25
Hens, each		@	
Snipe, ₱ doz		@	
do English		@	
Venison, ₱ lb		@	
Quails, ₱ doz		@	3 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	1 50	@	—
do wild	40	@	50
Hares, each	50	@	1 00
Rabbits, tame	—	@	
do wild, per doz	25	@	38
Squirrel, ₱ pair		@	

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₱ doz	3 50	@	4 50
Spring Chickens	5 00	@	7 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Ducks, tame, per ₱	8 00	@	9 00
do wild,		@	
do Mallard		@	
English Snipe,		@	
Geese, tame, per pair		@	2 50
do wild ₱ doz		@	1 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	75	@	
do wild		@	
Quail, ₱ doz		@	
Venison		@	
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

The Dairy supply is good, although prices keep up to fair rates, owing to a good steady demand for our largely increasing population. The harvesting season keeps off some supplies.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	30	@	35
do do packed	—	@	
do Oregon packed	—	@	
do Eastern	—	@	
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	—	@	40
Duck-eggs	—	@	35
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	35
Cheese, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Lard, Eastern	16	@	20
do Oregon	19	@	20
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	—	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb	25	@	35
do do packed	—	@	—
do Eastern (new)	20	@	30
Cheese, California	12	@	16
Eggs, ₱ doz	30	@	—
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	15	@	16
Lard, ₱ lb			

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ cwt	3 50	@	4 50
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	8	@	15
do Imported	20	@	25
Mustard Seed	4	@	5
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	4	@	6
Bees Wax	20	@	25

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Wool	18@18
do extra	18@22
Medium	10@14
do burry	8@10
Wool-sacks, new	50@60
do second hand	30@40
Potatoes Gunny Bags	18@20
Dry hides, ₱ lb	16@17
Green salted, ₱ lb	7½@8
Deer Skins	20@25
Sheep skins, wool on	30@50
do do plain	15@25
Goat skins, each	25@50
Refined Tallow	9@10

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality,	8	@	10 ₱ lb
do. 2d do.	4	@	7c. "
do. 3d do.	4	@	6c. "
Mutton—	5	@	6c. "
Lamb—	7	@	8c. "
Pork—undressed,	5	@	7c "
" dressed,	9	@	11 "
Veal—	7	@	10 "

A Bargain!

Fine Homestead on the Mountains!!

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Eldorado County, containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land, pleasantly situated, and with pleasant surroundings.

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the first floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort.—Closets, Bath-room, Cellar under house, etc.

Two outbuildings are, a good Carriage House, Wood shed, Chicken House, etc.

A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight ya from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been Year.

A good Orchard of 500 Trees, Five to Seven Years Old, all Good Varieties of Fruit. The Eleven Acres' balance of Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden Cultivation. There is any quantity of "Uncle Sam's" land, of Best Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

The House is nicely furnished, and, to a person of taste, this place can be made a "little Paradise."

The House and Grounds will be sold a GREAT BARGAIN, if applied for immediately, and will sold for Less than the Cost of the Buildings!

Apply to Editor of Farmer. 33-5.

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time Schedule, May 16, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel Monday Thurs'y	Mail, Sunday excepted
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 a m	8 00 a m	4 00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	8.35 "		3.25 "
Stockton	"	12 07 p m		8 15 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.50 p m	1 50 m	10.00 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2.10 "	2 10 p m	9 00 a m
Junction	"	2.55 "		10.30 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		1.15 p m
	Lv	5.00 "		4 00 "
Colfax	"	9 00 "		8.45 "
Cisco	"	1.15 a m	1.15 a m	5.45 a m
Reno	"	2.50 "		9 45 "
Wadsworth	"	9.10 "		5 p m
Winnemucca	"	12 00 m		3 50 a m
Battle Moun'n	"	3 10 p m		10 00 "
Carlin	"	4 40 "	4 40 p m	12.30 p m
Elko	"	1 30 a m		7.45 a m
Kelton	"	4 52 "		2.59 p m
Corinne	"	6 00 a m	5.00 a m	6.00 "
Ogden	Ar			

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily	Hotel Thurs'y Satur'y	Emigrant Daily
Ogden	Lv	6.00 p m	5.00 p m	6 00 p m
Corinne	"	7 15 "		7 35 "
Kelton	"	10.42 "		1.30 a m
Elko	"	8.45 a m	8.45 a m	7.15 p m
Carlin	"	10 16 "		9 45 "
Battle Moun'n	"	1 25 "		3 05 a m
Winnemucca	"	4.05 p m		9 00 "
Wadsworth	"	10 45 "		9.00 p m
Reno	"	1 00 a m	1 00 a m	11 30 "
Cisco	"	5.35 "		9 15 a m
Colfax	"	8.45 "		11.37 "
Marysville	"	4 00 p m		4 00 p m
Junction	"	10.30 a m		5 05 "
Sacramento	Ar	11.25 "	11.25 "	6 30 "
				Mail. Sunday excepted.
Sacramento	Lv	11.45 "	11.45 "	7 00 a m
Stockton		1.40 p m		8 45 "
San Jose	Ar	6 30 "		12.45 p m.
Oakland	"	5.30 "		12.10 "
San Francisco	"	6.00 "	6.00 p m	12.40 "

Local Trains.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	FROM OAKLAND.	FROM BROOKLYN.
a 6:50 A. M.	a 5:40 A. M.	a 6:30 A. M.
b 8:00 "	b 6:55 "	b 6:45 "
9:00 "	8:00 "	7:50 "
b 10:00 "	9:00 "	----
11:00 "	10:00 "	9:50 "
b 12:00 M.	11:00 "	----
2:00 P. M.	12:00 M.	11:40 "
b 3:00 "	2:00 "	----
4:00 "	3:00 "	2:50 P. M
5:15 "	4:00 "	----
6:30 "	5:20 "	6:10 "
a 11:30 "	6:40 "	6:90 "

SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA.	HAYWARDS.
a 7 20 A. M.	a 5 25 A. M.	a 4 30 A. M.
c 9 00 "	a 7 36 "	a 7 00 "
9 30 "	c 9 06 "	c 8 30 "
c 11 30 "	a 9 36 "	a 9 00 "
a 1 30 P. M.	c 11 36 "	c 11 00 "
4 30 "	1 35 P. M.	
6 00 "	4 35 "	
	c 6 05 "	

a Sundays excepted. c Sundays only.
b To Oakland only. a To Alameda only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't. C. P. R. R.,
32-20. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

REASONS WHY EVERY FARMER AND STOCK-RAISER SHOULD TAKE THE "CALIFORNIA FARMER."

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefitted* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and the Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by constant access to a "Home Journal."

6th. The *California Farmer* has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for sixteen years steadily and is the *only Agricultural Journal in California.*

7th. The *California Farmer* contains the most important information relative to these interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The *California Farmer* contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The *California Farmer* contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Agriculture.

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We desire to procure *Samples* of every variety of Grain, Grass, and every Cereal as well as *Samples of New Products*, and for these we shall be ready to reciprocate in any way desired. We will, pay for them, or bestow a full equivalent in some *new Seed or Plants* that may be desired.

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We desire specimens in Natural History Insects, Flies, Frogs, Toads, Snakes, Turtles, etc., preserved in spirits, or dried, and for these or any curiosity, will make due return. Send by Wells, Fargo and Co., to our Office.

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WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 per week and expenses, or allow a commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall Mich. 33.18.

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Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent on the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, and which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

We also call attention to the

NEW GATE.

A most valuable invention, particularly to Farmers and Stock Raisers. County Rights for sale.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

The following are the kind of Goods imported or consigned to us for sale and which can be offered on the most favorable terms:

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR SHEEP-WALKS
FINEST MIXED GRASSES FOR MEADOW-LAND.
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREE SEEDS.

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

These will be ready in the months of November and December.

Collections can be forwarded by post at the following rates:

50 Packets choicest and best			$10 00
25	do	do	do	5 00
12	do	do	do	3 00
50 Packets Good Selected			5 00
25	do	do	do	3 00
12	do	do	do	1 50

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Anemones Ranunculus, Sarcianas, Tuberoses, Peony-Roots, Crocus, Snow-Drops, Very Choice Gladioli,

Choice collections of Flowering Bulbs, comprising all the most showy and leading varieties from $5 00 and upwards

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds.
Cherries, Walnuts,
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Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

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SPLENDID PREMIUMS!!

1870

OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR,

AND

THIRTY THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

"California Farmer."

With the New Volume in January we begin our SEVENTEENTH YEAR of LABOR with this JOURNAL.

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The CALIFORNIA FARMER will club with the following Magazines and Journals, and furnish them for the year 1870 at the following rates.

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The California Farmer and the Independent both for $7 50, and to present them with Richie's splendid steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, the price of which is $2 each, thus giving them these two Splendid and Popular Pictures worth $4, and both these Papers for $7 50

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We shall add others with our next issue.

Any other Journal or Periodical desired we will furnish with the FARMER on the most favorable terms when desired.

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We call attention to the Premiums offered, and the Union of other Journals with ours.

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320 *Clay St.*, San Francisco.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on THURSDAY August 19th, 1869.

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging, Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of ten months, $150

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Varsi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

34-3 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlargements accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
3. PROPRIETOR.

TRUE OPIUM SEED

JUST RECEIVED—A Small lot of the TRUE OPIUM POPPY SEED, of a Superior Quality.

For Sale at "FARMER" OFFICE.

Herb Seeds.

Complete Collection of all kinds of HERB SEEDS of Superior Qualities.

For Sale "FARMER" OFFICE.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, JUYL 7, 1870. NUMBER 24.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING

BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—No 330 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery SAN FRANCISCO.

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EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

SEASONS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, June 18, 1870.

French farmers are in a state of great alarm.—After a season of prolonged frosts, succeeded the most drying winds, only to be followed by a tropical sun, the consequence is, that most crops are next to a failure, and pasturage a thing unknown. The windows of heaven would require to remain open for ten days and nights consecutively, to satisfy the parched soil. Cattle have long since been put on short commons, and there is a general rush to sell off live stock—as the deficiency of food, the want of water, and the excessive heat begin to tell, in the production of disease. Meat is falling in price, but next year must cover the loss. The great question of the moment is, not to save, what is beyond saving, but to repair the loss, by resorting to the cultivation of every kind of plant, that will supply green fodder up to the early part of November, and economize, the reduced stores of winter provender. Mixtures of buck-wheat maize, grey peas, canary grass, millet, vetches, and spurrey, in various proportions are recommended, as well as the sowing of turnips, rutabaga, and carrots, of rapidly growing varieties—the planting of cabbage, even potatoes, lentils, Jerusalem artichoke, field horse-radish and camline. As for the grain crops, excepting wheat, they are stunted and premature. One great lesson has become evident from this nearly unparalelled drought, that is, the lands most deeply tilled, and best manured, have resisted the evil the most.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FOR 1871.

The Universal International Exhibition, for Agricultural products, to be held in 1871, promises to be a success. More than half of the estimated cost—300,000 frs. has been subscribed, and in a few weeks, the programme, list of prizes, and general conditions will be published. A fundamental principle of the show will be, the right of the exhibitors to elect the juries.

More than four years ago, the government appointed a commission of Agricultural Inquiry, to study the grievances of the Farming community; this report has at last been given to the world, and is an immense negation of the reforms demanded—and has this curious difference from all inquiries, that the report is in complete contradiction with the evidence. Reductions in the Army and Navy estimates; to apply the savings in opening up the country, were demanded by every witness, and these are the evils, that will be upheld as sacred By this, French farmers, ought only to rely upon themselves.

THE FEEDING PROCESS.

The French and German Zootechnists, are not in harmony upon the chemical principles of nutrition. The farmer, even among the most enlightened, are prejudiced, although these principles have been beneficially applied in Germany. A horse or an ass, does not digest it is true, in the same manner, as an ox or a sheep; but special differences in organization in no way affect the immutable laws of nutrition. Placing an animal in the best hygienic conditions, the law of development demands that it ought to receive from its food all the chemical elements of its body, but the determination of the quantity and richness of this food taken in connection with the end in rearing the animal constitute the experiments, which for years the Germans have been patiently conducted long. The instinct of animals will procure them what they want, but their wants may be in opposition to our ends. Boussingault has shown, that feeding cows on potatoes, entailed a pure loss of alimentary matters, until the quantity was reduced and associated with other food. Haubner, has recently confirmed these experiments. He fed sheep on wheat straw, and 3½ pounds of potatoes daily. Much of the feculous matter of the potatoes passed off in the excrements, as shown by the iodine test, changing it to a beautiful blue; on adding however, a half pound of peas to the dietary, the fecula instead of finding its way to the manure heap, became converted into meat.—Stohmann has determined also, the economical benefits to be realized, by supplying animals with a pre determined regimen. He fed four seperate lots of sheep, from the middle of December to the middle of the following April, on clover hay, wheat straw, potatoes, oil cake, and salt, so proportioned, as to test the comparitive values, of nitrogeneous and non-nitrogeneous compounds, the best results were obtained from the mixture of food, rich in azotized and carbonaceous matters. He has also shown, the necessity of studying the development of animals—when the framework, the skeleton—rapidly forms by cell, and it becomes the duty to fill up those, by food, rich in phosphates of lime and nitrogen—this care becomes a necessity, when the end is, precocity and

A NEW COMPOSITION FOR PAINT.

A new kind of "stony tar," very cheap, and efficacious, is finding its way among French farmers—and appears to be a corrective against humidity, rust, and rot. It does not "scale off," nor is it affected by heat—it serves as a black paint, and is largely employed in mines, on railways, and in founderies in Germany and Belgium. A ship merchant of Magdebourg has discovered the compound, which he employs for all his vessels. It is composed of fish oils, salts of magnesia, with tar for the base.

Eastern Correspondence.

LETTER FROM AN OLD CALIFORNIAN AT THE EAST.

NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN.

GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

New York, June 20th, 1870.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

The grand musical festival which was to have shown Boston what great things New York can do, turned out a huge humbug as far as its success as a monster musical event goes, it has made New York a laughing-stock for the whole country, and yet I enjoyed it because it offered me an opportunity to hear the Handel & Haydn Society of Boston, Gilmore's unrivalled Band, and Madam Parepa Rosa in the Creation and Elijah. I hope the mean singing of the New York societies in contrast to the superb training of the Handel & Haydn Society will have a good effect, and yet I regret to find that the vanity of our Associations is as offensive as ever. They seem determined to shut their eyes and ears to the truth. The German Clubs, however, are profiting by the lesson, Gilmore's Band it is a delight to see and hear. Of Madam Parepa Rosa in oratorio, it is needless to speak. She is simply perfect. Even an uneducated ear must enjoy the grandeur of her style and the wonderful capabilities of her voice, indeed I know such to be the case, and am sure if the Handel & Haydn Society of Boston, with Mad. Parepa would only sing Elijah here five or six times, they would even interest a New York audience in the music of Handel, Haydn and Mendelsohn. It is amusing to hear New Yorkers boasting of the success of the Philharmonic Society. Why at the rehersals you can hardly hear for the jabber of the young men and women who make the occasion a rendezvous for flirtation, and the concerts are a success because the leaders of our fashionable societies have been *cozzed* with patronising them. Ask any musical New Yorker who is not puffed up with vanity, if he or she thinks classical music is appreciated in New York, and I am sure you will get out one answer.

DEATH OF CHARLES DICKENS.

The death of Charles Dickens is even yet a topic of sorrowing conversation. This proves the esteem in which the great author is held. Every household almost, where English literature is valued is in mourning. We all feel that we have lost a friend. How pathetically Edwin Drood speeks of his death. More than over the bust and tablet which will be reared in Westminster Abbey will it bear witness to the mutability of human genius. Indeed it is a type of his life, cut off in the moments of its greatest interest, and left unfinished as a monument of the victory of Death.

TRIBUTE TO WM. M. ZABRISKIE.

I heard of the loss which California has sustained in the death of William M. Zabriskie with great sorrow. One by one the pioneers depart, they are all missed, but few have won the hearts of all men like William M Zabriskie.

BENICIA SEMINARY AND PUPILS.

In the long report of the examination and exhibition of the Benicia Seminary which has been sent me by some kind friend, I am delighted to find that among those who distinguished themselves was Miss Grace Roberts. I can recollect her at her kind father's house on the hill, where she was a most lovely child, and gave promise of a happy future. It affords me intense pleasure to read of the success of the children whom I used to know and whose progress I have watched with anxious eyes. I was so long a teacher in San Francisco and Benicia, that nearly all the young people are known to me, and I take as much pride in their success as if I had remained with them. I have the great pleasure too of receiving so many kind remembrances from them, that I am very grateful. The association with, and the affection of young people are among the higher rewards of a teacher's life.

OLD CALIFORNIANS AT THE EAST.

I have lately had the great pleasure of enjoying the company of Mr. and Mrs. Griffen, Miss Lizzie Griffen, Mrs. Judge Hastings and Mr. C. J. Platt. Old times in California have been talked over, changes commented upon, while all were united in the most affectionate regard with which all old Californians everywhere entertain for their home on the Pacific Coast. The brilliancy of life here, the gayety of European capitals cannot efface the remembrance of happy days in San Francisco. I need not say that you are often spoken of. Always the enthusiastic friend of Horticulture and Agriculture in California, nor that the Golden State has become noted for her fruits and grain, your constant labor is appreciated, and it is always with the hope that it may be substantially rewarded. I hear your museum frequently spoken of with admiration. M. A. S.

VISIT OF AGRICULTURAL EDITORS.

We give with much pleasure the following letter just received by us from the office of the New York *Tribune*.

We rejoice to send forth the announcement of the coming of Gentlemen of the Press. Those that we know will give a true record of the resources and the capacities of our wonderful State.

President Wilder and his friends, now in our State visiting our orchards, vineyards and other agricultural resources, have *set the ball in motion*, their reports have awakened a due attention to California, their visit has been of great service to California, and its influence will be exclusive by for good.

We hail the coming of the "Brethren of the Press" and hope the wishes expressed in the letter may be fully carried out—we will do all we can that it shall be so, and we hope the officers of our State and District Societies will co-operate, and make their visit beneficial to our State as well as pleasurable to our friends who come to us.

We hail their coming and bid them welcome in advance, the more of them the better.

NEW YORK, June 25th, 1870.

MESSRS. WARREN & Co.,

320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Gentlemen—In about a month from now, a party of some *twenty-five* Agricultural writers and correspondents propose to visit the Pacific Slope.

We may not stay more than a week or two in your city and vicinity, and it will facilitate our object if we can meet a number of your leading Farmers. We would see a Representative vineyard, and for my part I would like to see a little of Stanislaus and the other wheat counties. A Special Committee of the "Institute Club" will be with us, and we would be glad to have a good FARMER'S TALK with you all.

We will write you again, giving you "Programme" and numbers more exactly.

The papers represented will be the *Tribune, Times, World, Sun, Moore's Rural, Artizan, Independent, Horticulturist, Methodist, Examiner, Massachusetts Plowman, Hearth and Home* and probably *Prairie Farmer* and *Western Rural*.

We will take specimens of your *soil* for analysis by our Agricultural College and otherwise *do all we can* to illustrate the peculiarities of your Soil, Climate and Fruits.

Very Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH B. LYMAN,
Agricultural Editor *Tribune*,
Secretary Excursion Party.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

We rejoice to know that the Board of Regents have begun their work, elected their new President, laid out work for their Professors, and began to be a *Live* Institution.

Resolutions to send out Lecturers upon Agricultural Science, have been appointed, and Professor Carr will soon be in the field. These lectures we know will be of great interest and value from so able a lecturer as Professor Carr. We shall speak at length in our next of our Agricultural College.

MAMMOTH TREES.

It is well known that California has the largest trees in the world, some of them measuring, as the fallen father of the Calaveras forest demonstrates, 150 feet in circumference. In the same grove are two standing perfect growing trees, 360 feet high, which measure respectfully 99 and 84 feet in circumference. In Fresno county a grove has recently been discovered, which are still larger, one perfect growing tree is 400 feet high, and 122½ feet in circumference; a beautiful formed tree. These trees are of the *Sequoia* family, about the same relation as the redwood timber of Santa Cruz. We have also large redwood trees of similar appearance, and if not of such giant proportions, they are more beautiful in their stately majesty and healthy growth. Last week we saw the bark of one of these trees, cut on the rancho of Mr. S. Nichols, on the Zayante creek, which measured, when fallen, from but, cut to the top 346 feet, and 155 feet to the first limbs. The circumference, at 12 feet from the ground, (the top of the peeled section), outside of the bark, is 32 feet. This sapling is not the largest tree in the forest by any means, the Fremont tree being 46 feet in circumference, but hollow and rotten (like its namesake) at the heart. Other trees of monstrous size are found growing on the head waters of the Butano and Pescadero creeks. The Zayante tree, of which we are speaking, was cut this spring by J. A. Green, who is sole owner, having purchased it for peeling, and to exhibit the bark, which he peeled off in sections, and put it together with hinges, so as to make it portable This tree is perfect and sound to the heart. A section of the tree having been sawed off to make the floor of the bark-house, showing its growth (in ring-circles) and proportions as it stood. The tree was scaled to the ground, and it was found that the first two hundred feet would make 30,000 feet of lumber, according to Spaulding's scale. The bark will average about five inches in thickness from the base to the top of the section peeled, ten or twelve feet. The limbs and top of the tree, not suitble for lumber) would make over 100 cords of wood. Another tree, much larger, but not as straight and sound, grows near the fallen one. On last Thursday the peeled section was shipped on the steamer *Monterey* to San Francisco, for exhibition, where the proprietor will set it up and keep open house to his friends for a few days, and ship it East, via C. P. R. R. to Omaha, Chicago, New York, and all the large cities of this country and Europe. We think that such an exhibition will do much to open the eyes of the world in reference to the wonderful productions of California, especially Santa Cruz county, and quite a business might be made of it, peeling these large trees and selling the bark in sections, for the purpose of making arbors in the gardens of wealthy amateurs, who seek novelties for their own amusement and recreation. A tree, like the one in question, would make twenty wigwams each as large as a small house, which would readily sell in the East at a handsome profit.—*Santa Cruz Sentinel*.

HOT WEATHER AND COLD.

While we are hearing of *hot weather*, not only all over California, but also in the Eastern States, suppose we should turn to the early records of COLD weather for a contrast. We give the following:

In 401, the Black Sea was entirely frozen over. In 545, the cold was so intense that the birds allowed themselves to be caught by the hand. In 1763, not only the Black Sea, but the Strait of Dardanelles was frozen over. The snow, in some places, rose fifty feet high. In 860, the Adriatic was frozen. In 991, the winter lasted very long, with extreme severity; the crops totally failed and pestilence closed the year. In 1123 it was so extremely cold in Italy that the trees split by the action of the frost, with immense noise. In 1233 the Po was frozen, and loaded wagons crossed the Adriatic to Venice. In 1344 it was clear frost from November to March, and all the rivers in Italy were frozen over. The year 1408 was one of the coldest winters ever remembered. The sea was frozen over between Norway and Denmark, so that wolves driven from the forests came over the ice into Jutland. In 1684 the cold was so excessive in England that coaches drove along the Thames, which was covered with ice eleven inches thick. Almost all the birds perished.

SACRAMENTO.

"The Queen City of the Plains," is now busily at work laying the rails for the Street Rail Road, by which her citizens can be conveyed from the Levee up to the interior as high as 16th Street.—K Street will be at present the chief avenue, with some side branches. Sacramento is now rapidly improving in all her great interests, Mercantile, and Manufacturing, as well as Agricultural.

Real Estate is steadily advancing, new buildings, and of the finest class are being erected, and the business generally of the City and County is improving, and adding wealth to this now greatly prospering City.

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

RELIEF FOR A BROTHER EDITOR.

[The following Circular was such as we cheerfully give it place, hoping that good will come to the family of the late highly esteemed Editor Brock, who perished in that fearful disaster.—ED. F.]

RICHMOND, VA., May 7th, 1870.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Dear Sir—The late melancholy occurrence at the Capitol of Virginia has elicited so spontaneous and hearty an expression of sympathy, and such substantial proofs of practical benevolence, from almost every quarter of the country, that it is with no slight misgiving and reluctance "The Press Club of Richmond" have determined to mention among their brother Journalists the special case of the late Dr. J. B. Brock, City Editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, who was among the victims of that fearful catastrophe, falling at the post of duty. The little Club of which he was a member have of themselves been able to do but little more than lay him away becomingly in his final rest, and to put on record their sincere appreciation of his virtues as a man and his worth as an editor. But they feel that something should be done for those who were dear to him and wholly dependent on him. Dr. Brock left an interesting young family, consisting of a wife and three children, who are without any means whatever, and entirely incapable of providing for themselves. In his sudden and mortal agony, as testified by survivors who where near him, he forgot himself in remembering them, and his last faltering accents conveyed to them messages of tenderest love. Is it not proper and becoming that the profession to which he belonged should divert to the special behoof of these bereaved and helpless ones, some portion of that generous assistance they are rendering and invoking in behalf of all the sufferers? If you should so think, and recognize in the facts stated an appeal to yourself for some private effort among those about you who would most naturally and most readily sympathize with it, we should be happy to be the channel through which your kindness for the companion and offspring of a fallen brother may reach its objects; or you may remit to the Editors of any of the daily papers of this city—the *Enquirer, Whig, Dispatch, State Journal*, or *Evening News*.

JAS. MCDONALD, (late of the Whig,)
Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia.
THOS. H WYNNE, (late of Enq. & Ex.)
Supt. Richmond and Petersburg Railroad.
G WATSON JAMES, *Editor Old Dominion.*
B. W. GILLIS, *Editor State Journal.*
P. G. COGHLAN, *Sec'y Chamber of Commerce.*

N. B. Donations to be left with Ball & Ayres, 315 California Street, San Francisco,

A RELIC OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* says it is indebted to C. B. Nelson, of that city, for the privilege of presenting to the public, for the first time, the following beautiful and characteristic memorial of Dr. Franklin. It was written to Miss E. Hubbard.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12, 1766.

DEAR CHILD.—I condole with you. We have lost a dear and valuable relation, but it is the will of God and nature that these mortal bodies be laid aside when the soul is to enter into real life. Existing here on earth is scarcely to be called life. 'Tis rather an embryo state—a preparation for living, and man is not completely born until he is dead. Why then should we grieve that a new child is born among the immortals—a new member added to their society? We are spirits. That bodies should be lent to us while they can afford us pleasure, assist us in acquiring knowledge, or in doing good to our fellow creatures, is a kind and benevolent act of God. When they become unfit for their purposes, and afford us pain instead of pleasure, instead of an aid become an incumbrance, and answer none of the intentions for which they were given, it is equally kind and benevolent that a way is provided by which we may get rid of them. That way is death. We ourselves prudently, in some cases, choose a partial death. A mangled, painful limb, which cannot be restored, we willingly cut off. He that plucks out a tooth parts with it freely, since the pain goes with it; and he that quits the whole body, parts with all pains and possibility of pains and diseases it was liable to or capable of making him suffer. Our friend and we are invited abroad on a party of pleasure that is to last forever. His chair [alluding to sedan chairs, then in fashionable use] was first ready, and he has gone before us. We could not conveniently all start together, and why should you and I be grieved at this, since we are soon to follow, and we know where to find him?

Adieu, my dear, good child, and believe that I shall be, in every state, your affectionate papa.

BENJ. FRANKLIN.

GOOD BREAD. GOOD HEALTH.

It is a sad fact that half the bread made is not fit to eat, and sickness is the result; whereas, if Donnelly's Yeast was used *Good Bread* is always secured.

Agriculture.

MEMORANDA.

BY MARK TWAIN.

HOW I EDITED AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER ONCE.

I did not take the temporary editorship of an agricultural paper without misgivings. Neither would a landsman take command of a ship without misgivings. But I was in circumstances that made the salary an object. The regular editor of the paper was going off for a holiday, and I accepted the terms he offered, and took his place.

The sensation of being at work again was luxurious, and I wrought all the week with unflagging pleasure. We went to press, and I waited a day with some solicitude to see whether my effort was going to attract any notice. As I left the office, towards sundown, a group of men and boys at the foot of the stairs dispersed with one impulse, and gave me passage-way, and I heard one or two of them say: "That's him!" I was naturally pleased by this incident. The next morning I found a similar group at the foot of the stairs, and scattering couples and individuals standing here and there in the street, and over the way, we eying me with interest. The group separated and fell back as I approached, and I heard a man say: "Look at his eye!" I pretended not to observe the notice I was attracting, but secretly I was pleased with it, and was purposing to write an account of it to my aunt. I went up the short flight of stairs, and heard cheery voices and a ringing laugh as I drew near the door, which I opened, and caught a glimpse of two young, rural-looking men, whose faces blanched and lengthened when they saw me, and then they both plunged through the window, with a great crash. I was surprised.

In about half an hour an old gentlemen, with a flowing beard and a fine but rather austere face, entered, and sat down at my invitation. He seemed to have something on his mind. He took off his hat and set in on the floor, and got out of it a red silk handerchief and a copy of our paper. He put the paper on his lap, and, while he polished his spectacles with his handkerchief he said:

"Are you the new editor?"

I said I was.

"Have you ever edited an agricultural paper before?"

"No," I said, "this is my first attempt."

"Very likely. Have you had any experience in agriculture, practically?"

"No, I believe I have not."

"Some instinct told me so," said the old gentleman, putting on his spectacles and looking over them at me with asperity, while he folded his paper into a convenient shape. "I wish to read you what must have made me have that instinct. It was this editorial. Listen, and see if it was you that wrote it:

"Turnips should never be pulled—it injures them. It is much better to send a boy up and let him shake the tree.

"Now, what do you think of that?—for I really suppose you wrote it?"

"Think of it? Why, I think it is good. I think it is sense. I have no doubt that, every year, millions and millions of bushels of turnips are spoiled in this township alone by being pulled in a half-ripe condition, when, if they had sent a boy up to shake the tree——."

"Shake your grandmother! Turnips don't grow on trees!"

"Oh, they don't, don't they? Well, who said they did? The language was intended to be figurative, wholly figurative. Anybody, that knows anything, will know that I meant that the boy should shake the vine."

Then this old person got up and tore his paper all into small shreds, and stamped on them, and broke several things with his cane, and said I did not know as much as a cow; and then went out, and banged the door after him, and, in short, acted in such a way as I fancied he was displeased about something. But, not knowing what the trouble was, I could not be any help to him.

Pretty soon after this a long, cadaverous creature, with lanky locks hanging down to his shoulders and a week's stubble bristling from the hills and valleys of his face, darted within the door, and halted, motionless, his finger on lip, and head and body bent in listening attitude. No sound was heard. Still he listened. No sound. Then he turned the key in the door, and came elaborately tip-toed towards me, till he was within long reaching distance with me, when he stopped, and, after scanning my face with intense interest for a while, drew a folded copy of our paper from his bosom, and said:

"There—you wrote that. Read it to me, quick! Relieve me—I suffer."

I read as follows—and as the sentences fell from my lips I could see the relief come—I could see the drawn muscles relax, and the anxiety go out of the face, and rest and peace steal over the features like the merciful moonlight over a desolate landscape:

The guano is a fine bird, but great care is necessary in rearing it. It should not be imported earlier than June nor later than September. In the winter it should be kept in a warm place, where it can hatch out its young.

It is evident that we are to have a backward season for grain. Therefore, it will be well for the farmer to begin setting out his corn-stalks and planting his buckwheat cakes in July instead of August.

Concerning the Pumpkin.—This berry is a favorite with the natives of the interior of New England, who prefer it to the gooseberry for the making of fruit cake, and who likewise give it the preference over the raspberry for feeding cows, as being more filling and fully as satisfying. The pumpkin is the only esculent of the orange family that will thrive in the North, except the gourd and one or two varieties of the squash. But the custom of planting it in the front yard with the shrubbery is fast going out of vogue, for it is now generally conceded that the pumpkin, as a shade tree, is a failure.

Now, as the warm weather approaches, and the gardens begin to spawn——

The excited listener sprang towards me, to shake hands, and said:

"There, there—that will do! I know I am all right now, because you have read it just as I did, word for word. But, stranger, when I first read it this morning I said to myself, I never, never believed it before, notwithstanding my friends kept me under watch so strict, but now I believe I *am* crazy; and with that I fetched a howl that you might have heard two miles, and started out to kill somebody—because, you know, I knew it would come to that sooner or later, and so I might as well begin. I read one of them paragraphs over again, so as to be certain, and then I burnt my house down and started. I have crippled several people, and have got one fellow up a tree, where I can get him if I want him. But I thought I would call in here as I passed along, and make the thing perfectly certain; and now it is certain, and I tell you it is lucky for the chap that is in the tree. I should have killed him, sure, as I went back. Good-by, sir, good-by—you have taken a good load off my mind. My reason has stood the strain of one of your agricultural articles, and I know that nothing can ever unseat it now. *Good*-by, sir."

I felt a little uncomfortable about the crippling as and arsons this person had been entertaining himself with, for I could not help feeling remotely accessory to them; but these thoughts were quickly banished, for the regular editor walked in! [I thought to myself, Now if you had gone to Egypt, as I recommended you to, I might have had a chance to get my hand in; but you wouldn't do it, and here you are. I sort of expected you.]

The editor was looking sad, and perplexed, and dejected. He surveyed the wreck which that old rioter and these two young farmers had made, and then said:

"This is a sad business—a very sad business. There is the mucilage bottle broken, and six panes of glass, and a spittoon and two candlesticks. But that is not the worst. The reputation of the paper is injured, and permanently I fear. True, there never was such a call for the paper before, and it never sold such a large edition or soared to such celebrity; but does one want to be famous for lunacy, and prosper upon the infirmities of the mind? My friend, as I am an honest man, the street out here is full of people, and others are roosting on the fences, waiting to get a glimpse of you, because they think you are crazy. And well they might, after reading your editorials. They are a disgrace to journalism. Why what put it into your head that you could edit a paper of this nature? You do not seem to know the first rudiments of agriculture. You speak of a furrow and a harrow as being the same thing; you talk of the moulting season for cows; and you recommend the domestication of the polecat on account of its playfulness and its excellence as a ratter. Your remark that clams will lie quiet if music is played to them, was superfluous. Nothing disturbs clams. Clams *always* lie quiet. Clams care nothing whatever about music. Ah, heavens and earth, friend, if you had made the acquiring of ignorance the study of your life, you could not have graduated with higher honors than you could to-day. I never saw anything like it. Your observation that the horse-chestnut as an article of commerce, is steadily gaining in favor, is simply calculated to destroy this journal. I want you to throw up your situation and go. I want no more holiday—I could not enjoy it if I had it. Certainly not with you in my chair. I would always stand in dread of what you might be going to recommend next. It makes me lose all patience every time I think of your discussing the oyster-beds under the head of "Landscape Gardening." I want you to go. Nothing on earth could persuade me to take another holiday. Oh, why didn't you *tell* me you didn't know anything about agriculture?"

"*Tell* you, you cornstalk, you cabbage, you son of a cauliflower! It's the first time I ever heard such an unfeeling remark. I tell you I have been in the editorial business going on fourteen years, and it is the first time I ever heard of a man's having to know anything in order to edit a newspaper. You turnip! Who wrote the dramatic critiques for the second-rate paper? Why, a parcel of promoted shoemakers and apprentice apothecaries, who know just as much about good acting as I do about good farming and no more. Who review the books? People who never wrote one. Who do up the heavy leader on finance? Parties who have had the largest opportunities for knowing nothing about it. Who criticise the Indian campaigns? Gentlemen who do not know a war-whoop from a wigwam, and who never have had to run a foot-race with a tomahawk or pluck arrows out of the several members of their families to build the evening camp-fire with. Who write the temperance appeals and clamor about the flowing bowl? Folks who will never draw another sober breath till they do it in the grave. Who edit the agricultural papers, you—yam? Men, as a general thing, who fail in the poetry line, yellow-covered novel line, sensation-drama line, city-editor line, and finally fall back on agriculture as a temporary reprieve from the poor-house. *You* try to tell me anything about the newspaper business! Sir, I have been through it from Alpha to Omaha, and I tell you that the less a man knows the bigger noise he makes and the higher the salary he commands. Heaven knows if I had but been ignorant instead of cultivated, and impudent instead of diffident, I should have made a name for myself in this cold, selfish world. I take my leave, sir. Since I have been treated as you have treated me, I am perfectly willing to go. But I have done my duty. I have fulfilled my contract, as far as I was permitted to do it. I said I could make your paper of interest to all classes, and I have. I said I could run your circulation up to twenty thousand copies, and if I had had two more weeks I'd have done it. And I'd have given you the best class of readers that ever an agricultural paper had—not a farmer in it, nor a solitary individual who could tell a watermelon from a peach-vine to save his life. You are the loser by this rupture, not me, Pie-plant. Adios."

I then left. [*Galaxy for July.*

SERICULTURE.

Extracts from the Half-yearly Report of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce, July, 1868

The Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama has been requested by the silk merchants of Europe and America to communicate to the silkmen of Japan several complaints regarding the silk exported from this country. Their complaints are as follows:

1. The quality of the Japan silk is getting worse every year.

2. Large quantities of silk produced in Oshiu, Koshiu, and other countries, are made up in hanks so as to be sold as Mayebashi and Shinshiu silks;

3. A great quantity of hank sink wind badly, thereby causing great loss to the buyer.

4. The paper ties of the hank silk are too heavy.

There is a great variety of cocoons of Japan; they are not all of them fit to be reeled into fine silk, and the silks produced in different countries of Japan are applied by the manufacturers of Europe to different purposes.

Formerly the silk of each country was made up in a particular manner, so that each foreign manufacture was able to choose the quality which suited his requirement: but now he is frequently deceived, because a great variety of silk are made up in hanks. Formerly a great many Japan silks were firm, clear, and strong—some of them were very fine and regular in size; but now it appears that the Japanese reelers mix the bad and good colors together, and reel them without the proper care. The result is that the silk is foul, irregular in size, and that the color of it is bad.

Formerly the Japan silks, and particularly the hank silks, used to wind very well, so that the loss in weight to the trowster was very small. Now it frequently happens that certain hank silks lose as much as 20, and even 50, per cent. on account of bad winding. In some cases the threads are so interlaced that the silk cannot be wound at all, and must be sold as waste silk. Some masters of these bad hanks have been returned from Europe to Yokohama. They are exhibited in the room of the Chamber of Commerce, and all Japanese silkmen are invited to look at them. Last year the Chamber of Commerce complained of the heaviness and irregularity of the paper ties of the hank silks. Since then some improvement in this respect has been noticeable. Still the ties are occasionally found in weight as much as 20 per cent., and even 40 per cent., whilst they should not exceed two or three per cent. It is true also that the disease of the silkworms has diminished the silk crops of some countries of Europe. For this reason foreigners have paid for the Japan silks high prices as long as they were good; but now they are neglected by the manufacturers on account of their inferiority. The disease of the silkworms cannot last forever; when it is cured can foreigners be expected to buy bad silk in Japan whilst they produce good silk in their own countries?

The Chinese produce large quantities of good silk. They have formerly been accustomed to reel it coarse, but now they reel some quantities very fine, and imitate the hank silks of Japan. Is it to the interest of the Japanese to deteriorate their silks whilst the Chinese are improving their own? It is certain that Japan silk is gradually losing the reputation which it had acquired at at first? Therefore, the Chamber of Commerce of of Yokohama urges upon the Japanese silkmen to take the above into serious consideration.

A Good Law

Orders has been issued that all saloons must be closed, and no blinds used on the Sabbath; cigar and confectionery stores must also be closed, and the standing or playing on the corners will not be tolerated. Any officer failing to enforce these laws will receive his discharge.—*Butte Record, June* 11th.

M. C. HAWLEY & CO., 108 Front St., San Francisco.

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We have perfected arrangements abroad, so that we can supply any breed of Fowls, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Pigs, etc., or any kind of small Stock to be procured in the old States or Europe, and supply them at lowest terms.

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THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. This description of feed as greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or in growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it, it is thought ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to one pound of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1868, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Oil Cake Meal, 18 per cent; Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Rye Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, $2 100 per cent. For fattening properties to all stock are [illegible] to guard against bad weather or over-driving. For no equal.

For MILCH COWS particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and [illegible] to a much greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other feed, generally mixed with the meal of bran, oats, corn or any feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes the health, and is especially valuable for them when [illegible] injured from over-driving. It is one of the best [illegible] known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Broken-[illegible] and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and [illegible] almess of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that [illegible] duces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of [illegible] A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will [illegible] them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($25 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $47 per ton, [illegible] at $50 per ton in England, where it has been [illegible] long time to be in every respect the most [illegible] known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those [illegible] coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has led [illegible] to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are [illegible] fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be [illegible] For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

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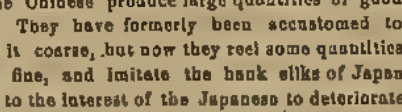

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33-19

Horticulture.

EXPECTATIONS REALIZED.

BY PROF. KEEN EYE.

Well yes, it may be called by that name. My practice has been to read over carefully all papers that come, and anything that looks practical to me, I give it a trial."

"I hain't much faith in't anyhow. Why, there's Squire Biggins, he came along by my garden a year ago and I seen him a looking very closely at my cabbages and truck patch. You see I take a little pride in them'ere things. Says he, 'What makes the difference in them'ere cabbages and yourn?' I see the north end of the rows are a good deal the best?'"

"Well," says I, "I don't know unless it is because I had the old cow's yard in that'ere corner of my yard for a year or two, and when the stuff was planted, my conscience, how the weeds grew there; why, I had to hoe the ground two or three times over where I hoed the other end of the row once, and when it came that dry spell, I spoiled my hoeing it so much to keep them pesky weeds down, kinder loosened up the soil, while the other part was as hard as a brick. But this, you see, I thought It did more harm than good, for the rain when it came dried right up, while on the hard ground it laid two or three days. So what do you think the Squire done but go and read the whole thing in the *Practical Farmer*, and showed it to me arterwards."

"Well, what did he write?"

"Oh, he went on a long lingo about pulverizing the soil, and evaperashun, and the arths drinking in the moister and the little roots penetratin through the ground, and a lot of such trash, which I call nothing but book farmin and gardenin, but I must go, neighbor. Good morning."

"Good morning."

The winter following this conversation passed gayly, but our friend Richard was not idle. He had William plow his ground all nicely that fall, and made arrangements with him to haul manure on to his little field through the winter. He enquired of different grocerymen in the villages about the sale of vegetables and fruit, and learned all about what there was a good demand for, with a short supply. He corresponded with different nurserymen about plants, prices, &c., made enquiries among his neighbors as to what sort they had planted, and what had proved the best. Learned all he could about their firmness, certainty about fruiting, time of ripening. Took an occasional stroll among the farmers, and enquired about their experience with potatoes—earliness &c., Kept a note book, and made a minute of every little item of value. All this done evenings, after his regular work hours.

"Wife," he says, "I am fully convinced, with my means, that I had better not reserve too much ground for experiment on the first year, I have concluded that one-fourth to one-half acre is all I dare venture on the first year, putting in the balance to some ordinary crop like potatoes. The more enquiries I make, and the more I study into this business of growing fruits and vegetables, the more intricate I find it. Pick up a nurseryman's catalogue and read the descriptions of fruits, and you would think that you must have every kind, for all of them seems to have the valuable characteristics, and the prices of some are perfectly exhorbitant. I find neighbor Smith says, the Downer's Prolific is a superior fruit with him, while his next neighbor, Brown, says they all run to vine and bear no fruit, besides they get early. Smith says too, the Triomph de Gand is worthless with him, while Brown claims it as *par excellence*. One claims that the Wilson is not fit to feed to hogs, the other says it is the king of Strawberries."

"Yes, husband, but don't you suppose soil and cultivation has something to do with it? I read not long since that the Downer would not fruit well on rich, heavy soil, that it would run too much to vine, and that the Triomph de Gand wanted very rich soil and grown only in hills."

"Well, I believe there is something in that, for Smith told me that he did not manure his ground highly, while Brown does. It does seem to me, however, that it is better to get the ground in a high state of cultivation and then grow those large, magnificent kinds that succeed on such soil. You will remember what Triomph de Gand and Wilson we used to see on the stands in Broadway?"

"Oh yes, warn't they beauties?"

"Yes, and how quickly they sold, and for what exorbitant prices. I saw an account that those berries were raised three hundred miles from the city and grown entirely by the hill system, and heavily mulched."

"But don't you suppose that you could raise as large as those were?"

"Ah! but the man that grew them knew his business, and had the land that was just adapted to them. No, I shall work slowly into it, plant slightly and experiment but little, as you know our means are small. It may be that I shall not take a liking to it. My intention is to keep right on in the employ of Wilson & Co., endeavoring to fulfill all my engagements with them and give perfect satisfaction, and the first season occupy all of my spare time in working in our little garden—trying just a few sorts, watching them closely and visiting our neighbors and one or two persons who make fruit growing a specialty, learning all can."

Before spring opened Richard had made all necessary arrangements for seed, plants, &c., and purchased from a party he had been recommended to, a few hundred of the leading kinds of strawberry, raspberry, and blackberry plants, with a few grapes, currants, gooseberries, &c., &c.

FLOWER GARDER.

FLOWERS.

All love them, the young and old, the rich and the poor; not even to the humblest need the great enjoyment of having a few plants to cherish be denied; for they thrive as well in the cracked cup on the window sill of the poorest, as in the porcelain vases of the wealthy. Even the most humble can scrape together a little earth, a few seeds, and brighten their rooms with the pretty things; or they can go to the woods and bring home the wild ones with care and tenderness, they will soon repay them, and hold up their pretty heads with the proudest and rarest of flowers in the land.

God made them for all his children; in the darkest hovel some leaf or flower will grow, and the care of them is pleasure and profit of both mind and body.

Let your paths and walk be bordered with appropriate flowers and plants; the latter are preferable, their beautiful and variegated foliage making a very pretty show. Seek rather to have those that bloom freely and grow vigorously, than to have a great variety; for by this very little satisfaction can be obtained, as many of them possess no distinctive character or color, however pretty or curious they may be to the botanist.

Novices in Floriculture should only buy plants that have been well tested. It is discouraging, after spending time and money, to have a sickly tray of plants, when, profiting by the experience of others, they might have had bright and beautiful ones; better have a few whose wants and habits we understand, than an array of miserable, half developed specimens.

Flowers, like the children, need the warmth and the sunlight, let them have the benefit of the sun's rays. Do not imagine they are unhealthy companions in your room; this is a mistaken notion; they are perfectly harmless in sleeping room or parlor. Fill your hanging baskets, beautiful vines creep round your windows and doorways. Windows filled with plants, flowers, and hanging baskets, have an irresistible charm for all, and their cost is trifling. Even the sweet potatoe vine will twine lovingly and look the prettiest of ornaments; and the ivy, which is one of the most cultivated creepers for the door or out-door growth, for no matter how low or shady and close a room may be, it is sure to flourish. The Madeira vine is a very beautiful plant for climbing over porches, hiding up ugly pieces of fence, etc. bearing a beautiful, fragrant white flower.

Every housewife should have a few flowers to cherish and love. It would lighten her hard labor, and sooth her cares—to give them a look, a thought, a drink of water, attend to the flowers, they have a soothing, calming influence.

"'Twas God for flowers,
For the bright, gentle, holy thoughts they breathe
Faom out their odorous beauty, like a wreath
Of sunshine to life's hours."

Give the children a little garden patch, and cultivate in them a love for flowers; it will influence them to be kind and gentle, and lead their thoughts to higher and purer aims.

God might have made the earth bring forth
Enough for great and small—
The oak tree and the cedar tree
Without a flower at all.

He might have made enough, enough
For every want of ours
For luxury, medicine and toil,
And yet have made no flowers.

Our outward life requires them not;
Then wherefore had they birth?
To minister delight to man—
To beautify the earth.

To whisper hope, to comfort man,
Whene'er his faith is dim;
For whoso cares for the flowers,
Will care much more for him.

[*Ruralist Cincinnati.*

CRANBERRY PLANTS,
CRAFTING WAX,
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CRANBERRY PLANTS by Mail, 50 cts. per 100—$1.00 per 1,000—postage paid. The kinds best adapted for Cultivation are—Early Black Bell, Large Mollied Bell, Round and Oblong Cherry. For moist land—Bugle, Early and Large; the best of all is the Mansfield Creeper Habit differs from the other varieties; Fruit very large; great runners and bearers; best adapted with the Bell variety for Upland Culture. For Description, Mode of Cultivation etc., enclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cts for "Cranberry Culturist."

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By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

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Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the
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SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC., BY MAIL.

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" *one pound parcels*..... 8 "
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All parcels should be carefully done up and sealed.

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Orders for the Atlantic States will be filled by our New York House from their depot, at No. 45 Murray Street, New York.

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Corner Sansome and Jackson Streets,

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Blackberries, Raspberries

STRAWBERRIES.

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KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES,
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THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

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None need apply who cannot bring the best testimonials of character and ability. Must be a good penman and quick at figures.

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Apply at our office only between 4 and 6 P. M.

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These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

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The full effects of the completion of that Grandest of all HUMAN ENTERPRISES, the PACIFIC RAILROAD, must open a large and wonderfully increased business between the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast, and they who wisely ADVERTISE NOW, will be the FIRST TO SECURE IT, and when once secured, they can HOLD ON TO IT.

We therefore invite all those who have valuable IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTIONS, BOOKS, PAINTINGS, etc. to the Columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, that will give them a wider circulation than any other medium they can adopt.

WARREN & CO., Eds. and Prop's.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1870.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* to our *Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

We invite our readers to our European Letter this week, it contains very important matters for the Farmer's interest, especially *the Feeding of Stock*, with other interesting matters.

Our *New York Letter* will be found full of interest to Californians. Our correspondent shows himself to be a *Genuine Californian*. His letters are always looked for with earnest interest, and many inquiries come to us, "when will the Professor come *Home to his Friends*.

Our readers should by all means read the *Greeley's Essays* there are many subjects of moment, especially *Feeding the Soil* and *Drainage*. His Letters are full of good counsel.

THE DONNER PARTY.

Having recently been over the spot near Donner Lake where this sad scene occurred we felt it a matter of interest to copy from our excellent "Overland," that sad story.

MARK TWAINS EDITORIALS.

Let all laugh and grow fat over his happy story.

FREEDOMS DAY.

A notice of the Celebration was crowded out this week, it was a glorious day and gloriously Celebrated, report next week.

NEW VOLUME.

The present issue will close Volume (33) Thirty-Three, and with the coming number our No. 1 of VOLUME THIRTY-FOUR will be issued. We hope to be remembered by those who have a little treasure for us, so that we can enter with more earnest on our *new Volume*. Will not those who are *our true friends* respond, and send us each one a *new subscriber* to our

VOLUME THIRTY-FOUR.

Acknowledgements.

Articles Received at the California Farmer Exhibition Rooms, No. 320 Clay Street.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

We have received the *Western Monthly*, a new periodical sent forth to herald the Intellectual and Social interests of the great Western States. The publication is of the same style of the *Atlantic* and our *Overland*, a handsome magazine, highly creditable. It is published by the Western Monthly Association, and under the auspices of S. C. Briggs & Co., Chicago.

AMERICAN WOMANHOOD. This is a volume from J. C. Jackson, Esq., M D., of the *Home on the Hill Side*, Dansville, N. Y., just such a volume as would be expected from so eminent a source—a most valuable book for every woman to read—full of gems of truth. Every woman should have it.

CRANBERRY CULTURE. A valuable book on this fruit by J. J. White, a practical grower, and a sensible series of directions for the culture of this most valuable berry. Published by Orange, Judd & Co., New York.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND GOATS.

We have a valuable Pamphlet just issued by Robert W. Scott, Esq, of Locust Hill Farm, Frankfort, Ky., with History, and Pedigree of Short Horn Durham Cattle. Improved Kentucky Sheep, Cashmere and Angora Goats, Swine, &c. This is the best and most complete catalogue yet set forth, issued in fine style, full and complete and highly creditable to this distinguished veteran breeder of valuable stock.

We acknowledge favors from Hon. Eugene Casserly, Washington, D. C., for valuable documents.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have received the Premium List of the State Agricultural Society, for 1870. They announce a large array of Premiums, in amount to over Fifteen Thousand Dollars, but we regret they are issued at so late a day—being only eight weeks to the Fair Season, which commences Sept. 12th continuing a week.

A review of these Premiums show that many of them will never be competed for, probably not over one half can ever be called for.

A great oversight has been made by omitting entirely the Department of Floriculture. This cuts off entirely all the Gardeners and Florists of our State, who have always been ready to contribute, Plants, Flowers, and Decorations, and many fruits and flowers from their premises which add so much to the general appearance of an Exhibition Hall.

Having noticed that this oversight must prove injurious this year as it did the last year, we called on the Secretary and pointed out this great error. Secretary Beck, acknowleged it a great mistake, truly an oversight. And assured us if the Florists will rally and contribute, they shall have liberal premiums. However glad we are to try to correct this error toward the Florists, and to give them the promise of the Secretary of liberal Premiums, it is also necessary that there be sent forth, *officially*, a Premium List from the Society, so liberal as to secure the aid of Florists, before it be *too late*.

As there will assuredly be a very large number of visitors from the East all over our State, it is vitally important we should make extra exertions, so that our Fairs shall be proof of our great productiveness. If the Managers of our Fairs fail to make due preparations this Autum, they will greatly retard the coming of people to our State.

We are glad to know the Managers of our Steamers and Rail Roads, offer to take all products free, and passengers at half price.

Our State should make a grand show at our State Fair, and all our District Fairs also. This can be done if the Managers move with spirit and the *people will it*.

PRIZES AT OUR FAIRS.

The Prizes awarded at our State and District Fairs, has long been a subject of thought and discussion among the contributors and friends of these exhibitions, as to their value and appropriateness as incentives of action and labor with those who give their time and means to make these exhibitions what they should be, and to make them a credit to our State by bringing out the best display of the productions of the earth, and of the genius and talent among us.

Of late years the Premiums have been so small and insignificant when compared with the time and labor required to prepare for the Exhibition, and so small as compared with the merit of the contribution, that many persons have declined to take part in our Fairs.

There has also arisen a just cause of complaint in the large amount of appropriation to the Racing Track and so little to the Agricultural and the Mechanical Departments—that these two most important branches of our farms have greatly decreased in interest, which is greatly to be regretted, while our *Fruit* and *Flower Shows* have fallen far short of what they should be, and sometimes they are quite neglected Even at our last State Fair *no premiums* were offered at all for Floriculture, which neglect gave quite a slight to our Gardners, who are always ready and able to do much to make these Fairs interesting and attractive.

The Departments of HORTICULTURE, FLORICULTURE and AGRICULTURE, must receive more attention, and must have more liberal awards in premiums if Directors of our Fairs desire large shows and more successful Fairs. The time now is very short to make ready for these Exhibitions, and it is important that proper inducement be held out to exhibitors so as to make these Fairs successful.

Exhibitors are *not* satisfied with *Diplomas, Honorable Mention, Special Notice, &c.* They feel that if a mile race, or best *three* in *five* is worthy of *one two*, or *three hundred dollars* a Reaping Machine, a Mower, a Plow, a Wagon, a Carriage, or an exhibition of Grain or Vegetables, a fine display of Fruits or Flowers is equal to it, and should be equally encouraged—and should have as much attention and interest and thus make our Fairs more interesting.

Exhibitors also believe that if more substantial and enduring prizes were given, that if instead of small money prizes, Silver and Gold Medals and Silver Plate, of *Our Own California Work*, Valuable Books, Agricultural Journals and solid Testimonials of Merit, then our Exhibitions would be larger and better attended, and would be more interesting to the public and consequently more successful for each society.

We hope these matters will be acted upon speedly, as the season of Fairs is near to us and the time is short.

THE "PULLMAN CARS" WITHDRAWN.

Very much to the regret of all passengers on our Great Railway, the splendid Pullman Cars, the Sleeping, Palace, and Dining Cars are withdrawn from the Central Pacific Rail Road line—their last trip was made to-day.

We learn that the principal cause of this was the great wear and tear they caused to the Engines and the heavery ware on rails, by their immense weight, these cars being twelve tuns each.

The fates have so decided, and this great luxury must be given up. The last ride, the last sleep, and the last Dinner, has been enjoyed, and we must say Farewell! but nothing can take away the pleasure that has already been enjoyed.

An embryo astronomer is anxious to know whether the dog star is a Skye terrier, or only a tarrier in the sky?

VISITATIONS OF THE HORTICULTORISTS.

The Horticultural Delegation from the Eastern States, know as Col. Wilder and party have been very industrious during their stay in our State—they have not lost a moment of time, but have been faithfully devoted to the important investigations which they came to pursue, being the examination of the Orchards, the Vinyards, Nurseries and Gardens of California, so that they may make a just and faithful Report of the Horticulture of California as they find it.

We are confident from the high standing of the Gentlemen of this "Delegation of the American Pomological Society," from their high standing in this science, that their Report made in the East will be of more value to our State than all the efforts made by Emigration movements yet made or to be made, for the *facts* they will gather, and reports coming from these gentlemen will be believed, and will result in bringing to our State the very highest class of new comers, citizens of other States, with capital, man of families, men of reputation and of means, instead of a class of fortune hunters, or those that need aid and support. We thus speak because we feel confident that when such a Delegation visit our State it will do our State good, and we feel it our highest duty and pleasure to facilitate them in all their pursuits and labors, for *our State*, and our people are greatly benefitted thereby.

Since our last issue the Horticultural Delegation have visited the following places; they were then begining their tour in Napa.

They visited the fine Nursery and Orchards of Messrs Thompson & Son, at Suscol, of which they speak in the highest terms. Thence to the residence of R. B. Woodward Esq., at Oak Knoll, where as at Messrs Thompson & Sons, they were received in the most courteous manner, and here too delighted with the extensive and spacious grounds and orchards, and the excellent order in which they found everything. From thence to Calistoga, the Vinyards, Distilleries, Hot Springs, etc., at this famous place all of which from the great extent of the grounds and all appertaining to them, excited their surprise, and gave them still more insight into the wonderful resources of our State, climate, scenery, and productions, affording them the very highest degree of pleasure—several other Gardens and Vinyards in the vicinity were objects of notice and pleasure.

From thence to Sonoma, to the Buena Vista Wine Companies large Vinyards, here we spent some time to note its extent, to test the various Wines, and to collect the important data of the largest Vinyard in this section of our State. The Vinyards of Mr. Shaw of Gen. Vallejo, Major Snyder, Mr. Craig, Wm. Hood Esq., and others, were all places of great interest to them, and which will receive at their hands due notice.—From thence to the wonder of that section of California "The Geysers," of this they speak in the highest terms of admiration as a scene of grandeur and beauty, as well as wonder. From thence they returned to our city for a day of rest—the "Sabbath."

The opening of the present week, Monday was Freedoms Day, and this was highly enjoyed by by Col. Wilder and his friends, they all uniting in saying that it was the finest display any State ever made, and the Patriotism shown for the *Day* was all honor to our people, and gratifying to every Patriotic heart.

Tuesday a visit was made to Martinez, to the Vinyard and Gardens of Dr. J. Strentzel, the Gardens of the Alhambra. This visit we know was highly enjoyed by the whole delegation of Ladies and Gentlemen. The spot itself is an Eden, and the courteous manner with which the guests were received and entertained made the visit one of great pleasure. Aside from the great gratification enjoyed in seeing the extensive Vinyards, Orchards, and Grounds, which make this place so beautiful, the groves of Oranges, Lemons, Pomegranates, Figs, Olives, and other fruits in full bearing, made it one of peculiar interest to them, and a visit that will long be remembered.—Wednesday was given to Oakland—a visit to the University Grounds, to the splendid grounds of Mora Moss, Esq., Noina's, Lusks, Herrings and other Gardens, and a social gathering at the residence of Professor Carr. A day of interest and great gratification.

Thursday afternoon a trip in the Cars to the Capital of the State, via Vallejo and the Northen Pacific Rail Road, and to note the grain fields and the piles of grain along the Road at the Depots.—Grain enough says President Wilder, seemingly to supply our whole country.

Thus ends our week—we shal resume in our next.

FRUIT TRADE OVER THE RAIL ROAD.

At Sacramento this week we called at W. R. Strong's Fruit House, and found all busy in packing fruit for various places on the Rail Road, which shows that California Fruits will be known abroad and will soon be fully appreciated.

We give the places to which fruit were shipped by Mr. Strong in a single day.

Alta, Colfax, Washoe City, Virginia City, Winnemucca, Salt Lake City, Carson, Reno, Laramie City, Corrine, Ogden, and Omaha, and other days to other Stations along the entire route hence to Chicago.

Mr. Strong is sending exclusively to order weekly 20 to 30,000 lbs of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Apricots, by freight trains, and Cherries, Blackberries, and Strawberries, by Express. These with care and better experience, are now sent and reach their destination in good order.

A FORTUNE FOR EVERY WORKING MAN.

In the present great depression of trade and the consequent stagnation of those various enterprises which gives constant employment to our working men, this depression falls heavily upon the working classes and increases the cry of hard times, and in many cases the working men feels deep anxiety for the family that is dependent upon him for support, while those whose incomes are small are much troubled lest *sickness* or *death* should take them away from their families, and thus leave those who are near and dear to them destitute and dependent upon their friends, or the charity of this busy world. It is in cases like these that a way is easily opened whereby every working man—every man of small means, or persons better to do, may always have a FORTUNE ready for those they love in case of their sudden illness or death.

A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

In the safe is just as good as *Gold deposited in Bank*, in many cases it is far better, for it is a deposit that no temptation can lead the holder to speculate away. The man who has the *gold in hand*, alas! too often is tempted to speculate in Money, Stocks, Homestead Lots, or Lands, and his gold soon disappears, and with the loss and ruin too, often goes his courage and his manliness, and he goes forth a dispirited man, while his course from repeated speculations and losses is downward. But the man who has a good Life Policy for $5,000 or $10,000 knows that document is a DEED OF TRUST placed in the safe for his WIFE and CHILDREN and no temptation can allure him to jeopardize it, any wrong act on his part forfeits that trust, and he leads a better life for it.

But says the poor man, or the man of moderate means, how shall I secure that Policy of $5,000 or $10,000. Could I do so—could I but make such a provision for my family I should be the happiest man in the world, the very thought now that I might be sick or die and leave my family without support almost takes away my strength.

This is the very thing to which we wish to call the attention of the working men—the man of small means, and to show him how easy it is to make a good provision for his family and take off his mind all cause of doubt and uneasiness as to their future welfare and give to him a renewed strength for labor.

The truly industrious husband and wife in their anxiety for the future, (said a happy couple to us a few days since,) will and must always work hard and deny themselves and their children many things in order *to lay up for a rainy day* a certain sum in case of the sickness or death of the head of the family, and it is this sad truth that our earliest years are years of hard toil that makes the working man's lot so hard, and when dull times comes it presses on them with fearful severity, for it is in the future that looks to us dark in case of sickness and death, but we have resolved to work for *ten years hoping in that time* to save up a few hundred a year so, perhaps, in that ten years we may set aside for our children a little Gift at interest for them and then we shall be happy, and to this end we shall toil on and *deny ourselves* for our children sake until that thing is accomplished, and when that is done OH WON'T WE FEEL SO HAPPY? and the faces of that father and mother shone with love and affection. But said we to them, how would you feel could I show you an easy way by which you can have the $5,000 or $10,000 *deposited in the safe to-day for your children?*

The look of surprise with which this fact was presented to them made us *feel* the value of such a boon—as they quickly said: Oh, how happy! Oh, what a relief it would be to us; we really think we should live *Twenty years longer*. To know such a provision was made for my family, said the husband, would nerve my arm and strengthen my heart and make my daily toil sweet and pleasant.

Now this is the very *grand truth* we wish to lay before every working man in the land, for every working man has it in his power to provide thus for his family at once, and to enjoy life and the fruit of his labors, and not keep toiling on for *ten years*, setting aside $200, $300 or $400 per year in order to get his $5,000 for a future time, and while doing so denying himself and his family those enjoyments, comforts and even necessaries of life, and the way to secure this fortune of which we speak is

A LIFE POLICY.

This "Life Policy" can be had now in our Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company "on such easy and favorable terms that the cost is scarcely felt, and when thus wisely secured and deposited, the husband and father has his mind at rest, for his family is provided for in case of his own death.

Now see the difference between this toiling on for *ten years* to save up a few hundred per year, a life struggle of anxiety lest the object should not be attained, if sickness comes the anxiety is deeper, and often that fear makes the sickness fatal. Whereas the relief of knowing there is a *sacred deposit* for those dear to him *if* he dies, sweetly relieves him, and he recovers—so also any temporary illness or disappointment. Besides the cost of this Policy is not $300 or $400 per year—only a portion of it, and the balance can be enjoyed with his family, the education of his children, a summer recreation, the improving and beautifying his Home with *Garden flowers*, Books, Pictures, &c, and thus *living a life* of home happiness. All this from wisely using the excellent plan of Life Insurance as now presented by the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company—a *Home Company* to which Californians should by all means give the preference, thus sustaining our own Home Industry and keeping the means of our State for building up our own STATE.

We give some statistics of the success of this Company which makes a Life Policy in it so much the more safe and valuable than any foreign policy in case of loss. This Company always meeting their obligation with remarkable promptness.

The business of this Company now for less than two years has been over *five and a half millions of Dollars*.

Receipts the last year,	$324,363.
Gross assets, Jan. 1, 1870,	673,261.47

The Ratio of *Expense* for Insurance in this Company is less than any Company known.

The Ratio of *Income* is greater for the assured than any Company known.

The Responsibility for the insured, according to the assets, is greater than any Company known.

All these facts are established by the Reports which can be had at the office of the Company. They should be read by all persons.

HOP RAISING.

How few even of our own "Hop growers," are aware of the value of the trade in Hops that could be made between California and England, by a judicious plan of cultivation and curing the same.

It will be remembered that this Journal has repeatedly given the full directions for the planting, cultivation, curing, packing, and shipment of Hops. Yet up to the present time, while California could grow and ship one hundred thousand bales, there was only grown, about three thousand bales the last year.

We have recently been called upon by T. Waterman, Esq., of the House of Waterman & Co., Eng. Merchants of London, who also have a House at Nuremburg, and at Bavaria, who have given us some of the reasons why our Hop raisers are not more successful in Hop raising, and why they do not realize better prices for their Hops.

Mr. Waterman informs us that there is great opposition to our California Hops East, or rather jealousy on account of their superiority, the frequently old Hops, Eastern, are mixed with ours, and marked "California," thus injuring our reputation. Whereas our Hops are superior in flavor, and quality, and are really worth in London at the present time, 23 to 25 cents, while they only realize here, 8, 12, or 15 cents at most.

The cost of freight of Hops over the Rail Road to New York, thence to London would not exceed with all other expences 5 cents—leaving a handsom profit margin above our highest price. And as to the extent of the English Market, England would purchas of California, Two Hundred Thousand Bales annually.

Hops could be shipped from California to Liverpool or London, via Rail Road, in 25 days—the market rate of No. 1 Hops, present date is, 14 & 15s, per cwt. of 112lbs, about 25cts.

We sincerely hope our Hop growers will give more attention to the cultivation of Hops and learn the kind of soil best adapted to Hops, as the soil materially affects the quality of Hop, and the quantity grown also. One thing is certain, England *will take* all the Hops California can raise. The small Hop however is the best, strongest and most desirable for the English Market.

RAILROAD PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The opponents of our Railroad, those who love to cry out Monopoly! Monopoly! do not always give credit to Railroad Companies when they do a liberal act for the people, but they only look on the one side, the chance to find fault.

The recent visitation of the Teachers of our Public Schools to their friends East, gave an opportunity to the Directors of the Railroad to bestow a Boon upon worthy people, and the reduction in price was equal to many thousand dollars, so the favors bestowed upon many distinguished citizens, now visiting our State. All these things we look upon as evidence of a liberal spirit, which should be duly appreciated, for such favors are bestowed thus upon the ready, their influence when they come to us and return makes known the resources of our State, and thus a great *public benefit*, and this should stay the mouths of these continual fault-finding creatures

SHIPPING FRUIT EAST.

Just as we have all along said, that the Railroad Directors would act *liberally*, they now offer to take *fruit* on their regular trains at the reasonable rate of $500 per car, and will *prepare cars* to carry it safe—or they will send it on express cars at $950 per car. This is only $50 per ton (2000 lbs., (2½ cents per lb.) on $95 per ton (freight pennue 9½ cents per lb.). This we esteem a favor and we hope it will be justly regarded.

Nothing now remains for a profitable trade in fruit, but the foolish dabbling in this trade by those who are ignorant of its risks, and who will take hold of it as a "Lottery" to take the chance—to all such they will draw *blanks* instead of disappointments.

FAIRS THIS YEAR.

We are frequently requested from different parts of the State to send the writers of letters to us a list of all the Fairs of the State. This we are always ready to do as soon as they are announced.

Up to the present date there has been no such list of Fairs nor any Premium list sent forth, and the month of July is now with us. This we consider a very great error on the part of the managers, as this delay must materially retard the progress of our Fairs—contributors having no guide to go by.

In order to have a successful Fair, the PREMIUMS, and the RULES AND REGULATIONS should be published at least *six months* in advance of the Fair.

We beleive the following Fairs will be held this Year.

The State Fair, at Sacramento.
The Northern District Fair, Marysville.
The San Jauquin District Fair, Stockton.
The Santa Clara Co., Fair, San Jose.
The Sonoma Co. Fair, Petaluma.
The Butte Co. Fair, Chico.
The Alameda Co. Fair, Haywards.

We shall be very grateful if the Secretary of each Society will keep us advised by sending us a full list.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

ESSAY NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR.

FRUIT TREES—THE APPLE.

If I were asked to say what single aspect of our economic condition most strikingly and favorably distinguished the people of our Northern States from those of most if not all other countries which I have traversed, I would point at once to the fruit trees which so generally diversify every little as well as larger farm throughout these States, and are quite commonly found even on the petty holdings of the poorer mechanics and workmen in every village and in the suburbs and outskirts of every city. I can recall nothing like it abroad, save in two or three of the least mountainous and most fertile districts of northern Switzerland.—Italy has some approach to it in the venerable olive trees which surround or flank many, perhaps most, of her farm houses, upholding grape vines as ancient and nearly as large as themselves: but the average New England or Middle State homestead, with its ample Apple orchard and its cluster of Pear, Cherry and Plum trees surrounding its house and dotting or belting its garden, has an air of comfort and modest thrift which I have nowhere else seen fairly equalled. Upland Virginia and the mountainous portion of the States Southward of her, may in time surpass the most favored regions of the North in the abundance, variety and excellence of their fruits; for the Peach and the Grape find here a congenial climate, while they are grown with difficulty, where they can be grown at all, in the North; but, up to this hour, I judge that our country North of the Potomac is better supplied with wholesome and palatable tree fruits than any other portion of the earth's surface of equal or nearly equal area.

On the whole, I deem it a misfortune that our Northern States were so admirably adapted to the Apple and kindred fruit trees that our pioneer forefathers had little more to do than bury the seed in the ground and wait a few years for the resulting fruit. The soil, formed of decayed trees and their foliage, thickly covered with the ashes of the primitive forest, was as genial as soil could be; while the remaining woods, which still covered seven-eighths of the country, shut out or moistened the cold winds of Winter and Spring, rendering it less difficult, a century ago, to grow fine peaches in Southern New Hampshire than it now is in Southern New York. Devastating insects were precluded by those great, dense woods from diffusing themselves from orchard to orchard as they now do. Snows fell more heavily and lay longer then than now, protecting the roots from heavy frosts, and keeping back buds and blossoms in Spring, to the signal advantage of the husbandman. I estimate that my Apple trees would bear at least one-third more fruit if I could retard their blossoming a fortnight, so as to avoid the cold rains and cutting winds, often succeeded by frosts, which are apt to pay their unwelcome farewell visits just when my trees are in bloom or when the fruit is forming directly thereafter.—Hence I say to every one who shall hereafter set an orchard, Give it the northward slope of a hill if that be possible. Other things being equal, the orchard which blossoms latest will, in a series of years, yield most fruit, and will be most likely to bear when the Apple crop of your vicinity proves a failure. I do not recomend strong ice to plant or bury under the trees in April, for that involves too much labor and expense; yet I have no doubt that even that has been and sometimes might be done with profit. In the average, however, I judge that it would not pay.

In locating and setting an orchard, the very first consideration is thorough drainage. Nothing short of a destructive fire can be more injurious to an Apple tree than compelling it to stand throughout Winter and Spring in sour stagnant water. Barrenness, dead branches, and premature general decay, are the natural and righteous consequences of such crying abuse. There are many reasons for choosing sloping or broken ground for an Apple orchard, whereof comparative exemption from frost and natural facility of drainage are the most obvious. A level field, thoroughly underdrained to day, may, through neglect and the mischief wrought by burrowing animals, have become little better than a morass thirty years hence; but an orchard set on a tolerably steep hillside is reasonably secure against wet feet to the close of its natural life.

A gravelly or sandy loam is generally preferred for orchards, yet I have known them to flourish and bear generously on heavy clay. Whoever has a gravelly field will wisely prefer this for Apples not merely to clay but to sand as well.

And, while many young orchards have doubtless been injured by immoderate applications of rank, green manures, I doubt that any man has ever yet bestowed too much care and expense on the preparation of his ground for fruit trees.—Where ridges or plateaus of fast stone do not forbid, I would say, Turn over the soil to a depth of at least fifteen inches with a large plow and a strong team; then lift and pulverise the subsoil to a depth of not less than nine inches: apply all the wood ashes you can get with one thousand bushels of Marl if you are in a Marl region; if not use instead from thirty to fifty bushels of quick Lime (oyster shell, if that is to be had) with one hundred loads per acre of Swamp Muck which has lain a year on dry upland, baking in the sun and wind, and now you may think of setting your trees. If your soil was rich Western prairie or Middle State garden to begin with, you can dispense with all these fertilizers; yet I doubt that there is an acre of Western prairie that would not be improved by the Lime or (perhaps better still) a smaller quantity of refuse Salt from a packing house or meat retailing grocery. There are not many farms that would not repay the application of five bushels per acre of refuse Salt at twenty-five cents per bushel.

Your trees once set—(and he who sets twenty trees per day as they should be set, with each root in its natural position, and the earth firmly around its trunk, but no higher than as it originally grew, is a faithful, efficient worker.) I would cultivate the land (for the trees' sake,) growing crops successively of Ruta Bagas, Carrots, Beets, and early Potatoes, but no grain whatever, for six or seven years, disturbing the roots of the trees as little as may be, and guarding their trunks from tug, or trace, or whiffletree, by three stakes set firmly in the ground about each tree, not so near it as to preclude constant cultivation with the hoe inside as well as outside of the stakes, so as to let no weed mature in the field. Apply from year to year well rotted compost to the field in quantity sufficient fully to counterbalance the annual abstraction by your crops. Make it a law inflexible and relentless that no animal shall be let into this orchard to forage, or for any purpose whatever but to draw on manures, to till the soil, and to draw away the crops. Thus until the first blossoms begin to appear on the trees; then lay down to grass without grain, unless it be a crop of Rye or Oats to be cut and carried off for feed when not more than half grown, leaving the ground to the young grass. Let the grass be mowed for the next two or three years, and thenceforward devote it to the pasturage of Swine, running over it with a scythe once or twice each Summer to clear it of weeds, and taking out the Swine a few days before beginning to gather the Apples, but putting them back again the day after the harvest is completed. Let the Swine be sufficiently numerous and hungry to eat every Apple that falls within a few hours after it is dropped, and to insure their rooting out every grub or worm that burrows in the earth beneath the trees, ready to spring up and apply himself to mischief at the very season when you could best excuse his absence. I do not commend this as all, or nearly all, that should be done in resistance to the pest of insect ravage; but I begin with the Hog as the orchardist's, readiest, cheapest, most effective ally or servitor in the warfare he is doomed unceasingly to wage against the spoilers of his heritage. I will indicate some further defensive enginery in my next.

INFLUENCE OF FORESTS UPON RAIN.

The London *Athenæum* contains another example of the influence of forests upon the quantity of rain. In several districts of Australia there is a perfect rage for cutting down timber, and where this devastation has been carried out, the quantity of water that falls in a year has greatly diminished; from 37 inches in 1863 it has decreased to 17 inches in 1868. In 1869, from January to July comprising two of the wet months, there only fell 11 inches of rain.

In Victoria the want of water is becoming a serious question, and the Government has been compelled to appoint an Inspector of Forests instructed with the duty of preserving the trees already existing, and to establish nurseries for young sprouts wherever admissible. By a judicious planting and preservation of forests it is anticipated that a decided improvement can be effected in the climate.

The residents of New England, who permit the mountains to be stripped of their trees for the production of charcoal, would do well to consider at what cost to the water power of the States, to the fertility of the farms, to the climate of the country, and to the health of the community, all this momentary gain is attained. While our Governments are planting trees, at great expense, they are cutting them down to obtain a few chaldrons of charcoal.—*Scientific American.*

[Our readers will now remember the valuable Letters on the subject, recently published in this Journal, from Horace Gresley.—Ed. F.]

OREGON VS CALIFORNIA.

We clip the following articles from the *Willamette Farmer*, published at Salem, Oregon, and regret that our neighbor should wish to disparage our State, for if he would examine the subject he would easily learn that although poorly plowed and late planted crops have suffered, our average is large and the total crop of the State *larger than last year.* Our Oregon neighbor thus speaks:

Occasionally a California farmer, who rented a large farm, and sowed hundreds of acres of wheat, investing all he was worth in tools, stock, and provisions, is making his way to Oregon—the drought in California having entirely destroyed his wheat and the investments made in the crop. Some of these unfortunate men have reached Yamhill county, and rented farms. They seem to enjoy the sight of green fields throughout the summer, and the confidence given by the fact that our crops are never cut off by the drouth—that their hard labor here will meet with a just recompense. Oregon, and her great advantages, are becoming known to immigrants.

Another article as follows:

"Said a stranger, "What a beautiful green country you have! When we left California the earth was dry, the grass was burnt up, and wheat in many parts a failure from drouth. Is this always so here? In this beautiful green flourishing region we feel a new life."

"Dear Sir, we see nothing strange in the present appearance of Oregon at this season of the year."

"Coming from California where everything in the country is sere and brown, the appearance of the fields of Oregon is wonderful to us. We are surprised at the change."

"There is nothing new or strange to us Oregonians, in this matter. We always have good crops when we cultivate well."

"I shall take a further look at your country."

Our neighbor should remember the fate of "Haman," and know he cannot build up Oregon by injuring California."

CASTOR BEANS AND BROOM CORN.

Yuba County, this year, will make a fine showing for Broom Corn and Castor Beans. The alluvial bottoms of that section, and the low lands covered by the *wash* from above, is favorable soil for the growth of both these crops.

Home Correspondence.

SNAKES DOWN SOUTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5th, 1870.

COL. WARREN:

Dear Sir—I find that the little reptile from Santa Barbara, handed to me by you for examination is the ANNIELLA PULCHRA, *Gray*, mentioned by me in the list of California Reptiles in Cronise's Natural Wealth of California. As I had never seen the animal nor any description of it at the time I wrote that list, I supposed it to have legs, and did not recognise it in the snake formed reptile you gave me. It was before obtained near San Diego, by Mr A. Schott of the U. S. and Mexican Boundary Survey, and is mentioned in the Report on Reptiles of that collection. Its habits are quite unknown to naturalists, but its structure shows that it is not venomous, and probably useful as a destroyer of insects.

J. G. COOPER, M. D.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

COLONEL WARREN:

Dear Sir—By Wells Fargo & Co., I send you a small box with two small snakes, they are alive, but are harmless. However the Indians are afraid of them owing to their exposed position (the Indian) they say the snake crawls around at night and often they will enter the bodies of the sleeping Indian. I can't find out that they are even injurious then. I also enclose some of the Oak Gum as found on the twigs of the trees. The snakes are beautiful specimens of nature owing to their harmlessness. I send them alive, believing you would much prefer seeing them in motion and their colors brilliant. * * *

[This second lot of snakes were dead when received, but we immersed them in spirits and thus preserved them. They are different in color from the one spoken of by Prof. Cooper—these also will be examined by him.—Ed. F.]

MAGNIFICENT NIGHT BLOOMING CACTUS.

A magnificent exhibition of Blooms has been shown upon a large and grand Cactus, the last and present week at the residence of Col. J. M. White on Pacific St. This Plant is the Cactus *Phyllanthus*, of the Epiphyllum tribe, (Hooker), the plant stands 14 feet high, it has already had eight fine blooms, and eight more buds are seen with promise of more. The fragrance is wonderful and this plant can truly be said to be one of the finest specimen Plants not only on this Coast but equal to any shown in any country. It has been nurtured carefully by the Lady of Col. White, who is a devoted student of Horticulture and Floriculture.

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIP'S CONCERTS.

The Concerts of Miss Adelaide Phillips may truly be said to be the highest class concerts enjoyed in San Francisco for a long time, the last in Pacific Hall was a real Triumph of true merit.

We are rejoiced to see it announced that this "Queen of Song" is to gratify the public by Two Operas the next week, Monday and Wednesday, at the Maguire Opera House. The mere announcement will fill the House, and our citizens may be sure of a rich and gratifying FEAST OF MUSIC.

CALIFORRIA FLAX, WHEAT CROP, &c.

We have just received a very handsome Sheaf of Fax from E. Provost & Brother, from Denverton. The Sheaf stands 3½ feet high with full heads and heavy seed, a sample of a 200 acre lot.

These Brothers have about 80 acres of Canary Seed doing well, also over *one thousand* acres of Wheat as heavy as was ever seen, promising a most abundant harvest. Thus we have evidence of plenty all around us.

BANCROFT'S NEW BOOKSTORE

Nothing more fully marks the additional progress of a community than the patronage bestowed upon newspapers, printing offices and bookstores. The people of the Pacific Coast may well look with pride upon the magnificent structure which they have enabled the Messrs. Bancroft, of San Francisco, to build. Six floors each 75 by 170 feet—nearly two acres of flooring; all the developments of books and stationary, scientific, law, school, medical, miscellaneous and religious books, paper, blanks and envelopes; a steam printing office, including copper plate and steal engraving, lithographic engraving and printing, monogram cutting and stamping, map making, blank book manufacturing and bookbinding; all this and much more under one roof and one management, it is no where equaled in America.

Messrs. Bancroft & Co., are having good success, running their presses night and day.

A novel feature in Bancroft's new bookstore, Market street, San Francisco, is the balcony nine feet from the floor with iron stairs. This makes available the entire wall which is eighteen feet in height.

Let this country go on as it has commenced, in the encouragement of literature, the fine arts, and education, and future generations will find no where upon the face of the earth a higher type of civilization than upon this Pacific Coast.

SUMMIT HOTEL,

At the Summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the Central Pacific Railroad.

JAMES CARDWELL, Proprietor.

This Hotel is the FINEST SUMMER RESORT in the State of California. The Climate is cool and pleasant in the Summer months; the Hotel overlooks "Donner Lake," and is about a pleasant drive from the famous Soda Springs.

A FINE LIVERY STABLE

in connection with the Hotel, at which Fast Turn-outs can be had at any time.

The Table will be supplied with all the Delicacies of the Season.

FOR INVALIDS no better resort than this can be found in the World, as the air is always Pure and Invigorating.

33.23

GRAIN BAGS,

22x36 HAND SEWED, in lots to suit.

Potato Bags 36x36, in lots to suit

HEYNEMANN & CO., Agents,
Oakland Cotton Mills,
5 Sansome Street,
San Francisco

33.23

Durability---Simplicity---Light Draft!!

THE WORLD MOWER AND REAPER!!!

The Most Perfect Harvesting Machine Ever Built.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

E. BALL AND COMPANY, CANTON OHIO.

THIS MACHINE is the Harvest-gathering of twenty years' experience in the manufacture of Agricultural Machinery, and takes rank with the PRINTING PRESS, ENGINE-LATHE, and LOCOMOTIVE, in the qualities of Precision, Staunchness and Durability.

ITS FOUNDATION IS A SINGLE PIECE OF SOLID IRON, of shape to resist all possible strains.

Its gearing is shaped to standard gauge, and each cog cut out of solid iron, with mathematical exactness.

The working parts are permanently fixed, and fully protected from water, dust, grass, and all other causes of disturbance.

By these means we reduce friction to the lowest point—stop the self-destruction common to all rough cast Machines—avoid breakages in harvest—secure easy draft and the same durability which pertains to cut gear in other kinds of machinery.

The "WORLD" has been tested four years, in the hands of the MOST INTELLIGENT AND RELIABLE FARMERS IN THE LAND, all of whom unite in declaring that, comparatively,

"THERE IS NO OTHER HARVESTER"

The "WORLD" is furnished as follows:—

AS A MOWER—TWO SIZES.

COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—DROPPER——TWO SIZES.

COMBINED—MOWER AND REAPER—HAND RAKE (SIDE DELIVERY) AND DROPPER—ONE SIZE.

All Combined Machines, have two CUTTER BARS. To those wishing to cut Flax or Hemp, a Knife specially adapted to this kind of work, is furnished with the Combined Machines.

The California Tornado Thresher and Seperator,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE PACIFIC COAST by

E. BALL AND COMPANY, CANTON, OHIO.

WHILE unequaled in point of Mechanical excellence, this Machine possesses the not less important merit of being built with the view of special adaptation to the needs of this Coast. In point of DURABILITY Capacity and Draft, the "TORNADO" stands, by common consent, at the head of the list of

STANDARD THRESHERS AND SEPERATORS.

It is furnished with the improved CAREY, DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER, the excellencies of are unquestioned.

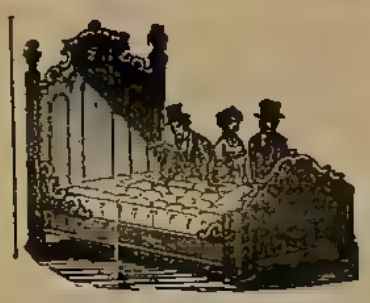
For Prices and Complete nformation, address, or Apply to

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.

Importers of Hardware, Agricultural Implements, and Miners Tools.

32-12, GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST, Nos. 3 and 5, Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.



CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

New York Bedding House

AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 400 Sansome Street, Cor. Sacramento,

Manufacturers, Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BEDDING, FURNITURE & BEDDING MATERIAL

Having recently enlarged our Warerooms and Work shops, we have now unequalled facilities for manufacturing everything in our line, which enables us to sell at as low prices for Cash as any other house on the Pacific Coast, Chicago not excepted.

Families in want of Furniture and good Bedding are respectfully invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

☞ We now offer Bedding and Material to the Trade, and Public generally, at Reduced Prices. Don't fail to give us a call.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

NEW YORK BEDDING HOUSE,

No. 400 Sansome St., Cor. Sacramento.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.

33.23

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION

DONOLLY'S

Celebrated Yeast Powders

WILL BE SOLD, FOR THE PRESENT,

At the Factory, 121 Front Street

SAN FRANCISCO,

IN QUANTITIES OF TEN GROSS AND UPWARDS,

At $20 per Gross.

D. CALLAGHAN,

33.23 Proprietor.

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE

LARGEST STOCK

—AND—

Best Assortment

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost.

32-4. 2

JACKSON, MICHIGAN, WAGONS.

The Country is full of Eastern and Home-made Wagons, but no wagon except the *Jackson* wagons, has produced proof that they will stand the dry climate of this Coast. Read the following statements:

J. D. Arthur & Son—I have used a Jackson wagon for *ten years*, and consider them the best wagons made.
N. BARBOUR, Suisun.

We have used a *Jackson* wagon for ten years, and recommend them as first class.
SWEETZER & DE LONG, Black Point,

I have used a *Jackson* wagon *four* years, and certify its the best wagon to stand the climate I ever saw.
R. C. HALE.

I have used a *Jackson* wagon *five* years and it is now as good as ever JNO. LOPEZ, Centerville.

I have used a *Jackson* wagon *five years*, (crossed the plains with it) and never expended a dollar for repairs.
H. S. LATHROP, Cherokee, Butte Co.

Having used the *Jackson* wagon for *five years*, I can say has proved to be the best wagon I ever used.
J. M. PATTERSON, Alameda.

I was with a party using 30 Jackson wagons over the plains—for durability no wagon is equal to them
WM. CARLILE, Moore's Mill, Bodega.

Having used the Jackson wagon for years, I can truly say they are the best wagons to stand the dry climate I ever saw.
CHAPIN & JACKSON, San Luis Obispo.

I have used the Jackson wagon to cross the plains and in this country, and consider them to be the best farm wagon made. W. H. FLAGLER, Lower Lake.

I have used a Jackson wagon eight years. I think them superior to any other wagon JOHN FORNEY, Martinez.

I have used a Jackson wagon three years, and consider them the best wagons in use. J. H. PRINCE, Hill's Ferry.

I have in use eight years a Jackson wagon, and must say there can be no better. H. D. ELLERHORST. Haywards.

No better wagon for durability. E. T. WALL, Santa Rosa.

SPECIAL.

A CALIFORNIA MADE WAGON.

In 1869, I had a wagon made to carry fruit at a cost of $450. The *Hub* split so that the spokes had to be taken out and the hub drawn together with clamps. The *Tire* was also *set twice*—all this not the fault of the *Mechanic* but the *Timber*. I have a *Jackson wagon* in use ten years, which I think will last ten years more. N. BARBOUR, Solano Co.

33.23

Home Miscellany.

THE DONNER PARTY.

Of all the waters gathered in the lofty basins of the Sierra Nevada, Donner Lake is, perhaps, the most beautiful in itself, as well as the most picturesque in its surroundings. Girdled with a narrow margin of pebbly beach, encircled by dark and stately forests, and overshadowed by towring mountains—from which the glittering snowfields look eternally down into its crystal chambers—this lake wears a charm almost as weird as that which rests over the awe-inspiring vale of the Yosemite! But there are reminiscences connected with the history of this secluded water calculated to awaken a deeper interest than the scenery that surrounds it. In the glades that skirt its shores, and along the mountain trails that overlook it, there once transpired events so tragic that we would fain discredit the story of their existence; and so dire, that the common woes of life soften into mercies, compared with them.

At the foot of this lake, near the banks of the stream that form its outlet, is a grassy bottom, pleasantly shaded with spruce and pine. Until a few years ago, there were standing here two rude cabins, the remains of which are still to be seen. At an earlier period, the bones of animals, mingled with those of human beings, lay scattered over the ground. The stumps of many trees, cut off at a great height, are still standing here, indicating the depth of the snow at the time they were felled. Hundreds of persons now pass this spot daily—for it is close by the railroad—without knowing that it is the site of "Starvation Camp," where the Donner party suffered so fearfully, and where so many of them perished from hunger, in the fall and winter of 1846.

About the period we are speaking of certain portions of the Western States were extremely subject to malarious and other endemic diseases, causing many settlers to leave and seek homes elsewhere. Hearing that there was, on the shores of the Pacific, a region remarkable for the salubrity of its climate, as well as for the ease with which a subsistence could be obtained there, a number of families—taking with them their teams and herds—set out, in the spring of 1846, for the purpose of emigrating to and settling in a country that promised them exemption from the maladies, as well as the long, cold winters, to which they had before been exposed.

The more advanced of this emigration, having come through on the most direct route, and meeting with no unusual detentions, arrived at their destination in good season. A portion, however, attempting a new route, met with unexpected difficulties and delays, in consequence of which they failed to reach the foot of the Sierra Nevada Mountains until the last of October, instead of arriving there by the first of the month, as had been their intention.

Usually, but little snow falls upon these mountains before the middle of November, but this year seems to have formed an exception to the general rule, and their summits were already white when these desert-worn pilgrims came in sight of them. Finding the trail of those who had preceded them covered up with snow, they engaged the services of an Indian, named Truckee, to pilot them over the mountains. Arriving one evening at the foot of a lake, where they found the three great essentials of a good camping ground—wood, grass, and water—the party halted for the night. Thus far they had encountered but little snow, and did not feel particularly alarmed at their situation. As usual, the cattle were suffered to run at large, and each family camped in or about their own wagons.

Their faithful guide, better acquainted with the weather signs of this treacherous climate, detecting the indications of an approaching storm, urged them to keep up their stock, to gather their wagons close together, and to collect as much dry wood as possible. But the immigrants, either not exactly understanding all that was said to them, or failing to comprehend the full extent of their danger, neglected those timely precautions.

During the night, a heavy storm set in, and by morning the snow was over a foot deep. In the meantime, the cattle had wandered off in various directions, and but few of them were to be found. Concerned now for their safety, these poor people began to build cabins and take other measures for protecting themselves against the severity of the weather. But the snow still continued falling, and in a few days had attained a depth of six or eight feet. For nearly half of the time during the month of November the weather was stormy, the snow on the mountains ultimately reaching a depth of more than twenty feet.

The company thus snow bound consisted of eighty-two persons, thirty-two of whom were females, a large proportion of the whole being children. Their director was George Donnor, a man of some wealth and much worth, who had with him his wife—a woman of education and refinement—together with a number of small children. The men of the party, composed mostly of husbands and fathers, in their anxiety to rescue themselves and those dependent upon them from their perilous situation, made desperate efforts, first to cross the mountains, and, having failed in this, to afterward retrace their steps and make their way back to the plains at their base. But all these endeavors were alike fruitless, ending, after the most persistent attempts, only in the exhaustion, and, in many cases, the complete prostration of those making them. In these efforts and their results, we are furnished an explanation of the anomaly observable here, as well as on many other similar occasions, of the men having been the first to give out and succumb to the hardships to which all seemed equally exposed.

In a short time, every thing in the shape of wholesome food was consumed; and the party having devoured their dogs, the hides of the few cattle they had saved, and even their own shoes and such other leathern articles as they happened to have with them, the idea of dispatching some of their number for food began to take possession of all minds. At this juncture a death fortunately occurred, obviating the necessity for recourse to violence. Other deaths soon after followed, a few preferring to die of starvation, rather than accept the hard alternative of sustaining life by feeding on the flesh of their companions. Others, on the contrary, readily overcame their natural repugnance to this species of food, some partaking of it from the first with an avidity amounting to an apparent relish.

After the lapse of six weeks, the storms having subsided and the weather having the appearance of being settled, a company of eight men and five women, guided by two Indians, set out to cross the mountains into California, that they might apprise the inhabitants of the condition of their friends, and procure assistance. The passage of the mountains, now deeply covered with snow, was not only a laborious, but a dangerous undertaking. No one knew the width of the snow belt, or the distance to the settlements beyond. There might be difficult streams to cross, and hostile tribes of Indians to pass through. The journey, in any event, must be attended with great hardships and peril; but their situation was desperate and without speedy succor, all must inevitably perish. It must, therefore, be undertaken by some one; and as there was now left to the woman a greater amount of courage and strength than to the men, this forlorn hope was in good part made up of them.

Starting, then, with the hopes of all dependent on their success, this party travelling on snow shoes, were able to make only about six or eight miles per day. A week was, therefore, consumed before they had passed the Divide. By this time, the stock of provisions they had taken with them was all gone, and, being overtaken by a severe storm, they were literally covered up with snow for the space of two days, during which time three of the party perished. Weak and dejected, the balance dragged themselves forward through the snow for several days longer, when three more of their number, overcome with hunger, fatigue, and cold, gave out and died. Having now been without a morsel to eat for four days, these wretched people cut the flesh from the bodies of the dead, and having refreshed themselves upon a portion of it and dried the balance for future use, again pushed on. This was their New Year's feast, it now being the first day of January, 1847. Five days later their food was again all gone, and they had only the strings of their snow shoes left to eat. It may seem strange that after having brought themselves to feed upon the remains of their fellows, these sufferers should, with the means at hand for renewing their stock, so soon have found themselves again without food. But it must be remembered that those who perished were already reduced almost to skeletons before death, having but little flesh left on their bones; and that the living, in their enervated condition, were unwilling to burden themselves any further than seemed necessary, each one counting on the probabilities that he might be the next one to yield up his life, when no more food would be needed, or that, if such should be the fate of some one else, then fresh supplies would be furnished as soon as required by the survivors. Thus reasoning, they cut from the bodies of their deceased companions only what seemed the more choice and tender parts, leaving behind the more bulky and unsavory.

Being again reduced to extremities, the Whites came to the conclusion that they would sacrifice their Indian guides to appease their now unbearable pangs of hunger. The latter perceiving their intention, and becoming alarmed, hastily took to flight, and, retreating over the hills, were seen no more.

Death again intervened to save the living from absolute starvation—another of the miserables died; and thus, one after another yielding to the effects of famine and exposure, perished all but three, and two of these, entirely overcome, had lain down to die, when, on the 17th of January, the last of the party, still able to walk, having fallen in with a friendly Indian, was by him conducted to a settlement on Bear River, from whence succour was, the next day, dispatched to the two left behind. Of the thirteen who set out from the immigrants' camp, all but three perished on the way. Had this one who first reached Bear River also given out, or had he failed to fall in with the Indian who piloted him to the habitation of the Whites, every one of them must have perished, as they would, in that event, never have obtained any assistance from California.

Immediately, the news of their terrible situation was sent to New Helvetia, (Sutter's Fort) from whence it was, with all haste, forwarded to San Francisco. From both of these places expeditions were at once fitted out, and, under the direction of experienced mountaineers, sent to their aid. As the rescuing party was obliged to travel on snow shoes for more than sixty miles across the mountains, passing over a steep and rocky country, without any beaten track or sign of a trail they were, of course, unable to carry with them more than a very limited quantity of provisions.—Every step they took they sank deeply into the snow, rendering their progress slow and wearisome; and it was not until the 19th day of February that the first relief party reached the camp of the sufferers. The latter had now been snowed in for more than three and a half months, during the most of which time they had been compelled to subsist upon the flesh of their dead companions.

No language can adequately describe the spectacle that presented itself to the eyes of the brave and humane men who had gone to the deliverance of these piteous beings. On every side the scene was heart sickening and woeful in the extreme; while the hollow eyes and shrunken forms, appeared more like spectres than human beings.—Ghastly skeletons, stripped of flesh, and bodies half devoured, lay strewn around the dismal cabins from which issued a stifling fetor. Not only were their bodies enfeebled and emaciated to the last degree, but with many the very soul had become a desolation. While some welcomed their deliverers with ecstasies of joy, others, gloomy and cadaverous, regarded them with a coldness amounting almost to indifference, they having become not only reconciled to their cannibalistic diet but preferring it to wholesome food when set before them. Monstrous as it may seem, to such an extent had the natural instinct of some of these people become perverted that they pushed aside the flour and bacon tendered them, choosing rather to partake of the horrid feast to which they had so long been accustomed. Parents were seen feeding on the remains of their children, and children on those of their parents. Here a wife was broiling on the coals, the flesh of her husband, and elsewhere a company were making a repast upon the roasted limb of a dead companion. All filial and parental affection seemed dead, the one instinct of self preservation reigning supreme. Rapidly some of those most wretched creatures were being transformed into ghouls and demons, having already lost many of the diviner traits of humanity. Haggard and attenuated, they spoke but little, while their looks and demeanor were wild and unearthly.

Too incredible for belief are the stories told of the ravenous greed exhibited by some of these starving wretches, one of whom is said to have eaten the entire body of a child during the course of a single night; while another insisted on appropriating to his own use the hearts and other viscera of his dead companions. On the other hand, many refused to touch the flesh of those who had perished until the very last, and then partook of it sparingly, and with evident feelings of horror. The different phases which the sufferings of these people exhibited, and the manner in which they met their doom, were peculiar to each. Some, bowing in meek resignation, passed calmly away. Some, their countenances radiant with divine aspirations, died singing songs of triumph and praise. Some bewailed their hard lot with loud lamentations and tears of anguish; while others, shrinking from notice, perished in stolid and gloomy silence. A few raved wildly, reproaching themselves, upbraiding others, or impiously cursing God for their fate. Some, arousing from a dreamy stupor, would talk incoherently of the bountiful tables and the green fields they had seen; or, perhaps, address absent friends as present, in the most tender and affectionate language. In some cases, just before death, the mental faculties would appear to expand and attain to a wonderful exaltation. The things of earth faded softly away, and in their place delectable visions arose in unclouded splendor. All that had perplexed them in years gone by was miraculously explained, and the things of the long forgotten past brought vividly before them. The pangs of hunger seemed already allayed—the soul having become so nearly disembodied as to no longer recognize the wants of its earthly tabernacle.

Unable to take all with them, the rescuing party selected such as were most desirous of going, or seemed to have the strongest claims on their sympathy, and started on their return over the mountains, leaving twenty-nine behind; all of whom, or at least as many as were still found alive, were afterwards taken out by other parties sent in for the purpose, and the first of whom reached the snow beleaguered camp of the sufferers on the 1st day of March. This party, taking with them seventeen of the immigrants, selecting them as had been done before, hastened back with all expedition. A snow storm coming on, they were compelled to leave all but three children on the road, these having been packed out on their shoulders.

As soon as the weather would permit, the company left behind was sent for. Three of their number were dead when the relief party reached them, and the remainder were found sustaining their lives on the flesh of those who had perished. These, together with the remnant before left in camp—excepting three of their number—were now properly fed and cared for; after which they were safely conducted over the mountains into California.

The three persons left behind consisted of Geo. Donner, Captain of the emigration party; his wife Mary, and Louis Keisburgh—the two men being too weak to travel over the mountains.

Of all the incidents connected with these terrific sufferings, the parting of Mrs. Donner with her children is described as having been the most deeply affecting. The last rescuing party had arrived at the camp where she, her husband, and their children were stopping. Mrs. Donner, naturally vigorous, and in the bloom of life, was still strong, and well able to travel, as were also her children. But the husband and father, owing to the exertions he had made to save others, was now so completely prostrated as to be unable to stand, or even sit up; and his deliverers had no means for carrying him. He must therefore, necessarily, be left behind. And now the wife and mother had to choose between remaining, and perishing with him, or accompanying her children to a place of safety and abundance. It was represented to her that but little food could be left for the use of those remaining, and that it would be a long time before any more could be sent in from California. To stay there was to die; while to go, was to abandon one to whom she was bound by the strongest ties of duty and affection, in the hour of his direst extremity.

There was no time to be lost—none for dalliance or delay. The provisions of the relief party were scanty, and the days were short. Already the noon was passed, and the shadows of the great Sierra were beginning to fall over them. The winter climate, in these elevated regions, was fickle, and, even then, the old mountaineer who headed the party discovered in the atmosphere the signs of a gathering storm. They must, therefore up and away. The children must be mounted on the backs of men, and the adults hurried off. It was necessary that this poor woman should make up her mind quickly. Her children clung to her; and her husband counseled her to go. If she remained, it would only be to sacrifice her own life, without being able to save his; and their children would need her care and her presence. She was almost persuaded that it was her duty to go with them. But how could she turn her back on one whom she loved so well, and leave him to die in this gloomy wilderness, helpless and alone!—Was ever human heart tried like this; or any more mortal forced to undergo an ordeal so severe?

Her wifely instincts triumphed—her decision was made; and now the hour for the final seperation with her children had come. Looking tenderly into the eyes of each, she addressed them with the deepest emotion. Embracing them in turn, and bathing them with tears, she kissed them again and again. And then, when she had turned forever away, she could not refrain, in her wild agony, from seizing them again, gazing fondly into their eyes, and kissing them once more. Then she retired to the cheerless cabin where she was so soon to end her earthly labors and her life. The two men, and her now sole remaining companions, had been forced to undergo a similar trial with herself, as Keisburgh had parted with his wife and children under circumstances almost equally distressing.

In a few days after the departure of the rescuing party, Captain Donner died—his heroic wife remaining by his side, soothing and sustaining him to the last.—When dead, she removed his body to another cabin, and there dressed and laid it out with as much care as if it were destined to receive the usual rites of sepulture. How long this noble woman survived her husband is not exactly known, though probably not more than a week at the most, as it is not believed that she partook of any food after his death.

Toward the latter part of April, another small party was sent over from California to see if any of those left behind might perchance still be living. To their surprise they found Keisburgh not only alive, but in a good measure recovered from the effects of the sufferings he had endured. The body of the husband was found in the condition left by his wife. The body of Mrs. Donner had been preserved in the snow by the sole survivor, who had for several weeks been forced to subsist upon portions of it. Affecting to be shocked at the conduct of Keisburgh in this particular, and questioning his right to retain possession of a small sum of money which the Donners had intrusted to his charge for the benefit of their children, should he happen to survive them, this party, instead of being moved with compassion at his misfortunes, proceeded to treat him in a very cruel and unjust manner. On arriving in California, Keisburgh and his friends insisted on the matter being legally investigated, which was accordingly done—resulting in the entire vindication of his motives and conduct.

Of this company of immigrants—numbering eighty-two—thirty-six perished; twenty-six of this number being males, and ten females. They, of course, lost all their property, excepting their money, all of which was carried out by the owners on their persons, or afterward recovered.—[*Overland Monthly* for July.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration, so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

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CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $3 00

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Convenient and separate apartments are afforded for the administration of bathing by Steam, by Hot Air, and by Plain or Medicinal Waters.

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EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

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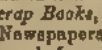
INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORRILLA, which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

Preserve Your Sight!



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Packages $1, each.

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Miscellany.

THE PRESS, A POWER.

[We give the following words uttered by Hon. Thomas Steere, at the Anniversary Banquett of the Rhode Island Society for the promotion of Manufactures, held at the City Hall, Providence, R. I., at its Fifth Annual Meeting, in response to the sentiment.

THE PRESS.

It would be well if the *Press* of this State would abide by the counsel of this able advocate of the Press.]

Said the First Napoleon: "A journalist is a grumbler, a censurer, and a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations. Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets." Nor does the parallel fail with us.—Only recently we have seen one newspaper overhaul the theology of a Governor of a sovereign State, and another, in our city, insist upon it—against all official tradition and privilege—that the Mayor should not occupy "the Stebbins platform." The newspaper is an institution of our age, at once a mark and promoter of progress; an element of strength which we can no more dispense with, in this nineteenth century, than we can with steam or the electric telegraph. In its articles, in its best estate, are to be found sound sense, philosophy, genuine principle, true statesmanship and as much wit and humor as is permissable in a nation which, owing to its Anglo Saxon origin, takes its pleasure solemnly. We are not satisfied in these days with mere personal communion, and the knowledge of neighborhood affairs; we desire contact with the mind of the world, and information respecting all matters of science, art, manufactures, politics and theology. We grumble at our paper, laugh at it, dictate to it—do everything but do without it. And he must be a superficial reader, indeed, who does not perceive that the press—all its imperfections crudities and waywardness granted—is continually carrying the people forward towards a higher appreciation of, and deeper love for, truth; a broader conception, and more honest acknowledgment of others' rights, and universal justice; and in the cultivation and advocacy of refined manners and pure morals, public virtues and honest government.

Milton, quoting the brilliant Greek, declares—

"That is true liberty, when free born men,
Having to advise the public, may speak free;
Which, he who can, and will, deserves high praise,
Who neither can, nor will, may hold his peace."

The power of the press acknowledged, there arises, *ipso facto*, responsibility. He who can advise the public is to speak freely—and honestly. This thought lifts us above, and out of the paralyzing influence of mere partizanship, the advocacy of clique or personal interests, the trivialities of the moment, and engages us to a serious and conscientious survey of the duty of the journalist. And we shall enter upon the inquiry with greater hope of success if we remember this fundamental fact; in this country, that *imperium in imperio* which in all times is vested somewhere, which in ancient times was embodied in the censorship, is found in, and exercised by, all public opinion—and public opinion is the child of the press. The editor deals with and discusses every interest of society, and not seldom criticises individuals; he ought, therefore, to be intelligent, and it is imperatively necessary that he should be decorous. Judgment he ought to possess, but civility he must. He should be well read, and genial withal; clear in his convictions, yet liberal in his feelings; dignified and sound in his argument, and graceful in his rhetoric; a close thinker, and a ready writer; an honest man, and a patriot. Penetrating, by his labors, the counting room, the workshop, the school and the family, he owes it to himself, to his readers, to society at large, and good government, that he discharge his duty in a spirit at once catholic and enlightened; that he feels always that, inasmuch as his persistence, aside from his ability, carries weight, he should ever be guided by right reason, a purpose and a lofty principle. Just so far forth as he is read, does he exert for good or evil, influence; and it is the aggregate of intellect and virtue which gives the age, its form and pressure. In the words of the late Justice Story, let us pray that—

"Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain;
Here patriot Truth, her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty and Law."

We deeply regret as we take up our daily Journals, the *Alta*, *Bulletin*, and *Call*, to notice the continual wrangling between them, and upon matters which the public are not interested, and are very much disgusted to notice. Far better for these Journals that claim to be respectable, to give the same space in their columns to matters of Home Interests and industries. This would interest their readers to a much greater extent.—[Ed. F.

EXTRA NUMBERS.

We make it one of our plans in the dissemination of such agricultural information as we deem of particular importance and value, to issue and send out hundreds or thousands of EXTRA COPIES of our Journal, we send them broadcast, freighted as we hope with seeds of truth that may accomplish great good.

Of such editions we mail copies to active, prominent and influential men everywhere, and to Postmasters, ask them each and all to *read* and pass to others that the greatest good may be done.

The present number of the FARMER contains much that we trust will prove of value to the reader, and we hope many who read will co-operate with us in our work, and extend the influence of our Journal.

Those persons who wish to give correct views of our State and its resources, a correct market report of all the products, should send the FARMER regularly to their friends.

Miscellaneous.

STATEMENT
— OF THE —
CONDITION
— OF THE —
PACIFIC
INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Capital Stock.....$1,000,000.

AMOUNT IN HAND in Excess of Capital, Available to Pay losses and Dividends, $696,854 80.

Loans on first Mortgages'..... Estimated value premises Mortgaged $1,620,250		$562,496 61
Buildings on premises insured for.....325,600		
Loans on collateral		494,509 00
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is $808,977		
United States bonds owned by the Company, par value $160,000.....		150,400 00
Nevada State Bonds—gold		50,000 00
Stock of the Capital Savings Bank		10,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank.....		41,872 90
Cash on deposit with Lees & Waller, New York.....		91,367 77
Balances in hands of foreign Agents, fire and marine premiums uncollected, interests due and accrued.....		145,920 73
State and Federal stamps on hand.....		4,297 19
Real Estate. Company's property corner California and Leidesdorff streets.....		146,000 00
Total Assets (gold)		$1 696,854 80

Income.

Premiums received for fire risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,	331,013 62
Premiums received for marine risks, less reinsurances and cancelations,.....	331,013 62
Interest received from all sources	140,025 52
Amount received from rents.....	10,967 00
Total.....	$1,184,223 54

Disbursements.

Amount paid for fire losses	$353,237 26
Amount paid for marine losses.....	341,374 87
Salaries of officers, attorneys and employes	56,619 96
Paid for commissions to agents.....	108,765,57
State and Federal taxes.....	42,045 63
Advertising, stationary, office, agency expenses and all other payment	117,550 79
Dividends paid stockholders	120,000 00
	$1,039,594 08
Net amount fire risks written during 1th year.....	$53,789,724 00
Net amount marine risks written during the year	33,428,228 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st 1868.....	$45,282,301 00
Amount fire risks in force December 31st. 1869.....	2,971,987 00

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 33-4.

Harness. Saddles.
MAIN & WINCHESTER

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Saddles, Bridles
WHIPS, COLLARS
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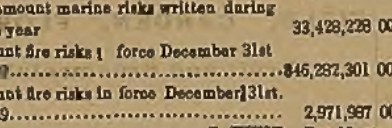

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can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

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to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

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Miscellaneous.

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We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

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Also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

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A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!
OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,
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H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.
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SCHREIBER & HOWELL, General Agents.

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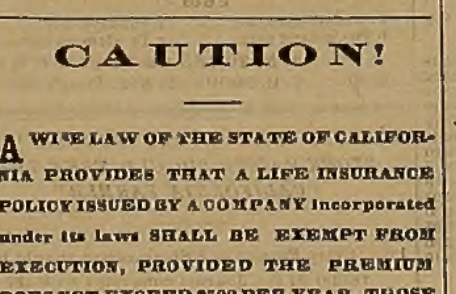

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32-7

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Miscellaneous.

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INSURANCE COM'Y
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Office, No. 436 California Street.

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SURPLUS,.....	696,854 80
CASH ASSETS.....	$1,696,854,80

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

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OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING ARranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said Companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States Gold Coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Director of Pacific Insurance Company.

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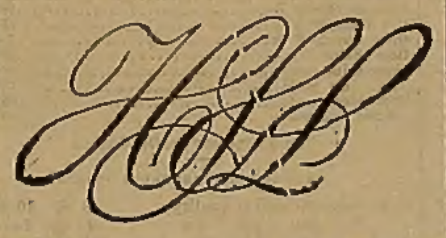
A. L. Tubbs,	J. C. Wilmerding,
Wm. Alvord,	P. L. Weaver,
Jonathan Hunt,	Wm. Hooper,
A. B. Forbes,	J. D. Fry,
A. G. Stiles,	A. Hayward,
A. Seligman,	T. L. Barker,
L. B. Benchley,	Alex. Weill,
Wm. Sherman,	Chas. Meyer,
L. Sachs,	Chas. E. McLane,
Jas. De Fremery,	M. Rosenbaum
J. G. Bray,	A. J. Ralston,
David Stern,	T. Lemmen Meyer.
D. O. Mills,	Geo. C. Hickox.
NEW YORK:	
I. Friedlander,	Louis McLane,
Moses Heller,	Frederick Billings,
H. M. Newhall,	James Lees,
G. T. Lawton,	J. G. Kellogg,
Myles D. Sweeny,	Wm. T. Coleman
Chas. Mayne,	Moses Ellis,
E. L. Goldstein,	SACRAMENTO
J. C. Earl,	Edgar Mills,
Lloyd Tevis,	G. W. Mowe,
Thos. H. Selby,	C. T. Wheeler.
Adam Grant,	MARYSVILLE:
Alpheus Bull,	J. H. Jewett.
S. M. Wilson,	SAN JOSE:
D. J. Oliver,	E. McLaughlin.
W. Scholle,	PORTLAND, OREGON:
Thos. Brown,	W. S. Ladd,
Chas. Malo,	Jacob Kamm.
Chas. R. Peters,	VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
Oliver Eldridge,	Wm. Sharon

Rates Equitable, Losses Paid Promptly in Gold.

Officers:

A. J. RALSTON, Sec'y, JONATHAN HUNT, Pres't
WM. ALVORD, Vice Pres't.
H. H. BIGELOW, Gen'l Agent. A. BAIRD, Marine Sec'y. 17-26

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'
CELEBRATED PATENT
H.&L.
AXLE-GREASE



This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
146 Natoma street, San Francisco.

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in

Printing and Wrapping Papers
PAPER BAGS, TWINE,
Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.
All Kinds of Paper made to order.

Warehouse, 319 & 321 Clay Street
6-10-6

Railroad Lands.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, March 1st, 1867.

The following statement is made for the information of those who desire to purchase Lands from said Company:

1st. Congress has granted to the Company, all the alternate sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, within a distance of 20 miles on each side of the railroad;—excepting lands to which a pre-emption or homestead claim had attached prior to the 12th of September, 1862, and excepting lands reserved by the United States as mineral.

2d. The Company has no interest in even sections. To constitute a valid pre-emption or homestead claim within the above exception, the party must have resided on the land prior to September 12th, 1862, and continuously since that time. He must also on that day have been over twenty-one years of age and be the head of a family and have filed his claim in the United States Land Office within the time required by law. If he has not these requisites, or has neglected to file, he will have to buy of the Railroad Company.

3d. All persons who desire to purchase lands from the Railroad Company, including settlers, pre emptors, and other claimants, should make application to the Land Agent, B. B. Redding, at the Land Office of the Company, in Sacramento, either personally or by letter, describing the land by legal subdivisions. This application will be filed and the party will be allowed three months to complete the purchase, and during this time the land will not be sold to another without giving such applicant thirty days previous notice. If the purchase is not completed within three months, the land will be open to purchase by others.

4th. Persons who have valid pre-emption or homestead claims to any tract on an odd numbered section, can purchase the same from the Railroad Company at the Government price of $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, and upon the usual credit of five years if they so desire, by filing an abandonment of their claim in the U. S. Land Office, blanks for which will be furnished by the Land Agent of the Company. Such purchase from the Company has these advantages over a purchase from the Government: The party can leave the land if necessary—he can sell or mortgage it—he is saved the payment of lawyers' fees and expenses of witnesses to go to the Land Office to "prove up" his claim—he can get his title perfected in less time—and he can buy on credit at a low rate of interest.

5th. Actual occupants of lands belonging to the Company, will generally have a preference in the purchase at the regular price. No addition to the price is made where there are improvements on the land made by the settler. Where there are conflicting claimants who apply to purchase, an adjudication of their respective claims will be made by the Land Agent, upon due notice given to both parties.

6th. No lands are sold by the Company or the Government, until after they have been surveyed and the plats returned to the Land Office.

7th. The Company sells ordinary agricultural lands at $2 50 per acre, in gold (except sales to pre-emptors as above). Timber lands, lands in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and tracts having special value above ordinary farming lands, will be sold at prices and on terms fixed by the Board of Directors.

8th. Persons desiring to do so can buy on a credit of five years by paying twenty per cent. of the price down, and interest annually in advance on the remainder at ten per cent. per annum. Thus a purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres at $2 50, which amounts to four hundred dollars, will pay twenty per cent., or eighty dollars, with interest on three hundred and twenty dollars, which is thirty-two dollars—in all one hundred and twelve dollars, paying each year thereafter thirty-two dollars interest, and the three hundred and twenty dollars at the end of five years. his three hundred and twenty dollars can be paid at any time within the five years, but not by installments, and the purchaser will then be immediately entitled to a deed

9th. Applications to purchase lands can be filed in the Land Office of the Company at any time after the same have been surveyed by the Government; but no applications will be acted upon until three months after the maps have been filed in the United States Land Office. Occupants of the railroad lands who desire to purchase should therefore be prompt in filing their applications in the office of the Company within this time. Blank applications will be furnished to all who desire to purchase. No sales will be made except by legal subdivisions according to Government surveys. Purchasers can buy as large an amount of land as they may wish.

10th. No sales are made by the Company until the land is listed over to it by United States Land Officers. Purchasers are thus assured that the title they obtain is perfect.

B. B. REDDING,
Land Agent C. P. R. R. Co., Sacramento.

THE LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers *neglect* or *refuse* to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are *held responsible* until they *settle* their bills and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.—Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.]

San Francisco, July 7.

The business season with Grain has begun in earnest, the price is good, demand fair, ships loading and plenty of grain everywhere. Does any person think our crops will be light, let them take a trip over any of our Rail Roads and they will see grain enough at all the Depots—they would think, to supply the world.

California has an abundant harvest! The market is not brisk, but steady, and the way to make it brisk to our farmers will be to sell.

Barley and Oats coming in well,—other produce good and plenty.

We can say with truth that when considered as a whole, California never had a better season.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$1 30	@	1 50
do Extra	1 60	@	1 85
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 10	@	1 25
Barley, old, for brewing	1 20	@	1 25
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	1 75	@	2 00
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 60	@	1 90
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	1 30	@	1 50
Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
do Extra	5 50	@	6 00
Extra Family Flour	6 00	@	6 25
Oregon Superfine	4 50	@	5 25
do Extra for shipping	5 50	@	6 00
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 25
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 50
Bran ₱ ton	18 00	@	20 00
Middlings ₱ ton	25 00	@	27 50
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		@	30 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	3 00
Potatoes New ₱ 100 lbs	1 60	@	1 75
do sweet	1 75	@	2 10
Onions New Crop ₱ cwt	80	@	90
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	13 00	@	16 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	10 00	@	12 00
Straw ₱ ton	7 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Fruit comes in now rapidly, the small fruits are abundant, cherries are getting scarce, some kinds gone. Peaches begin to come in, Blackberries and Raspberries with Strawberries, a fine supply. Figs and Plums increase in quantity and quality.

Apples, ₱ box	2 00	@	
Apples, new, ₱ lb	8	@	15
Pears, new, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Plums, ₱ lb	8	@	15
do Large	—	@	—
Peaches, ₱ lb	20	@	30
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Apricots, ₱ lb	8	@	15
Cherries, ₱ lb	15	@	40
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb		@	
Black foreign Grapes		@	
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	30	@	40
Melons, green flesh	20	@	30
Watermelons	50	@	75
Quinces, ₱ box		@	
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Strawberries, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Raspberries, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Blackberries, ₱ lb	12	@	25
Gooseberries ₱ lb	12	@	15
Currants, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₱ doz	25	@	50
California Lemons, ₱ doz	50	@	1 00
do Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Fine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	8 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb		@	25

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Vegetable Market speaks well for our Market Gardners, all who come from other States are surprised at the abundance and excellence of our markets, which are always well supplied.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	8	@	12
do green	12	@	15
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	25	@	50
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Beets, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Broccoli, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Cabbage, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Carots, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Celery, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Cranberries, ₱ gall		@	50
new eastern, ₱ gal	75	@	1 00
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	10	@	15
Garlics, new	15	@	20
Green Peas, ₱ lb new	5	@	8
Green Corn, new ₱ doz	50	@	75
Sugar Peas	5	@	8
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
do cultivated	—	@	—
Onions, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Horseradish per lb	15	@	20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	50	@	75
do green, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 00	@	1 50
do do do lbs	1 50	@	2 00
do Sweet	2 50	@	3 00
Pumpkins	12	@	25
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	—	@	25
Parsley	—	@	25
Pickles per gallon	75	@	
Rhubarb ₱ lb	6	@	8
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	—	@	25
do yellow	—	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch	25	@	25
Green Peppers ₱ lb	15	@	25
do Red	6	@	8
Squash, Summer		@	50
do Marrowfat		@	50
do Hubbard		@	75
Beans, String	12	@	15
Green Lima, shelled	—	@	8
Spinage, ₱ basket	25	@	50
Salsify, ₱ bunch	10	@	15
Turnips, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Garlic	12	@	15
Eschalot		@	25

FISH.

[H. S. Burr.]

Our Fish Market can not be better supplied. All the most desirable kinds can always be found at H. S. Burr's market, California St.

Strangers from abroad are much surprised at the great variety and excellence of our Fish.

Salmon, ₱ lb	12	@	15
do smoked, new	15	@	
do pickled, ₱ b	—	@	8
Salmon Trout	—	@	30
smelts		@	8
Perch		@	12
Rockfish		@	12
Codfish, dry		@	15½
Herring, fresh		@	
do smoked ₱ 100		@	1 00
Tomcod	—	@	12
Sardines, fresh	—	@	10¾
Soleish	—	@	37
Crabs large ₱ doz	—	@	1
do small		@	
do soft	—	@	38
Terrapin, ₱ doz	3 00	@	4 00
Mackerel, pickled, each	20	@	25
do fresh	—	@	1 00
Shrimps, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass	25	@	rare
Halibut, rare	—	@	62
turgeon		@	5
Oysters, ₱	100	@	
Lobsters, ₱ lb Eastern	—	@	37
Turbot	—	@	62
Pompano	—	@	1 50
Eels		@	—
King Fish		@	25

MEATS.

Our Meat markets are fully supplied with the best and at prices reasonable.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	18	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	18	@	25
do corned	12	@	15
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@	15
do chops	12	@	15
Veal, ₱ lb	15	@	20
do cutlet	—	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	
do leg	12	@	15
Lamb, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Beef tongues, each	75	@	100
Pig' Tongues, each	—	@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	—	@	18
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	—	@	
Hams, California and Oregon	18	@	20
Cross' Sugar Cured	—	@	32
Choice Hams Duffield	—	@	30

POULTRY AND GAME.

The Poultry market is fully supplied—plenty of young Poultry, and at reasonable rates. Game will now come to market, as the law gives freedom to some things after July 1st,—good supply and a quick market is what we want, even if prices are low.

Ducks, wild ₱ pair	2 00	@	—
do tame "		@	
do Mallard "		@	
do Teal, ₱ doz		@	
Geese wild, ₱ each	2 00	@	2 50
do tame	62	@	75
Chickens, Young, each	12½	@	
Turkeys, ₱ lb	37	@	1 25
Hens, each		@	
Snipe, ₱ doz		@	
do English		@	
Venison, ₱ lb		@	
Quails, ₱ doz		@	3 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	1 50	@	—
do wild	40	@	50
Hares, each	50	@	1 00
Rabbits, tame	—	@	
do wild, per doz	25	@	38
Squirrel, ₱ pair		@	

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₱ doz	3 50	@	3 50
Spring Chickens	5 00	@	7 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Ducks, tame, per ₱	8 00	@	9 00
do wild		@	
do Mallard		@	
English Snipe		@	
Geese, tame, per pair		@	
do wild ₱ doz		@	2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
do wild		@	
Quail, ₱ doz		@	
Venison		@	
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

The Dairy Market is fully supplied and steadily improving, but the market is dull, Butter, Cheese and Eggs an over supply.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	30	@	35
do do packed	—	@	
do Oregon packed	—	@	
do Eastern	—	@	
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	—	@	25
Duck-eggs	—	@	25
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Cheese, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Lard, Eastern	19	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
Honey, new	—	@	20
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb		@	

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb	25	@	30
do do packed		@	
do Eastern (new)	20	@	30
Cheese, California	12	@	16
Eggs, ₱ doz	30	@	—
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	30	@	—
Lard, ₱ lb	15	@	16

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ cwt	3 50	@	4 50
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	2 00	@	2 50
Hops, California	8	@	15
do. Imported	20	@	25
Mustard Seed	4	@	6
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	4	@	6
Bees Wax	20	@	25

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The Wool market is quiet, as the clip is mostly sold, a dullness exists abroad. Yet prices do not fall to any extent.

Wool	16	@	18
do extra	18	@	22
Medium	10	@	12
do burry	8	@	10
Wool-sacks, new	50	@	60
do second-hand	20	@	40
Potatoes Gunny Bags	18	@	20
Dry hides, ₱ lb	16	@	17
Green salted, ₱ lb	7½	@	8
Deer Skins	20	@	25
Sheep skins, wool on	30	@	50
do do plain	15	@	25
do do shearlings	25	@	50
Goat skins, each	9	@	10
Refined Tallow			

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality,	8	@	10 ₱ lb
do. 2d do.	4	@	7c. "
do. 3d do.	4	@	6c. "
Mutton—	5	@	7c. "
Lamb—	7	@	8c. "
Pork—undressed,	7	@	8c "
" dressed,	9	@	11 "
Veal—	7	@	10 "

A Bargain!

Fine Homestead on the Mountains!!

A very fine COTTAGE HOME, in Eldorado County, containing Twenty Acres of Choice Land, pleasantly situated, and with pleasant surroundings.

A handsome Cottage House of Five Rooms on the first floor, and Two above, with every convenient arrangement for Family Comfort—Closets, Bath-room, Cellar under house, etc.

The outbuildings are, a good Carriage House, Wood shed, Chicken House, etc.

A Vineyard of Five Acres, Six and Eight ye from which 1,500 Gallons of Wine have been Year.

A good Orchard of 500 Trees, Five to Seven Years Old, all Good Varieties of Fruit. The Eleven Acres' balance of Land is best for Orchard, Vineyard, or Garden Cultivation.

There is any quantity of "Uncle Sam's" land, of Best Quality, that can be had at Settler's Prices.

The House is nicely furnished, and, to a person of taste, this place can be made a "little Paradise."

The House and Grounds will be sold a GREAT BARGAIN, if applied for immediately, and will a sold for Less than the Cost of the Buildings!

Apply to Editor of Farmer. 33-5.

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET.

SAN JOSE, CAL

☞ This HOTEL has been fitted and furnished with refrence to the real Comfort and Enjoyment of Guests and the traveller who seeks a Home, Qiet, and Rest.—To this end no pains or expence will be spared.

33-5. J. M. STAPLES & SONS, Proprietors.

IMPROVED STOCK

Premium Chester White Swine.

Pure Breed Poultry, Etc., Etc.

BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

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Thomas B Smith & Co, Plantsville Conn. 33-4.

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MAP-MAKING, Plans, Bonds, Certificates, Bill-Heads, &c. The best work at the lowest rates at

BANCROFT'S,

3319 Market Street.

Central and Western PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Time Schedule, May 16, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Hotel Monday Thur'y	Mail, Sunday excepted.
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 a m	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Oakland	"	8.30 "		4.30 "
San Jose	"	8.35 "		8.25 "
Stockton	"	12.07 p m		8.15 "
Sacramento	Ar	1.50 p m	1.50 m	10.00 "
				Emigrant
Sacramento	Lv	2.10 "	2.10 p m	9.00 a m
Junction	"	2.55 "		10.30 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		1.15 p m
Colfax	Lv	5.00 "		4.00 "
Cisco	"	9.00 "		8.45 "
Reno	"	1.15 a m	1.15 a m	6.45 a m
Wadsworth	"	2.50 "		9.45 "
Winnemucca	"	9.10 "		5 p m
Battle Moun'n	"	12.00 m		3.50 a m
Carlin	"	3.10 p m		10.00 "
Elko	"	4.40 "	4.40 p m	12.30 p m
Kelton	"	1.30 a m		7.45 a m
Corinna	"	4.52 "		2.50 p m
Ogden	Ar	6.00 a m	3.00 a m	5.00 "

WESTWARD		Express Train Daily.	Hotel Thur'y Satur'y	Emigrant Daily.
Ogden	Lv	6.00 p m	5.00 p m	5.00 p m
Corinne	"	7.15 "		7.35 "
Kelton	"	10.42 "		1.30 a m
Elko	"	8.45 a m	6.45 a m	7.15 p m
Carlin	"	10.15 "		9.45 "
Battle Moun'n	"	1.25 "		3.06 a m
Winnemucca	"	4.06 p m		9.00 "
Wadsworth	"	10.45 "		9.00 p m
Reno	"	1.00 a m	1.00 a m	11.30 "
Cisco	"	5.35 "		8.15 a m
Colfax	"	8.45 "		11.37 "
Marysville	"	4.00 p m		4.00 p m
Junction	"	10.30 a m		5.05 "
Sacramento	Ar	11.25 "	11.25 "	6.30 "
				Mail. Sunday excepted.
Sacramento	Lv	11.45 "	11.45 "	7.00 a m
Stockton		1.40 p m		8.45 "
San Jose	Ar	6.30 "		12.45 p m.
Oakland	"	5.30 "		12.10 "
San Francisco	"	6.00 "	6.00 pm	12.40 "

Local Trains.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	FROM OAKLAND.	FROM BROOKLYN.
a 6:50 A. M.	a 5:40 A. M.	a 5:30 A. M.
b 8:00 "	b 6:55 "	b 6:45 "
9:00 "	8:00 "	7:50 "
b 10:00 "	9:00 "	....
11:00 "	10:00 "	9:50 "
b 12:00 M.	11:00 "	....
2:00 P. M.	12:00 M.	11:50 "
b 3:00 "	2:00 "	....
4:00 "	3:00 "	2:50 P. M
5:15 "	4:00 "	....
6:30 "	5:20 "	5:10 "
a 11:30 "	6:40 "	6:30 "
SAN FRANCISCO,	ALAMEDA,	HAYWARDS,
a 7 20 A. M.	a 5 25 A. M.	a 4 30 A. M.
c 9 00 "	a 7 36 "	a 7 00 "
a 9 30 "	c 9 06 "	c 8 30 "
c a 11 30 "	a 9 36 "	a 9 00 "
a 1 30 P. M.	c 11 36 "	c 11 00 "
4 30 "	1 35 P. M	"
6 00 "	4 35 "	"
	c 6 05 "	

a Sundays excepted. c Sundays only.
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